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THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH 2003



The Deer Park Hotel Omnibus in the 1949 Parade.



Restored Omnibus

Deer Park Hotel Omnibus

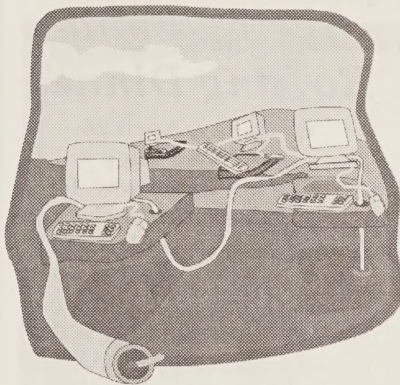
"Out of the shadows of time and back in again" might be the best way to describe the brief appearance of the Deer Park Hotel omnibus in the 1949 Oakland Centennial parade. The omnibus was a horse-drawn vehicle, part of the hotel's transportation fleet used to carry guests and their baggage from the train station to the hotel. Since the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had a need for the same kind of vehicle to serve the Oakland Hotel, it is reasonable to assume that there was also a fleet of them in Oakland. Unfortunately, livery stable photographs in the Historical Society's files do not show any of this type of this vehicle; it could be said that the omnibus disappeared into the "shadows of time."

Kept In Storage

The Deer Park Hotel closed permanently at the end of the 1929 season. Each section of the hotel, swimming pool, bowling alley, and other buildings were in good repair at the time, so that all of the equipment inside of them remained "intact." The same applied to the horse-drawn vehicles owned by the hotel; they were kept in a shed in the stable area, behind the row of cottages that lined the hotel driveway.

Of course, in 1929, the motor car had been around for over 20 years, and so there may have been very few of the horse-drawn vehicles left on the property. However, by 1940, only three of them were in a shed in the stable

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Web Site Information

Web page with historical items:
www.deepcreektimes.com

The Republican Newspaper
www.therepublicannews.com

Chamber of Commerce
www.garrettchamber.com

Spruce Forest Events
Tmorgan@spruceforest.org

Society Museum in Oakland
301-334-3226

Address For Donations & Memorials

Friends and members of the Society who wish to contribute to the Museum Fund as a donation or a memorial are asked to send them to:

Kenneth Hardesty
Corresponding Secretary
P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550

Museum Visitors During 2002

As in past years, the Museum in Oakland has had over 5,000 visitors. Included in the group were over 400 school children (mostly 4th grade). The visitors who have come to the Museum and registered show that they came from 37 different states and 21 different countries, including a special group from the English Embassy in Washington, D.C.

Museum Winter Hours

The Museum in Oakland is still on its winter schedule of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Regular summer hours of Monday to Saturday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. will resume on Monday, May 5.

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GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 2002-2003

President Robert Boal
1st Vice President James Ashby
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Editor Rev. John A. Grant
Cir. Manager Joseph Connors

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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MEMBERSHIP: Annual membership fee is \$15.00; life membership \$250.00. The four issues of this quarterly bulletin, *THE GLADES STAR*, are included with each membership.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

Spring Fund- Raising Dinner

Thursday, April 26
Pleasant Valley

Plans are under-way for a fund-raising dinner by the Historical Society in April. It will be held on Thursday, April 26, 2003, at the Pleasant Valley Community Building, beginning at 6:30 p.m. As presently planned, it will be a buffet style dinner, with the meat course being turkey, followed by a choice of several delicious desserts.

Guest speaker for the evening will be Mr. Paul Shogren of Oakland, also 2nd vice president of the Historical Society. A history "buff" he is chairman of the local Garrett/Allegany County Lewis and Clark Expedition Bicentennial celebration. Garrett County's association with the Expedition is that prior to the (1804-1806) journey, Meriwether Lewis passed through the two counties on his way to Pittsburgh with expedition supplies during the summer of 1803. He was following the old Braddock Road. (See article in this issue of *The Glades Star*.)

Paul Shogren plans to have with him Robert Bantz of Cumberland. Mr. Bantz has accurately mapped the exact route of the Braddock Road through the two counties using the Global Positioning System. Also, there are plans to have a display of clothing and equipment at the dinner on loan from local resident Jane and Church Nolan of the type that would have been

Continued on Page 5



Display items from Expedition era.

June Banquet Date Announced

Thursday, June 26, 2003

Plans are being completed for the annual June banquet and business meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society. It will be held on Thursday, June 26, 2003, at the Bittinger Community Building in Bittinger, beginning at 6:30 p.m.

At the time of writing this announcement, a guest speaker has not been chosen; however, judging by the excellent speakers we have had in past the next one is bound to present an interesting program. A listing of the speaker's name and the program will be carried in the next issue of *The Glades Star*.

Price for the meal will be \$12, with the meat course being the famous baked steak and an ex-

cellent choice of dessert at the end of the meal. A reservation form for the annual banquet is in the centerfold of this issue of the magazine; cut-off date for the meal reservations is June 20, 2003.

Continued from Page 4

used by Lewis and Clark Expedition members.

Price for this dinner will be \$20.00 per person, which includes a free raffle ticket.

The centerfold of this issue of *The Glades Star* has a reservation for the meal.

Make checks payable to New Museum Fund. Please note that the cut-off date for reservations is April 18, 2003.

Memorials

Latest donations and memorials to the Garrett County Historical Society from October 31, 2002, to January 31, 2003. (Members are asked to note the beginning and ending dates for the listings.)

Betsy Gergoff by William and Donna Aspinall

Betsy Gergoff by Robert and Leanna Boal

Mary Bolden Helbig

by Katherine Schenk and Walter Campbell

Twila Sprague by Patricia J. Filsinger

Mrs. Dorothy Stahl

by Susan K. Edmunds

by Wendell and Phyllis Durlam

by Charles and Joanne Frazier

by Carol J. Hurlburt

by Mrs. Robert G. Harper

by Edith Heinemann

by Carrie Johnson

by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Miller

by Col. and Mrs. James Morsey

by Robert and Vava Ann Railey

by William Ramaley Family

by Jean Smity Stephens

by Billie Stevenson

by Robert and Martha Stevenson

by Susanna Circle of

Annadale United Methodist Church

by Robert and Nan Wachen

Rusty Wilt by Robert and Leanna Boal

Donations

Latest donations as memorials to the New Museum Fund and other funds of the Garrett County Historical Society from October 31, 2002, to January 31, 2003. (Members are asked to note the beginning and ending dates for the listing.)

Donation by Pam Atkinson

Donation by Dr. and Mrs. James Feaster

Donation by Mrs. Kathryn W. Gonder

Donation by Paul W. Hoye, Jr.

Donation by Jean A. Leever

Donation by Oakland/Mtn. Lake Park Lions Club

Donation by Oakland Rotary Club

Donation by Edgar Sines

Donation by Dean S. Varley

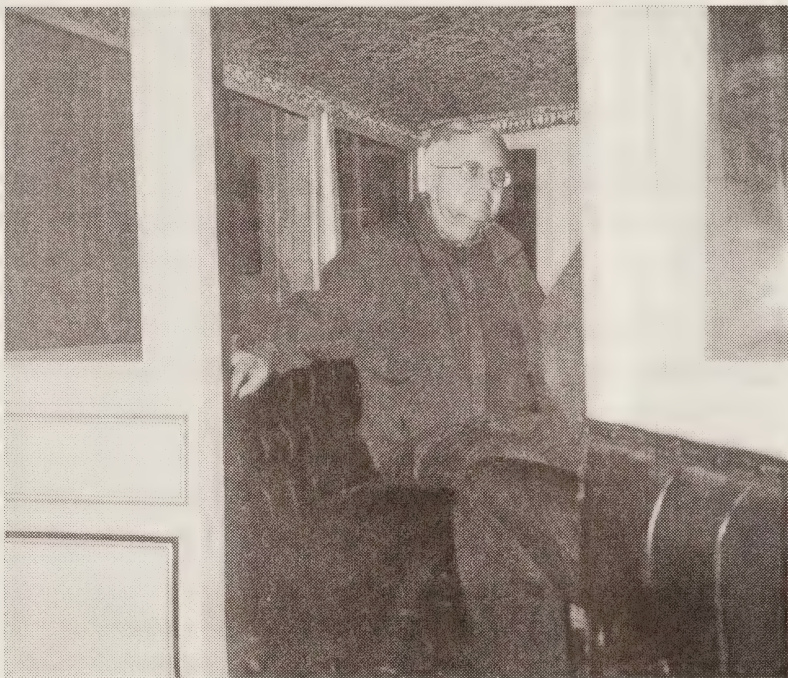
Donation by John L. Williams

In Honor Of

Donation in honor of Judge and Mrs. Lewis R. Jones
by Thomas and Diane Jones

Special Attention: This is very seldom done by the staff of *The Glades Star*, but we would like to call your attention to three particular donations to the Museum Fund. The Lions Club and the Oakland Rotary Club each donated \$500.00 to the Fund, and Mrs. Gonder donated \$186.00 for the re-caning of one of the Deer Park Hotel chairs.

A word of thanks goes to Jay Rice for the Gazebo Christmas Tree this year.



Society president Bob Boal sitting inside the Omnibus.

Continued from Page 2

area. They were a "buckboard" type of light weight wagon, a "phaeton" type of carriage, and an omnibus.

Then, in 1940, came the razing of all the Deer Park Hotel buildings. Furniture, lamps, windows, and all other appointments of the buildings were sold at auction. Presumably, the same fate came to the horse drawn vehicles stored in the shed in the stable area.

Out Of The "Shadows Of Time"

The sequence of by whom and when the remaining omnibus was acquired is unclear, but it remained in the Deer Park area.

At the time of the 1949 Oak-

land Centennial celebration, many towns nearby joined in the celebration. The final, big parade of the celebration was held on Saturday, August 13, 1949, and the Deer Park Hotel omnibus was one of the eye-catching vehicles to appear in the parade. On the sides of it were signs with the words "Deer Park Hotel - 1873" printed on them; two men with top hats drove the team along the parade route.

However, it was the occupants in the passenger section of the omnibus that attracted the most attention along the parade route. It was filled with half a dozen young women dressed in brightly colored, puffed shoulder dresses of the late 1800s style and wearing bonnets to match. All along

the parade route the women passengers waved to the spectators and they waved back.

One elderly female spectator upon seeing the omnibus exclaimed, "Oh my goodness! That brings back so many memories. I haven't seen that thing since my honeymoon."

Then, too soon, the parade was over and the Deer Park Hotel omnibus faded back into the shadows of time not to be seen by many people again for the next 54 years; those intervening years were not kind to the old horse-drawn vehicle.

From A Collapsed Barn To Sitting Outside

Back in 1937-38, the late Commander Donald Loomis Sr. purchased Glamorgan, a 23-room summer mansion at the end of Church Street in Deer Park. There were barns and stables on the property. When he set about renovating the property after WW II used many windows that had been purchased in his name when the Deer Park Hotel had been razed. The exact date of these transactions is obscure, but eventually the Deer Park Hotel omnibus was parked on his property in front of one of the barns.

After the War was over and his father had retired from the Navy, young Donald Loomis Jr. could remember the omnibus sitting outside one of the barns behind the house.

"I always thought it was some kind of a stagecoach," he said twenty-five years later when he returned to live at Glamorgan. "It was great fun to play around

on it with some other kids. We were always riding through the 'Wild West' and fighting off attacking Indians."

There were several buildings in the stable area behind the house, and the omnibus was later stored in one of them; part of one of them collapsed on the horse-drawn vehicle; badly damaged, it was pulled out of the wreckage and parked in the stable yard. Repairs were considered and postponed year after year on the omnibus as weeds grew up around the vehicle. Needless to say, without any shelter from the elements, the omnibus gradually deteriorated until it seemed beyond saving.

Richard Rohrbaugh And The Omnibus

In 1972 Donald Loomis Jr. returned to Glamorgan to live there when he became part of the Comptroller's staff of the new Bausch & Lomb plant in Mtn. Lake Park. Among his new acquaintances at B & L was Richard Rohrbaugh.

"Don Loomis told me about the old stagecoach parked behind his house in Deer Park," said Richard, "and one day I stopped by to see it."

"It was in bad shape," he continued. "As I recall almost all of the paint had flaked off and it had a sort o' gray look. The wheels were broken and it really didn't look like anything could be done to put it back in its original condition."

"Don Loomis and I decided that if anything was to be done, it ought to start with repairing



Richard Rohrbaugh and the Omnibus.



The Deer Park Hotel sign completes the restoration work.

the wheels. Since Don was busy making repairs to his house, I took on the responsibility of getting the wheels repaired. I took them out to Mr. Schwartztruber's carriage shop in Gortner."

By that time, the omnibus was over 100 years old. In retrospect, Richard Rohrbaugh had made the right move in having the wheels repaired first. It meant that when they were back on the omnibus again, it could be moved out of the weeds. Once away from the weeds and barn area, it didn't look like an impossible job to repair and rebuild the omnibus.

Final Decision

In the late 1980s, Donald Loomis left Deer Park and moved to San Antonio, Texas, to take a new position with the Bausch and Lomb Corp. Richard Rohrbaugh moved the hotel omnibus to his house on Turkey Neck Road near Deep Creek Lake. His intention was to repair and rebuild the old horse-drawn vehicle, but projected work was postponed from one year to the next.

"I finally said to my wife one day, I'll have to either junk it or get it repaired by someone who has the ability to do it," Richard recalls. "So I got in touch with some people in Lancaster, Pa., and they directed me to a man in Ohio who could restore it to its former appearance."

Richard laughed when he recalled his telephone conversation with the restoration manager and the taciturn conditions he placed on the repair work. He said, "I'll take on the job but one

of the conditions is that you will not 'bug' me about how the work is coming along or when it will be finished."

So Richard loaded the omnibus on a trailer and took it to Ohio. Six years later the work was completed, and he brought the Deer Park Hotel omnibus home to Garrett County again.

The restoration process disclosed some unknown details about the omnibus from a catalog owned by the man who did the work. There were several different companies who manufactured the omnibus type vehicle in the 1880s; the one from Deer Park was manufactured by the Brewster Company. Being a six passenger model, it was the largest one which could be pulled by a two-horse team; the next size would require four horses.

Future

Richard Rohrbaugh still works in the former Bausch and Lomb plant at Mtn. Lake Park, but now he works for the Simon Pearce Corp. The hotel omnibus is sheltered in the huge storage area under the building. People who see the restored vehicle ask him what he intends to do with it in the future.

"Well," he replies. "One thing I'd like to do is have it in the next Autumn Glory parade. It is a piece of history and people should be able to see it."

And so this year the old Deer Park Hotel omnibus will emerge from the "shadows of time" and roll down the parade route through Oakland, following the same path it took back on August 13, 1949.



Ken Ridder finds a stone from the Bauer Line survey.

Finding The “Bauer Line” Boundary Stones

Ed. Note: The following article is dedicated to the memory late Kenneth Ridder (1926-1996). He was a member of the Historical Society and worked as an engineer and map maker for the Garrett County Assessor's Office.

In September 1962, Kenneth Ridder, Jerry Moyer, and Paul Fisher set out to find monuments on the “Bauer Line,” which marked the official boundary line between Garrett County and Allegany County. Using geological maps and aerial photographs, they were able to find nine of the 27 stones which marked the Bauer survey line and accurately establish the location of the boundary line between the two counties.

A Typical Situation

There is a story about a man who opened a tavern in the 1930s on Rt. 40 about one mile west of Frostburg, part way up Big Savage Mountain. After he had been in business for a number of months, he was arrested by the Garrett County Sheriff's Office for illegal sale of beer. (At that time it was legal to sell beer in Allegany County but not in Garrett County.)

The tavern owner pleaded innocent of the charge saying that he lived in, voted and paid taxes in Allegany County. His situation was typical case of a tax assessment oddity which had existed for over half a century since Garrett County was formed. The

oddity came about because the first boundary line between the two counties contained an error which placed the north end of the boundary line almost a mile west of its correct position.

Garrett County's Eastern Boundary

When Garrett County became an independent county in Maryland, three of its four boundaries were already established: the Mason-Dixon Line on the north, the Fairfax Line on the west, and the Potomac River on the south. The fourth boundary line, over 18 miles long which separated it from Allegany County, was run from the center of the mouth of the Savage River, where it met the Potomac River, to a point where the Mason-Dixon Line passed over the crest of Big Savage Mountain.

Three different surveys were required to finally establish a straight line marking the eastern boundary. The first one was made in 1872 by Daniel Chisholm of Allegany County; he ran northward from the mouth of Savage River but ended at the crest of Little Savage Mountain rather than Big Savage Mountain. This survey was known as "Chisholm Line," the one on which the tax assessments were made. A second line was run by John Harned southward from the crest of Big Savage Mountain in 1878; and, although he ended at Westernport, he used the engineer's technique of "offsets" to establish a line that went straight to the mouth of Savage River. For some reason the "Harned Line" did not become the official line.

Finally, in 1898, the General Assembly of Maryland provided for Dr. L.A. Bauer of the State Geological Survey to make a survey and place stone markers along the line from Savage River to the crest of Big Savage Mountain.

Known as the "Bauer Line," the 1898 survey line was accepted as the "official" boundary line between the two counties. However, the land tax assessments between the two counties remained tied to the Chisholm Line of 1872.

Location Of Properties On The "Chisholm Line"

There exists a document of questions and answers written between July 28, 1902, and August 6, 1902, in which an effort was made to identify the exact location of the "Chisholm Line" and with reference to properties along it.

At that time it was alleged that coal companies in the George's Creek area were cheating Garrett County out of tax revenue which belonged to the county because they were mining coal along the slopes of Big Savage Mountain within Garrett County, yet paying taxes to Allegany County because the Chisholm Line was to the west of their properties.

The document of questions and answers was called a "survey" although no transits, or theodolites, were used. It records interviews with land owners, many of whom could remember when the Chisholm survey was made and the survey crew passing through their land. They were



Some of the stones were covered with leaves.

able to point out "blaze" marks on trees near buildings, etc., which were made with axes by members of the survey crew.

An oddity of the interviews is that some of the Garrett County residents interviewed who lived east of the Chisholm Line attested to the fact that they paid taxes and voted in Allegany County.

Although there must have been meetings with Allegany County officials, nothing was done about the matter at that time.

The Situation By 1962

The error causing the Chisholm Line to end at the crest of Little Savage Mountain instead of Big Savage Mountain meant taxes on some 3,500 to 4,000 acres of Garrett County land were being paid to Allegany County. Finally, in 1955 when Delegate Harry C. Edwards of Grantsville was in the Maryland

Legislature, an act was passed which again named the Bauer Line as the official line separating Garrett and Allegany counties. However, once more nothing further happened to remove the custom of using the Chisholm Line for assessment purposes.

The Garrett County Assessor's Office decided to take more definite steps in the matter in 1962. Kenneth Ridder, Jerry Moyer, and Paul Fisher, members of the staff of the Assessor's Office, using geological maps and aerial photographs, set out in September 1962 to see if any of the monuments of the Bauer Line could be found. Fortunately, Dr. Bauer had included detailed information about the location of each one of the 27 stone monuments along the line. Weather permitting and time available, the three men hiked through the woods and fields of Big Savage Mountain until November 1962.

Back in 1898, the monuments used to mark the Bauer Line were cut stone markers. When the three men from the Assessor's Office began finding them, most of the stones had a hole cut in the top (presumably for plumb bob purposes) and had the letter "A" cut on one side and a "G" on the other.

Although 27 stones had been set on the 1898 survey, over the years some of them had been destroyed by "strip mining" operations and timber cutting. However, the 9 remaining stones that were found conclusively identified the Bauer Line.

Nothing Has Changed

Once the information about the Bauer Line collected by the Assessor's Office reached the county commissioners of Garrett County, they decided to follow a legal route to correct the county's revenue loss by using the Chisholm Line as a dividing point between Garrett and Allegany counties. Their Attorney, Lewis R. Jones, was in contact with the Allegany County commissioners, their Assessor's Office, and the attorney general of Maryland. As with all complicated issues, there had to be meetings after meetings to resolve the inequity.

Two paragraphs in a letter written to the Attorney General's Office by Attorney Lewis R. Jones in 1964 clearly set forth the Garrett County commissioners' position.

"Since 1955, there has been no change except that the markers on the Bauer Line have been located by the Garrett County Assessment Department and cer-

tain work was done preliminary to having the property which is located between the two lines transferred from the assessment books to the assessment books of Garrett County. This has not been completed so there has been no actual change in the manner in which the lines have been honored."

"The Bauer Line appears to have been approved by Governor Lloyd Lowndes. The preface to the Bauer report, as recorded among the Land Records of Garrett County, in Liber E.Z.T., No. 36, folio 169, is as follows: 'The following report on the survey of the boundary line between Allegany and Garrett Counties was presented for record by Edward H. Sincell, Esq., by the instruction of Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, Governor of Maryland, on the 10th day of November, 1898.' The report was also recorded in Allegany County but on November 9, 1898. The report contains the following, 'approved, Lloyd Lowndes, Governor.'"

And so, for several years, discussions between Garrett County and Allegany County continued with opinions by the Attorney General of Maryland. In the end it came to the discussion of "today's value of the land involved" versus the expense and difficulty to reassessing the properties between the two boundary lines.

Finally, it was decided that the cost was not worth the disruption of the people involved in the assessed lands, and to this date nothing has changed.

Meriwether Lewis in Garrett County

Most people know about the famous Lewis and Clark 1804-1806 Expedition up the Missouri River, through the Rocky Mountains and on to the Pacific Ocean. By contrast, very few know that Meriwether Lewis passed through Garrett County in the summer of 1803 with a wagon load of Expedition supplies.

Also, this was not his first visit to western Maryland. In 1794 he joined the armed forces assembled by George Washington to quell the Whiskey Rebellion. One segment of these forces was garrisoned briefly at Fort Cumberland and moved westward to the present town of Addison, Pa., and camped on the farm of Peter Augustine. After the collapse of the Rebellion, Lewis found that he liked the life of a soldier and joined the regular army.

Background

Meriwether Lewis was born in Virginia in 1774, not far from the home of Thomas Jefferson. His education was in a series of private schools, and he proved himself an excellent student. As a regular army officer, he attracted the attention of his fellow Virginian, Thomas Jefferson. After Jefferson was elected president of the United States, Meriwether Lewis became his personal secretary in 1801. In that position, Lewis was privy to the negotiations that culminated in the purchase of the Louisiana Territory on April 30, 1803, and

created a desire in him to see this new area of his country.

Jefferson and many prominent leaders of the United States were anxious to learn more about the territory that had been purchased. The "westward movement" of U.S. citizens had begun, and no one had a comprehensive knowledge of what lay between the western edge of the territory and the Pacific Ocean.

Congressional Approval

After the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, Congress authorized, in 1803, the formation of an expedition to explore the territory with Capt. Meriwether Lewis and Capt. William Clark to lead it. As part of the authorization, some supplies were to be shipped from the arsenal at Harper's Ferry to Pittsburgh and down the Ohio River to St. Louis where the expedition was to be assembled. Lewis and Clark left there on May 14, 1804, and returned on Sept 23, 1806. In November 1806, Lewis returned to Washington and was appointed governor of the Louisiana Territory.

¹Route Through Garrett County

Although his exact departure date from Harper's Ferry is sketchy, Meriwether Lewis was at Harper's Ferry on July 8, 1803. In a letter to President Jefferson he wrote the following:

¹ Provided by Robt. Bantz, Alleghany County historian, Sept. 25, 2002.

"Dear Sir,

The wagon which was employed by Mr. Linnard the Military Agent at Philadelphia, to transport the articles forming my outfit, passed this place on the 28th. The waggoner determined that his team was not sufficiently strong to take the whole of the articles that had been prepared for me at this place and therefore took none of them; of course, it became necessary to provide some other means of getting them forward; for this purpose, on the evening of the 5th, at Fredericktown, I engaged a person with a light two-horse wagon who promised to set out with them this morning, in this however, he has disappointed me and I have been obliged to engage a second person who will be here this evening in time to load and will go on early in the morning: I shall set out myself in the course of an hour, taking the route of Charlestown, Frankfort (now Ft. Ashby, W.Va.) Uniontown and Redstone old fort to Pittsburgh, at which place I shall most probably arrive on the 15th....

Yesterday I shot my guns and examined the several articles which had been manufactured for me at this place; they appear to be well executed.

My complements to Mr. Harvie, and accept the assurance of my sincere wishes to you health and happiness.

Your friend and Obt. Servt.
Meriwether Lewis"

The route outlined in Lewis's letter would have probably followed the old Braddock Road of

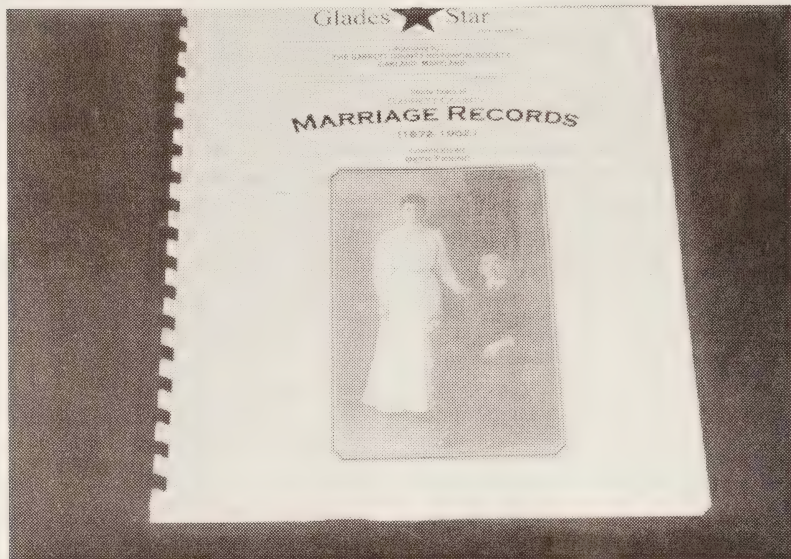
1755 from Cumberland modified by continuous use to accommodate travelers in the early 1800s. If he left Harper's Ferry when planned, most probably Lewis would have waited in Cumberland to shepherd his wagon through the mountains to Uniontown and then gone on to Pittsburgh. It is easy to imagine the wagons of that day zig-zagging their way up the road to the top of Big Savage Mountain and passing St. John's Rock. Of course, at that date the National Road had not been built and Braddock's Road still passed directly through Little Meadows.

Bicentennial Celebration 2004 – 2006

A group of historians in both Allegany and Garrett counties have formed themselves into a committee in connection with the national Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Their focus during the bicentennial years will be to identify the route through both counties which was taken by Meriwether Lewis in 1803, when his supplies for the expedition passed through them on the way to Pittsburgh.

The formation of the committee in 2002 was to correct errors on a map and in a brochure to be printed by the U.S. government. Earlier, sample editions of the map and brochure had neglected this area of western Maryland.

Mr. Paul Shogren, one of the persons who formed the committee, is second vice president of the Garrett County Historical Society.



Front cover of the Marriage book.

New Book Published By Historical Society

With the title *Thirty Years of Garrett County Marriage Records*, the Society has published a new tool for people who want to do family research. The book covers the Garrett County Marriage Books (No. 1, 2 and part of No. 3) from the year 1872 to 1902. The material in the Society's new book is drawn from records kept in the Office of Clerk of the County Circuit Court. Garrett County was formed in 1872 from the western part of Allegany County, and the first Marriage License was issued on February 2, 1873.

The marriages listed in the book are the result of research work done by Mrs. Charlotte "Beth" Friend, curator of the Museum. The marriage records for the county are listed alphabetically by the man's name. Mrs.

Friend devised an index for each of the women's names published in the Record Books at the end of the section pertaining to those years.

Beginning in June 1991, the listings from Book No. 1 were published in successive issues of *The Glades Star*. This proved to be a popular series of articles in the magazine, and was followed with listings from Book No. 2. After each series was completed, the Society combined that series into separate books, *Marriage Record Issue No. 1*, and *Marriage Record Issue No. 2*.

Listings from *Marriage Record Book No. 3* began as another series in *The Glades Star* in the June 1996 issue; however, rather than publish a third book

Continued on Page 31



Dear Member,

Each month we have to spend \$6.00 or \$8.00 retrieving copies of *The Glades Star* from the Post Office because the member has moved and the Post Office will no longer forward their copies of the magazine. Please, if you move give us your new address.

Mail to: **Garrett County Historical Society**
P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550



Marriage Book Order Form

Please send _____ copies of the new publication by the Historical Society at \$17.50 per copy.

Please add \$2.00 to cover postage and handling.

Make check payable to
Garrett County Historical Society
and mail to:

Garrett County Historical Society
P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550

Spring Fund-raising Dinner

A fund-raising dinner will be held **6:30 p.m. Thursday, April 26, 2003**, at the Pleasant Valley Community Center. Reservations must be made by April 18. Price of the dinner is \$20 per person.

Please make _____ reservations at \$20 per person.

Total amount enclosed \$_____.

Names for whom you are making reservations:

Send to : Corresponding Secretary
 P.O. Box 28
 Oakland, MD 21550



Annual June Banquet

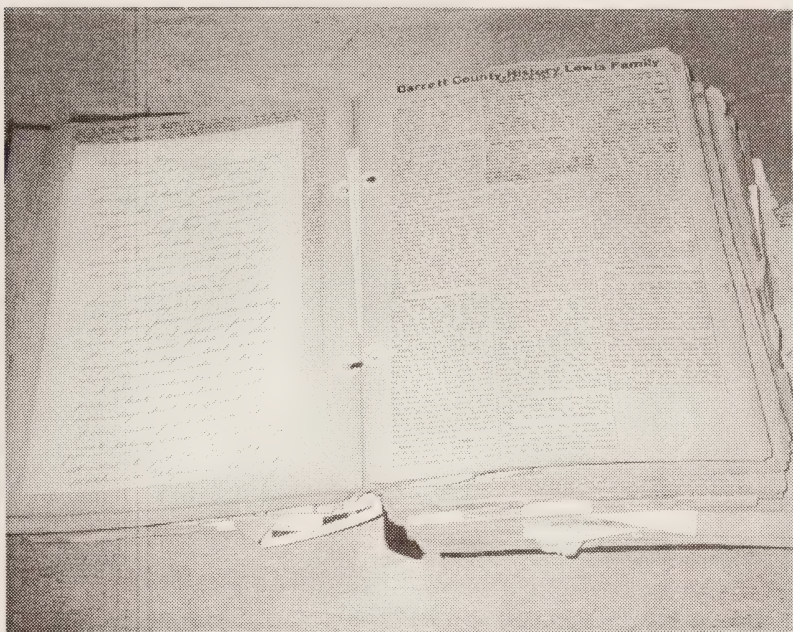
The Annual June Banquet of the Garrett County Historical Society will be held **6:30 p.m. Thursday, June 26, 2003**, at the Bittinger Community Building. Price for the banquet will be \$12. Seating is limited to 105 people. Reservations must be made by June 20.

Please make _____ reservations at \$12 per person.

Total amount enclosed \$_____.

Names for whom you are making reservations:

Send to : Corresponding Secretary
 P.O. Box 28
 Oakland, MD 21550



The Charles Hoye Scrapbook.

Captain Hoye's Scrapbook

On June 13, 2002, John E. (Jack) Hinebaugh of Sang Run died in the hospital at Morgantown; he was buried in a small cemetery on his farm at Sang Run. At that time, Captain Hoye's Scrapbook was in Hinebaugh's home at Sang Run.

Always interested in Garrett County history, John Hinebaugh purchased a farm at Sang Run after his retirement. Although he was raised in Oakland, he had many ties with the Sang Run community through his mother's family, the Friends. One of the first things he did after purchasing the farm was to reopen Friend's Store, which was on one corner of his property; it had served as a Sang Run Post Office since the 1830s.

Very gradually, John Hine-

baugh began to accumulate historical material associated with Sang Run and Garrett County. In the course of accumulating this material he came into possession of Captain Charles Hoye's papers and his scrapbook, possibly given to him by Miss Ruth Hoye. In his will, John Hinebaugh gave the Captain Hoye Scrapbook to the Garrett County Historical Society for its use and safe keeping.

Charles E. Hoye 1876 - 1951

Charles E. Hoye, a graduate of Towson State Teacher's College, joined the Army during the Spanish-American War, and was sent to the Philippine Islands in 1898 as a sergeant in the 27th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. He stayed in the service until 1901, when he was discharged in Ma-



Captain Hoye at Manila Bay, 1916.



Charles Hoyer arrived in the Philippines as a sergeant.

nila. Then, he entered the new Philippine Bureau of Education first serving as a teacher, next, a supervisor, and, finally, a superintendent of schools; he retired from the Bureau in 1925. The only break in his tenure with the Bureau was during World War 1 when he served as a captain in the Philippine Guard.

Returning to the United States in 1925, he spent 5 years teaching school in Los Angeles County, Calif., before coming back to Garrett County. Almost immediately after he got here, he began to research the history of the Hoyer family. When this project was completed, he began on the history of other families in Garrett County, publishing the results of his research in local newspapers.

Contents of Scrapbook

The bulk of the material in the scrapbook consists of family history articles written by Cap-

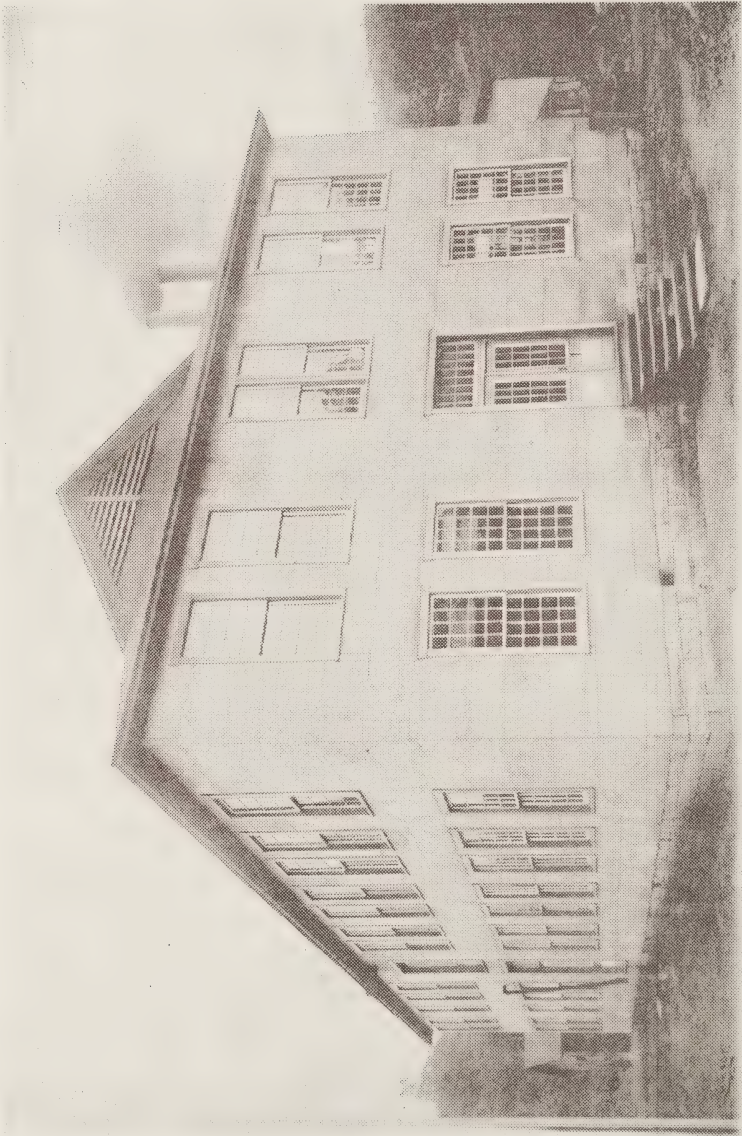
tain Hoyer for the newspapers. He would cut out the newspaper articles and paste each one on a page of the scrap book, under the title "Garrett County History of the ... Family." There are 51 of these family histories in the scrapbook; page 1 has the history of the Friend family and this article was published back in 1933.

These 51 newspaper articles are combined with later family histories to form the text of *Hoyer's Pioneer Families of Garrett County*. (Published in 1988 by the Historical Society.)

In addition to the family histories there are other items in the scrapbook.

Here and there are personal letters stuffed between the pages. Most of them are "thank you" letters from members of a particular family who were happy to read the article about their fam-

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A familiar looking building.

“Hauntingly Familiar”

Quite often people will come into the Society's Museum office in Oakland with a black and white photograph for identification. Usually, the photograph is in excellent condition and within a day or two someone will be able to identify what is shown in the photograph.

However, during November of last year, one was brought in which was “hauntingly familiar,” but no one was able to identify the building shown or its location. Perhaps, one of the readers of *The Glades Star* will look at the photograph and say, “Oh That's the old ? building near ?...”

Dating The Photograph

The black and white photograph brought to the Museum is clear and in excellent condition, despite being very old. On a guess, the building shown in the photograph was built in the late 1800s or very early in the 1900s, because the walls are covered with imitation bricks stamped out on sheets of tin. The use of these tin plates was very common during the late 1800s, and even thought the buildings which used them for siding are over 100 years old, there are still a number of them around the tri-state area.

Also, the building sits on a cut stone foundation rather than piling, indicating that the company which owned the building had the money to do proper construction. It was built with the intention of being there for a long time and has a good roof with louvers in the top story.

An Office Building And More

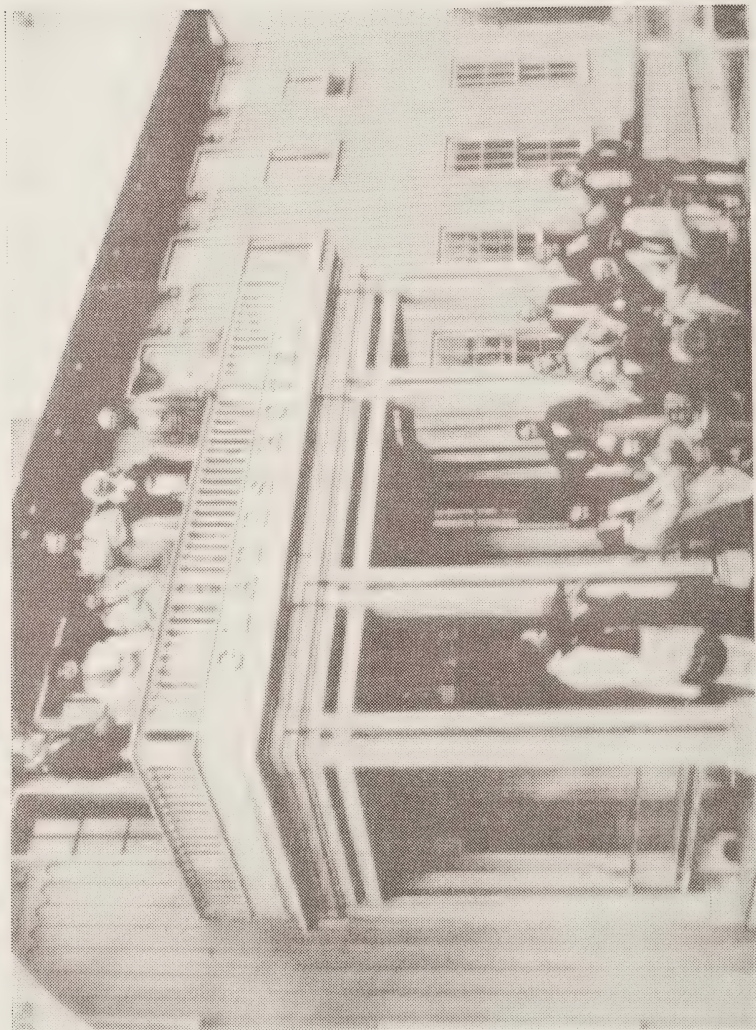
Looking at the mail slot in the front door could indicate that one use of the building was for an office. Window blinds on the front windows to the right side of the front door could indicate that an office was in the front part of the building. Looking at the wide doors on both stories of the side of the building indicate that they were for wide items to be carried in and out, opening the conjecture of more use for the building than an office.

There is a beam over the top of the second story door, as if a block and tackle was hooked to it at some time or the other. This beam indicates that there might have been some kind of industrial machinery on the second floor; the “down spout” beside the wide doors on the second floor reinforces this idea.

Part Of An Industrial Complex ?

In the photograph, smoke is coming out of one of the two tall metal smoke stacks. With leaves on the trees indicating that the photograph was taken during warm weather, two smoke stacks operating would supply more boiler capacity than was ever needed to heat the one building shown in the photograph. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that the building was part of an industrial complex or a coal mining operation.

If any reader can identify the building please write to the Garrett County Historical Society, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.



The Glades Hotel during the Civil War.

Military Incursions Into Garrett County

As near as can be determined, there were not any battles fought in Garrett County during the Civil War. However, there were three times that groups of Confederate soldiers were on Garrett County soil. The first entrance was in 1861 when Confederate soldiers marched over the North-western Turnpike under the command of Gen. Garnett to raid installations in West Virginia; the second time was in 1863 when Gen. Jones's troops came through Oakland and Altamont while the remaining larger group marched along the turnpike; the third was a raid by McNeill's Rangers 1864 when they attempted to blow up the railroad bridge at Bloomington.

In many places on the border between Union and Confederate states, army deserters called "bushwackers" stole horses and supplies. Garrett County was not immune to appearance of these thieves who went to semi-remote parts of the countryside. There is a legend that a small group of these "bushwackers" even had a camp among the rocks on top of Snaggy Mountain near the Maryland-West Virginia boundary line.

General Jones Raid In 1863

The primary object of the Confederates in the 1863 raid was the destruction of bridges and otherwise crippling traffic on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was more and more important to the federal government to move Union troops and supplies.

In April 1863, General Jones with all of his available troops

marched from his camp at Lacy Spring, Virginia, to Moore-field. When the army reached the South Branch of the Potomac River, heavy rains had raised the waters of the river so much that a detour of twenty-five miles was necessary. Not far away from Petersburg at Greenland Gap there was a Union garrison which had to be neutralized before they could advance up to the North-western Turnpike and westward.

The Confederates charged the garrison, and after a spirited resistance, the Union garrison surrendered. Then the Confederates moved onward to the turnpike at Mt. Storm. Once they got to the Gorman area, they burned the turnpike bridge over the North Branch of the Potomac River.

Altamont

When he arrived on the turnpike at Mt. Storm, General Jones had divided the troops into several groups. One group of cavalry under the command of Captain E.H. McDonald was sent to Kitzmiller, where it crossed the river and headed to Altamont. There the troops destroyed some railroad property and captured an engine which, according to legend, they started moving toward Oakland. Supposedly, the engine ran out of steam before it reached the destroyed bridge over the Youghiogheny River and didn't topple into the river.

Oakland

Another detachment of cavalry under the command of Col. Harman headed toward Oakland over the Ryan's Glade road. On

the way they stopped at the "Black Jack" Davis home; it belonged to a freed Negro who lived in Ryan's Glade. It was early in the morning, and the Confederate troops demanded food for themselves and for their horses.

The daughters of Jack's family served the men, and his boys fed the horses. Jack had been warned that the Confederate cavalry was on its way and had hidden his own horses in the woods.

After breakfast the officer in command inquired the way to Oakland and Jack gave him directions. Noting Jack's husky sons, he ordered one of them to mount behind him on the horse and show him the way. Old Jack became panic-stricken, fearing the Confederates would carry the boy away to the South and slavery.

"No, no," he cried, "take anything I have but not my children. I will go with you and show you the way."

After some good-natured bantering, the soldiers rode away toward Oakland, leaving the Negroes in peace.

Oakland at that time was garrisoned by Co. O of the 6th West Virginia, a Preston County company, commanded by Captain Godwin of Kingwood. The Confederate cavalry entered Oakland about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, April 23, 1863. They caught the local garrison completely by surprise. Church services were not interrupted, and when citizens of the town came out of church that morning they found the town in possession of the Confederate soldiers. Capt. Godwin was taken into custody at the Lutheran Church on Green Street; one by one, 57 other men

and two more officers were rounded up.

Before leaving town the Union muskets were destroyed and the prisoners were paroled; they pledged not to serve again during the war until a regular exchange of Confederate prisoners took place.

As near as can be determined, only one shot was fired by the Confederate troops in their occupation of Oakland. This was from a small cannon that was a part of the Confederate cavalry armament. The troops had information that a Union officer was recuperating from wounds in the Glades Hotel located beside the railroad in downtown Oakland.

Col. Harman ordered that a warning shot be fired down the tracks from the Second Street crossing, and informed hotel manager that the next shot would be aimed at the hotel if the Union officer were not produced. The manager remonstrated with Col. Harman, saying that there was not a Union officer in the building and invited his soldiers to come into the hotel and conduct a search; no Union officer was found.

Meanwhile, the Oakland railroad station had been seized and the telegraph office put out of commission. A group of cavalry rode west to the fort beside the railroad bridge over the Youghiogheny River, surprised the small garrison there, disarmed them, and burned the bridge.

Joined again by Captain McDonald and his unit, Colonel Harman and his men left Oakland for Terra Alta, planning to meet with the main body of General Jones's army near Rowlesburg on the Northwestern Turnpike.

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when the articles ended, the Historical Society decided to combine the total listings from Books No. 1, 2 and part of No.3 into a record of all the marriages of *The Glades Star* series into one book for easier reference work. The result was the new *Thirty Years of Garrett County Marriage Records*.

Mrs. Sue Webster took over the job of putting all the information on a computer disk that was then given to the printer; it was a tremendous undertaking, but the result was the new book published by the Society.

The book sells for \$17.50 plus tax if purchased at the Museum in Oakland. If purchased through the mail the price does not include the tax, but add \$2.00 to cover postage and handling. Send orders to the Garrett County Historical Society, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550. Please note that the Museum is on winter hours and only open Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Continued from Page 25

ily that filled gaps in their own knowledge of that family.

Also included are fragments of some old letters dating back to a time before 1850, possibly written to older members of Captain Hoyer's family.

Contained in the scrapbook are postcards, photographs, and newspaper clippings, some of them cut out by other people and stuffed in the scrapbook after Captain Hoyer died from injuries received when struck by an automobile in 1951 in Los Angeles, Calif.

Recognition by State of Maryland

On September 1, 1952, the

highest elevation in the state of Maryland was named "Hoyer Crest" by Governor Theodore McKeldin. Today, a historic marker stands on the crest of Backbone Mountain near the Mc./W.Va. boundary line identifying "Hoyer Crest" and bearing the name of Charles E. Hoyer, Garrett County's best known historian.

Supply Almost Gone

In the December 2002 issue of *The Glades Star* it was announced that the long awaited book, *Garrett County At Home And At War*, by Matthew Novak, was finally published and for sale at the Museum.

Unfortunately, Matthew died before the manuscript had been completely "proofread" by him. This delayed the publication of the book by several months until a team of volunteers had read and reread the manuscript, looking for and correcting errors. Finally, the work was completed and the manuscript sent to the printer.

The purchase order to the printers was for 500 copies of the book, and Matthew had estimated that most of the \$10,000 cost of printing the book could be recouped by sales to veterans and other interested people. He was correct, and now the 500 copies that were printed are almost gone; however, the Publication Committee of the Historical Society has decided not to republish the book at this time. Thus, if any of the readers want to purchase a copy of the book, the supply is almost gone. Call or stop by the Museum soon if you want a copy.



Two of the Tucker County windmills.

Tucker County Windmills

Standing like warriors with arms raised in defiance of the wind, the new windmills on Backbone Mountain present a startling sight on the horizon. With the tips of their blades extending over 300 feet above the earth, they have received both praise and condemnation, but they are a reality. Visible from points along U.S. 219 north of Oakland, Md., the Tucker County, W. Va., windmills are the latest effort in this area to harness the force of the wind to the generating of electricity.

Constructed by the Florida Power and Light Company, the proper name for the Tucker County site is "Mountaineer Wind Energy Center," and the 44 windmills stretch along the ridge of Backbone Mountain for almost six miles.

First Awareness

Although there were newspaper articles about the future windmill site, the news didn't mean much to Garrett County citizens until the very long tractor trailer trucks were seen on local highways. Specially designed to haul the 114.8 foot blades, the long trailers attracted a lot of attention in the southern part of the county as they progressed along U.S. 219. The universal comment was that they must have come to the area via Interstate 68; what most of the citizens didn't know was that the blades were transported all the way from North Dakota, where they were manufactured.

Preparations

It is interesting to note what kind of preparations had to be made prior to the shipment of

the blades as well as the towers, electric generators and control housing sitting on top of the towers.

An average trailer bed is 50 feet long. Together with the tractor that pulls it, the total length cannot exceed 85 feet if it is to travel over the highway without a special permit and escorts. Thus, when the company had to use a trailer 120 feet long, there were all kinds of problems to be faced in each state between North Dakota and West Virginia.

The Lone Star Trucking Company, which transported the blades and other items, had to consider the time of day that the trucks would pass through various communities along the way.

For example, it was considered dangerous for the trucks and their escorts to be on the road in the morning when children were standing by the road to be picked up by schools buses or in the evening when they were returning from school. Multiply this consideration for just the 66 truckloads of blades, and a person begins to understand the magnitude of plans which had to be made.

Counting the electric generators and the housing around them, over 300 truckloads of windmill parts were delivered to the Backbone Mountain site.

Generators

Harnessing the energy of the wind has been done for thousands of years, putting it to work for a variety of purposes. On top of Backbone Mountain it is used to generate electricity in a very sophisticated manner with 114.8 foot blades rotating in the wind. Designed to begin rotating in a 5 mph wind speed, the best wind

speed is between 15 and 25 mph. If the wind exceeds 55 mph, it automatically "feathers" the blades until the wind drops below that speed.

To get the most efficient wind, the giant blades have to be high above the tree tops; the blades tips clear the ground by over 115 feet.

The design of the windmill prevents the use of cables to keep it upright, thus the blades, generator and other machinery are mounted on a tubular steel tower. The tower is 224 feet 5 inches high, and made up of three parts and weighs 122 tons when completely assembled. After the three sections of the tower are assembled, they lift the hub of the three blades almost 230 feet into the air. As with the blades, the sections of the tower were manufactured in North Dakota; however, unlike the blades they were first shipped to an assembly facility near Parsons, W. Va., and later to the top of Backbone Mountain.

Distribution Of Electricity

The name "Florida Power and Light" is slightly deceptive because it might indicate that it operates only in the region of Florida. In reality it is a national leader in harnessing the energy of the wind at locations all over the United States.

Mountain Wind Energy Center contains 44 windmills whose turbines generate a total of 66 megawatts of electricity. After taking more than six months to be constructed, the Tucker County windmills "went on line" on December 19, 2002. The electricity generated by the wind is sold to the Exelon Corporation, which markets it as Community Energy in the Washington, D.C., area.

2002 Artifact List

- Dust pan from the Oakland Laundry, Rosedale, Md., with "Oakland" imprinted on inside, gift from Leo McBee.
- Notebook of Garrett County, Md., photographs and 1953 geologic map of Garrett County, gifts from Mr. & Mrs. Caleb Winslow Jr.
- Family history, *Ascendants and Descendants of Robinson T. Savage, Early Pioneer of Garrett Co., Md.*, gift from R. Blair Savage.
- Glasses, *Garrett County Maryland, Centennial, 1872-1972*, gift from Frances R. Meese.
- Postage scale from the Garrett County Election Board Office, gift from Carmen Tressler.
- Family history, *Humbertson Family Tree*, 2 volumes, gift from Ace H. Humbertson Jr.
- Hunting items believed to have been made and used by Meshach Browning, gifts from Richard C. Browning.
- Laceworks quilt with documentation, gift from Garrett County Memorial Hospital.
- 1894 certificate stating Fleming Cunningham served as Civil War Corporal, gift from Herbert B. Koch.
- Thayer letters: Letters written to and by Mary Michell Thayer, wife of Ralph Thayer (1805-1894) and others during the 1800s, gift from R. Thomas Thayer Jr.
- Family history, *Jenkins/Jinkins of Western Maryland*, gift from Mrs. Doret Jenkins.
- Sketches by Jim McNeil: 28th Division Patrol, Normandy, France; and Bazooka Team, Battle of the Bulge, gifts from Mr. Jim McNeil.
- Photo of Floyd Leighton and Peter Miller, glasses of Laura Leighton (mother of Leighton brothers) and glass memento tray from the Garrett National Bank, gifts from Joann Schrock.
- Key to Deer Park Hotel room 112, gift from Mr. R. Edward Shank.
- Book, *West End (B&O), Cumberland to Grafton, 1848-1991*, given in memory of Raymond "Lyle" Weeks by Mr. Wade H. Rice Jr.
- Family history, Moon and Grubb and related families, gift from Mrs. Emily Brambley.
- Picture postcards, World War I era and Browning's Super Market, gifts from George J. Ferguson.
- Trumpet from Mickey's Band that belonged to Bill Hahn, gift from Ms. Cheryl Shaffer.
- B&O Railroad brush, imprinted "*B&O R.R. Co. 120*," gift from Ms. Brenda McCartney.

- Letter dated August 1884, written on *Glades Hotel* stationery, gift from Mr. & Mrs. David Leshner.
- Photo of Swallow Falls, 1976 political poster, "Vote for Question A," Summer 1980 Booklet, *Mountain Heritage* and picture postcard of Preston County Court House, Kingwood, W.Va., gifts from Mr. & Mrs. Ivan Rowe.
- Picture post card, Green Palm Restaurant, May 1931 *B&O Magazine*, 1934 Allegheny Tableland Music, 1938 OHS class photo, graduation program, reunion booklets, scrapbook, etc., and copies of OHS publication, *The Acorn*, from the collection of Hulda Fitzwater Elliott and given by Ms. Nancy Fitzwater Diggs.
- Ladies' black, hightop, lace-up shoes, circa 1900, and white button-up child's shoes, circa 1900, from the John Reckart Store at Orr (near Cranesville), gifts from Annie Colaw.
- Book, *Tangled Roots*, A Genealogy of Brelsford, Belford, Ginevan, Kidwell, Moreland, and related families, gift from Mrs. Patricia A. Thompson.
- Man's tie, 1776-1976, pocket knives for Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm, and badges from Desert Storm, loans from Glenroot J. & Deborah Piper.
- Oil painting by Rev. Harold O. Teagarden, gift from Ray & Carla Dintaman.
- Photo of Meshach Browning home with tribute by J.W. Kimmell to Meshach Browning and wife, given in memory of Joseph T. Glotfelty Jr. by Dorothy R. Glotfelty.
- Photo postcard, Boardwalk at Mtn. Lake Park, Flood of July 24, 1912, given in memory of Rae Lee by Ms. Rosemary Fischer.
- Autumn Glory postal cancellations: 1984, 1988, and 1993, gifts from Mrs. B.I. Gonder Sr.
- Book, *Garrett County Baptist Field, 1886*, by Ray I. McRobie, gift from Raymond I. McRobie.
- Melky Miller Distillery jugs, bottles, shot glasses and cork screw, gifts from Cecil & Arletta Bittinger.
- Chamber pot and soap dish from the Deer Park Hotel, given in memory of Calvin Guy and Dessa Callis Harvey by Mary and Cecil Selders.
- Photo postcards, bathing, Stone Tavern, Deep Creek Lake, and post card, Deep Creek Lodge, McHenry, Maryland, gifts from Christina Snyder.
- Photo of Dr. R.H. Gibson, Oakland dentist, as a child, gift from Terry and Ruth Imhoff.
- Map, plan of Mtn. Lake Park, 1899 (adapted by Alice Frederick), gift from Leo McBee.

- Deer Park band uniform jacket, gift from George & Frances Comp.
- Moon & Star antique goblet, three antique canning jars, and 1949 Rotary walking stick, gifts from Ms. Sally H. Durrant.
- 1900 canceled check from the Garrett County Bank, gift from Arlie Slabaugh.
- Large framed panoramic railroad photograph, somewhere between Grafton, W.Va., and Oakland, Md., circa 1800s, gift from Patricia A. Thompson, frame made by Jeffrey Lynn James, and photograph reproduction by Mary King.
- Wooden butter churn from the Joseph T. Glotfelty Jr. farm, given in memory of Joseph T. Glotfelty Jr. by Dorothy R. Glotfelty.
- 1950s sales receipt book from Browning's Inc. and 1931 sales receipt for Luther Riley from C.H. Browning's Filling Station, gifts from Roy J. Snyder.
- Hammer found in the walls of the old Center Street school building, gift from Ms. Tammy Lewis.
- Two (2) boxes of glass negatives from the collection of W.E. Shirer and camera with three negatives plates used by W.E. Shirer, circa 1900, loans from John W. Umstot.
- Mine payroll record and mine expenses, George E. Sloan Coal Co., Grantsville, Maryland, loan from James Yommer.
- Ad from June 1893 *Harper's Magazine*, advertisement for Deer Park and Oakland Hotels, gift from Robert E. Boal.
- Gilbert-Brown Boyd band hat worn by George Kerins and then Regis Kerins and German ski troop pole retrieved by Regis Kerins, World War II, 10th Mountain Division (ski troop), gifts from Regis Kerins.
- 1909 and 1937 plaques from the Oakland reservoir, gifts from the Town of Oakland through Randall Sharpless, Water superintendent.
- Letters, envelopes, and medicine permits of Dr. Benjamin F. Selby, dentist, gifts from Kevin E. Callis.
- Booklet, *Kitzmiller, 1911-1929*, by Frank Sapp, gift from Mr. & Mrs. Robert Burrell.
- Photo, The Kendall Lumber Co., Shaffer, W.Va., teams of horses, and photo, lumbermen at Horse Shoe Run, W.Va., Phil Lewis's men, taken July 12, 1912, 19 men, gifts from Edgar C. Sines.
- Photo of kindergarten class, circa 1918-1919, Miss Elizabeth (Betty) West, teacher, gift from Gretchen Briner Shaffer.
- Article on Kempton, Maryland, by Mrs. Ida Geroski and two family history articles on her family by Carl A. (Geroski) Jurie, gifts from Carl Jurie.

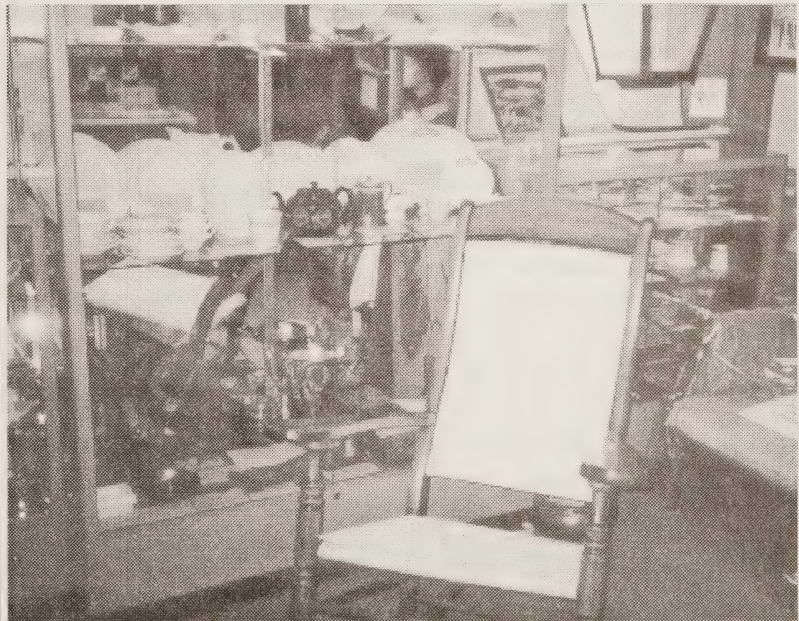
- Metal sign, Wm. James Hotel, Oakland, Md., loan from Glenroot J. & Deborah Piper.
- Westvaco information booklets, gifts from Rebecca DeWitt.
- Gallon glass hand churn and a grain cradle, gifts from Priscilla D. Wolfe.
- Organ designed and built, circa 1930s by local inventor D. Noel Obenshain, 1906-1933, gift from Donald Smith.
- Copy of thesis about the Maryland militia during the Revolutionary War, gift from Dr. Eldon Tucker Jr.
- Family history, *Descendants of Simeon and Charlotte Knox and The History of Our Knox Ancestors*, gift from Elizabeth A. Smead.
- Stock certificate for 10 shares, Oakland Centennial Commission Inc., July 2, 1949, for Bolden Funeral Home, gift from DeCorsey Bolden.
- Notebook, *Zion Lutheran Church, LCMS, Cemetery, Accident, Maryland*, records compiled by Aaron F. Miller, Eagle Scout Project, BSA, 1997, with additional research by Anna Marie Miller, 2002, gift from Anna Marie Miller.
- Onion hoe used by Homer Fike, 1901-2000 (father of Josephine Ashby), patch, "In Honor of Those Who Lost Their Lives, NYC, 9-11-2001," and serving fork found in Homer Fike's things, gifts from Josephine Ashby.
- Hand crocheted bedspread (Water Lily design) and hand-crocheted afghan (Concord Grape design), crafted by Wilma Calhoun, circa 1940s, loans from Wilma Calhoun.
- Normal School teachers' items and football team photograph, circa 1899, of H. Andrew Loraditch, gifts from Bernard G. Loraditch.
- Book, *Garrett County Glimpse of the Past*, compiled by and gift from Raymond I. McRobie.
- 1908 Geologic Atlas, Accident/Grantsville folio, gift from Judge & Mrs. Lewis R. Jones.
- Marriage, funeral and baptismal records of Rev. Obed Hamstead, gift from Ms. Norma H. Obier.
- Broadwater coat of arms, gift from Bernard G. Loraditch.
- Glass bottle with wood carvings crafted by Edward Minard, circa 1910-1915, loan from Cecil Minard.
- Early fluoroscope and three different X-ray tubes, gifts from Mr. E. Jack Wilson
- Postcard mailed Dec. 18, 1907, addressed to Hauser, Maryland, gift from Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Hauser.
- Twenty-three photographs from Kempton, taken May 1939, by John Vachon, gifts from Mr. Gilbert Gude.

- Pants stretchers, gift from Robert E. Davis Sr.
- Lot of photographs of demolition of the Oakland High School, gifts from Delores Murphy.
- Family history, *The Perrine Family of West Virginia*, gift from George Perrine.
- 1949 Oakland Centennial banner, gift from Judge & Mrs. Lewis Jones.
- Box of negatives from Ruthvan W. Morrow, Oakdale Studio, circa 1960-1993, gift from children of Ruthvan Wellington and Martha Virginia Myers Morrow, Dale W. Morrow, William R. Morrow, and V. Dianne Rice.
- Campaign memento (wooden nickel) from George Zimmerman, gift from Roy B. Davis.
- Embossing seal from the Table Rock Coal Co., gift from Fred Swartzentruber.
- Book, *A Bit of Canada Gone Astray – Canaan Valley*, gift from Canaan Valley Institute through Cindy Phillips.
- Garrett County Bank Book for E.G. Naylor, 1903, gift from Allen Naylor.
- Two porcelain light switches from apartment house at 212 North Fourth Street, Oakland, circa 1947, gifts from Joanne T. Bernassoli.
- New Germany CCC Camp information, gifts from William J. Martin.
- Leather change purse found in the Miller house, gift from Paul & Nina Miller.
- B&O #2 scoop shovel, B&O padlock, two B&O coach window latches, and delegate badge, Republican National Convention, June 21, 1904, gifts from Cecil Minard.
- Book, *Baltimore Bound, 1680-1923*, Ball, Kemp, Webb, Sheild, Appleby, Wells, Button, and Irving families, gift from Mary Claire Davis.
- Eleven photo postcards of Garrett County, gifts from Richard B. Miller.
- Photo of the Ferndale Tea Room on Deep Creek Lake, about 1940, gift from Bud Railey.
- Bottle from E.S. Green's Bottling Works, Oakland, Md., gift from Mrs. Mary Frances Evans.





Two Deer Park Hotel porch rocking chairs.



Rocking chair inside Deer Park Hotel.



Where Oakland High School building once stood.

Oakland High School Building

It stood there so long that to find it gone is a little startling. As a building, it served through three separate functions. First, it was the Garrett County Courthouse, a center of administration for the newly created county; then it became Oakland High School; finally, it served as the offices of the Garrett County Board of Education.

When it was a high school, the student body kept growing larger and larger, necessitating two sets of additional classrooms. The 1918 addition to the front of the building gave it the "school build-

ing design" that can still be seen throughout Maryland. The 1928 addition was merely more classrooms; however, this addition did provide an excellent stage for years of operettas put on by the student body.

Except for the addition of the planetarium, the school building became an ordinary office building for the Garrett County Board of Education.

It's gone now, but the image of the Oakland High School building will live on in the memories of its students for many years to come.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

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-- Published By --

THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 10, NO. 2

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE 2003



Tucker County Windmill – Electric Generator



Present maintenance headquarters

Tucker County Windmills

“Good Grief!” are the words of amazement uttered by one man the first time he got a close look at one of the Tucker County, W.Va., windmills. It was an awesome sight to see it towering over the treetops of Backbone Mountain. The man had gone to see the windmills after reading the article about them in the March 2003 issue of *The Glades Star*. He also took the cover photograph that compares the size of the windmill to the automobile parked beside it. (Look in the lower corner of the cover photograph for the automobile.)

As residents of western Maryland and parts of West Virginia know, this winter had brought a lot of bad weather. As late as April 7, 2003, there was a massive ice storm that knocked down trees and power lines.

Your editor was curious about the effect the bad weather had

on the windmills and also where the electric company planned to put up a building for the maintenance crew, now that the major construction work was completed. At the present time, they are housed in a frame office building put up when the construction work began. It is across U.S. 219 from the Fairfax Sand plant.

“Other than a very slight decrease in electric production,” he was told on a visit, “the windmills went through the winter in excellent shape.” There wasn’t any explanation about the “slight decrease in production”; presumably, it was due to very calm periods between the storms.

Present plans call for a permanent building to be constructed for the maintenance crew near the intersection of W.Va. 90 and U.S. 219, about 3 miles east of the present location near the sand plant.



Web Site Information

Web page with historical items: www.deepcreektimes.com

The Republican Newspaper:
www.therepublicannews.com

Chamber of Commerce:
www.garrettchamber.com

Spruce Forest Events:
Tmorgan@spruceforest.org

Telephone number for Society Museum in Oakland: 301-334-3226

On behalf of the members of the Historical Society, we would like to offer condolences to the family of Charles A. Thomas of Terra Alta, W. Va., who died on March 31, 2003. "Charlie" was one of the founders of the Preston County Historical Society, and a good friend of the Garrett County Historical Society.

Museum Hours

The Society's Museum in Oakland has been open during its normal hours as of Monday, May 5.

Regular summer hours are Monday to Saturday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and will remain the same until the end of December.

Address For Donations & Memorials

Friends and members of the Society who wish to contribute to the Museum Fund as a donation or a memorial are asked to send them to:

Kenneth Hardesty
Corresponding Secretary
P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550

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GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 2002-2003

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1st Vice President James Ashby
2nd Vice President Paul Shogren
Treasurer Kevin Callis
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EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Rev. John A. Grant
Cir. Manager Joseph Connors

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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MEMBERSHIP: Annual membership fee is \$15.00; life membership \$250.00. The four issues of this quarterly bulletin, *THE GLADES STAR*, are included with each membership.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

Annual Banquet Date Set, Thursday, June 26, 2003

Plans have been completed for the annual June banquet and business meeting of the Historical Society to be on Thursday, June 26, 2003, at the Bitteringer Community Building in Bitteringer, Md., beginning at 6:30 p.m. As planned, the menu will feature the famous baked steak; price for the banquet will be \$12 per person. A reservation form for the banquet is in the centerfold of the magazine. Cut-off date for the reservations is June 20.

The annual business meeting of the Historical Society will follow the dinner. There will be the election of new members to the Board of Directors of the Society. Minutes of the last meeting will be read as well as reports by Chairmen of the various committees, and the Treasurer's report.

Guest speaker for the evening's program will be the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Sherwood. Since the focus of the last annual meeting was on the Braddock Road with a talk and slides by Robert Bantz, Dr. Sherwood will speak about people who traveled on it. As an historian, he has in his possession some old diaries and journals of people who traveled over the old road. These kinds of records give us first-hand information about what it was like when the Braddock Road became the "road west" for early settlers going to the Ohio Territory.



Robert Boal and Bob Bantz

Spring Fund-Raising Dinner

One hundred members and friends of the Garrett County Historical Society attended the April fund-raising dinner held on Thursday evening, April 24, at the Pleasant Valley Community Center. People came from different parts of the county to support the fund-raising efforts for the Museum Building Fund.

Prior to the beginning of the meal, President Robert Boal made a few brief announcements. He also spoke of the work being done at the Museum during the last six months. President Boal asked the Rev. John Grant to give the invocation and blessing.

Needless to say, the ladies of the Pleasant Valley Community Center had prepared a delicious meal for the people attending the dinner.

At the conclusion of the meal, President Boal introduced some of the members of the Society who were in attendance that

evening, and noted their achievements. He also made a plea for volunteers to help with the mowing, weeding, etc., in Dailey Park next to the museum.

The program for the evening centered around the 200th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the part which involved Garrett County; Meriwether Lewis came through the county's area over the Braddock Road on his way to Pittsburgh with supplies. The first speaker on the program was Paul Shogren of Oakland, who gave some of the history of the Expedition and talked about some of the veterans of the journey which took them all the way to the West Coast and back. He was followed by Mr. Robert Bantz of Allegany County. He showed slides of the Braddock Road as it looks today along with a narration of what Meriwether Lewis would have

Continued on Page 47



"Chuck" Nolan, Bob Bantz, and Paul Shogren



Artifacts display

Binding Vol. 9

The Glades

Star

Back in 1991 a decision was made to bind 100 copies of every 16 issues of *The Glades Star*. Thus, when the magazine was printed, 100 copies of each issue were set aside for binding. Since the magazine is published quarterly, this meant that 16 issues would be bound every four years. Volume No. 9 of the magazine was completed with the December 2002 issue and the 100 extra copies of each issue were sent away to the bindery in January 2003. At the same time individual copies of No.9 belonging to Society members were also sent to the bindery. All of them have now been returned to Oakland, and the 100 extra copies are available for sale. Price is \$42.00 plus \$2.10 tax, and if purchased by mail add \$3.00 for packing and postage.

As an extension of the Historical Society's book offerings, for the past ten years the Publications Committee has gone back and had copies of the early issues of *The Glades Star* duplicated and bound at the bindery. Like Vol. No.9, these back issues have been bound in a blue hard-back cover, with the dates of the issues included on the covering.

The present Vol. No. 9 has articles dealing with anniversaries. The first one was in the September 1999 issue which gave detail plans for the 150th anniversary of Oakland that took

place during Autumn Glory Festival in October.

The year 2001 marked the 60th anniversary of the Garrett County Historical Society, and the March issue had a feature article about the Society. October of that year marked the 150th anniversary of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad coming through Oakland, and the September issue contains railroad items.

Meanwhile, the terrorist attack of September 11th had taken place, and the June 2002 issue contained an extensive article about the crash of Flight 93; the December 2002 issue devoted an article to Shanksville, Pa., memorials.

Continued from Page 45

seen when passing through the county. A third speaker on the program was Charles Nolan of Deer Park, who brought with him a display of memorabilia of the Lewis and Clark era. He illustrated his talk by showing the audience items from his display.

The program by these three men was both interesting and informative, and they answered questions about their talks and the display following the end of the meeting.

One part of all the Historical Society dinners is the drawing for a door prize; this year there were two. The first one, a copy of *Brown's Miscellaneous Writings*, was won by Mr. Russell Rhodes. The second one, a floral centerpiece of red, white and blue flowers, was won by Dr. William Savage.

President Boal concluded the dinner meeting at 8:45 p.m.

Memorials

Latest donations and memorials to the Garrett County Historical Society from January 31, 2003, to April 30, 2003. (Members are asked to note the beginning and ending dates for the listings.)

John Hinebaugh by Joan C. Ray

Harold G. Loughrie by Ken and
Leona Hardesty

Lois Seal by Frances Patterson

Dorothy Stahl

by Carol P. Clark

by James Luther

by Kim and Sonny Michaels



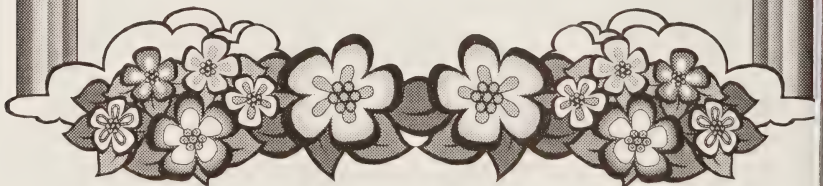
Donations

Donations to the Museum Fund

by Oakland Jr. Woman's Civic Club

by H. Donald and Carol Moss

by Ihor and Sandra Zakaluzny





Englehart Woolen Mill, photo courtesy Ivan Rowe

Mystery Building Identified

A photograph of a very familiar looking building was published on p.26 of the March 2003 issue of *The Glades Star*. In the accompanying article there was speculation about the building's age and what might have been inside it.

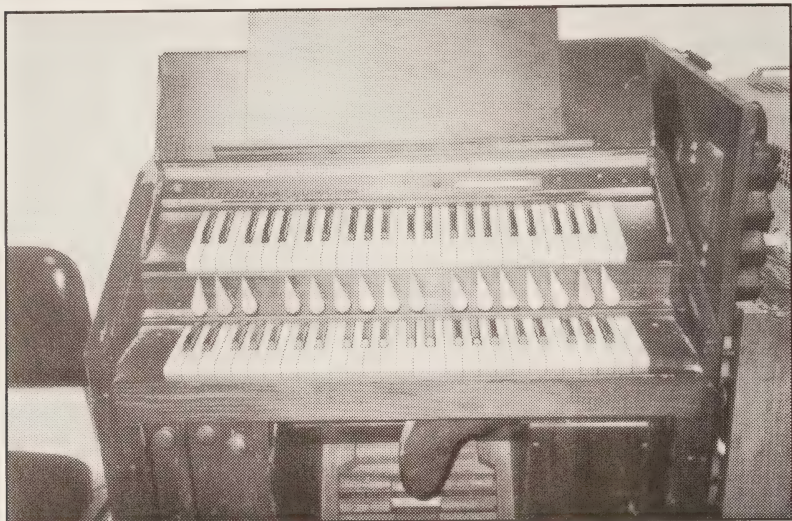
The magazine had not been out very long when Clyde Cale of Preston County called to say that he recognized the building as the Englehart Woolen Mill, near Rt. 26 between Albright, W.Va., and Bruceton Mills. He said the building was the second one there and that it had burned down during the early 1950s.

Clyde Cale's assumption was confirmed by "Charlie" Thomas of Terra Alta, who said it had been constructed about ½ mile off Rt. 26 and that it burned down in the 1950s.

A search of various record books in the Preston County Library at Kingwood did not reveal any more information about the mill or the Englehart family. However, an old gentleman in the library said it could have been located on Woolen Mill Road, a county road which intersects Rt. 26. Traveling over Woolen Mill Road will eventually lead a person to Terra Alta. Charlie Thomas' son, David, said that he could remember a woolen mill building not far from the community of Lenox along that route, but it was already closed when he was a youngster; perhaps it was the Englehart Woolen Mill.

According to Samuel T. Wiley in his *History of Preston County*,

Continued on Page 53



Manuals on Obenshain organ

The Noel Obenshain Organ

"I've never seen anything like it."

"It must be some kind of an organ, because it has a keyboard and a whole bunch of organ rank buttons."

"It looks like something out of an old issue of *Popular Mechanics*."

"Where did it come from?"

These were some of the comments made when the Noel Obenshain electronic organ was first moved into the Museum. At that time, the remainder of the wooden casing had not been put on; the multiple pieces, belts, small electric motors, and rotating disks were still visible.

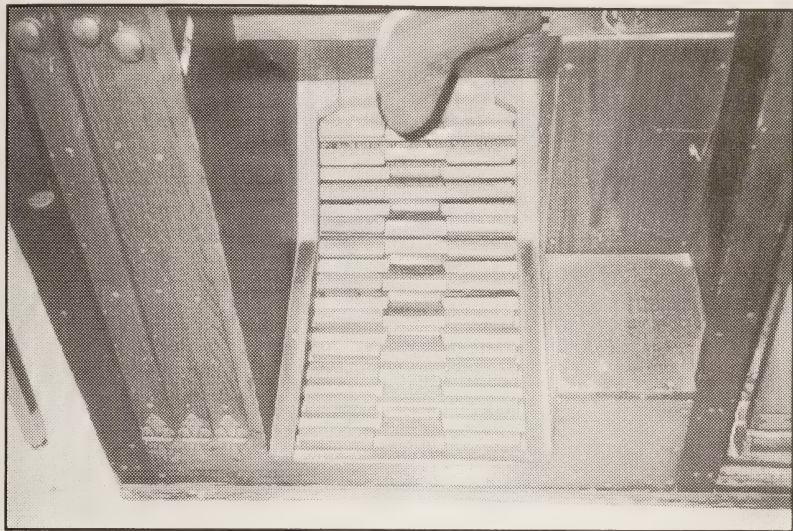
When people who had once known Noel Obenshain while he was still alive found out that it was his organ, they were not surprised to see the array of parts that he put together to start building an electronic organ in

1932.

Photo-Electric Organ

Unlike the modern digital organs, the photo-electric organ had rotating disks covered with successive rings of dots. A tiny photo-electric cell was focused on each ring of dots, and the frequency of a note on the chromatic scale was created by the number of dots which it picked up each second; high notes were closer together than low notes. The photo-electric pulses thus generated were amplified by an amplifying unit, and the sound for that note was made audible.

Just how many pieces of the organ were purchased from electronic firms is hard to tell, but Obenshain probably made a number of the parts in his own machine shop. Why did he build it? He was a musician and decided to build his own organ. After his retirement, he played a



Odd arrangement of foot pedals

regular organ in the Deep Creek Baptist Church for a number of years.

Unusual Inventor

Noel Obenshain was a noted Westvaco research man who had nearly 100 patents to his name. He worked in the Luke paper mill almost all of his adult life. His unusual mechanical ability meant that when problems arose with the machinery in the mill, he would find a solution to the problem in his own home workshop. If the solution proved to be something unusual, he would often get a patent for it. Many of his inventions are still used on the production line of the mill.

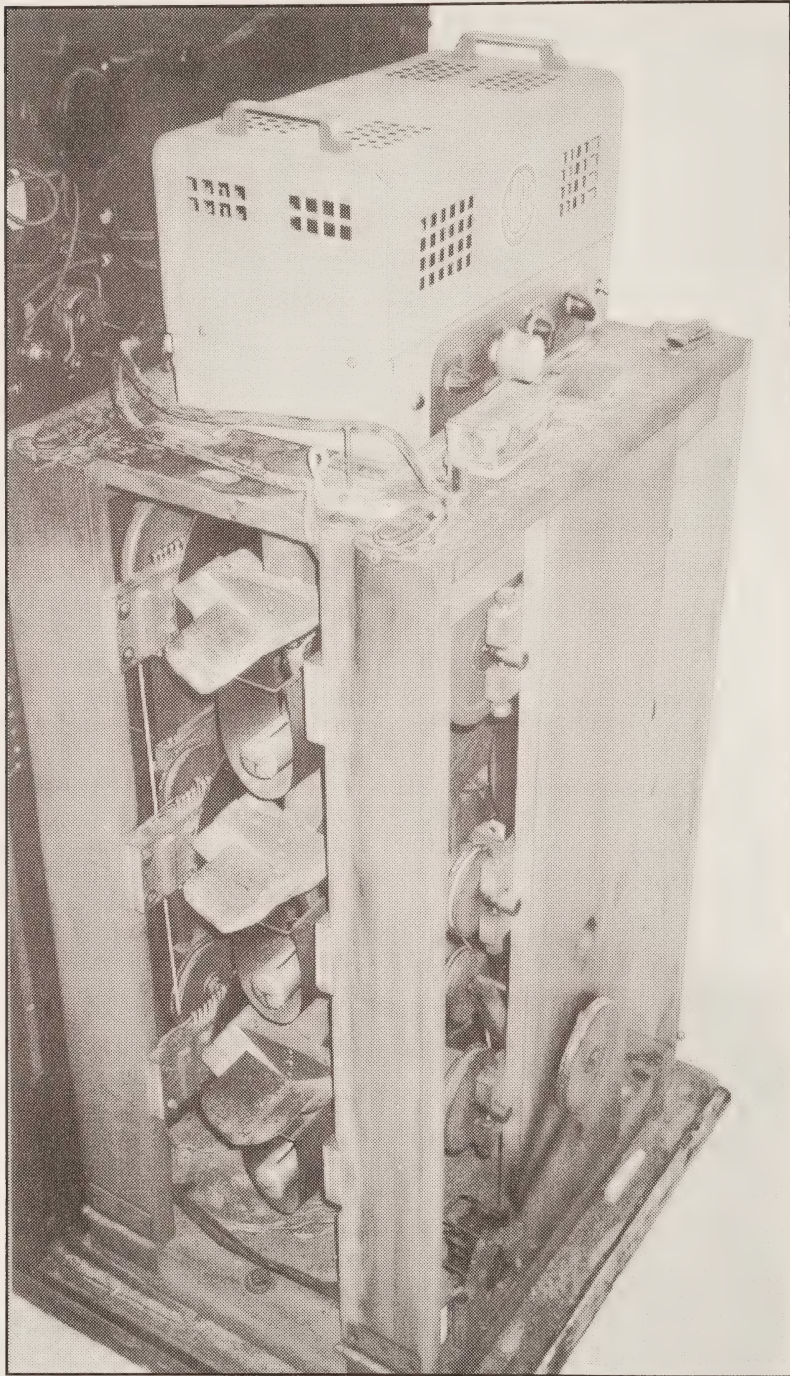
However, he also invented a wide variety of gadgetry in his home workshop. They varied all the way from a squirtless grapefruit spoon to an automatic toothpaste roller.

During the summer months, people on Deep Creek Lake always knew when Noel Obenshain

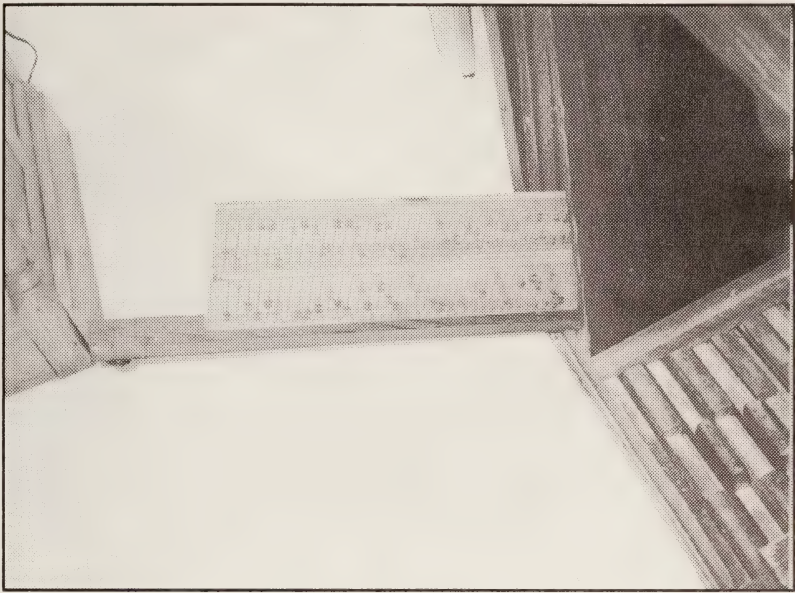
was at his summer home at Hazelhurst; they would see the "Swan Boat" majestically cruising across the waters of the lake. Launched in 1964, it was a pontoon boat designed to look like a huge swan; on the front it had a long neck topped with a swan's head. True to his mechanical ability, Noel had the neck constructed so that it could be dipped in acknowledgment of other boats it passed on the lake or could be lowered whenever the Swan Boat went under a bridge. Always a generous man, there were hundreds of people who had been passengers on the pontoon boat at one time or another.

Noel Obenshain was found dead at his Hazelhurst home on Thanksgiving day, November 24, 1993.

The electronic organ was presented to the Historical Society by Donald Smith, who purchased the Noel Obenshain house at Hazelhurst.



Disks and amplifier for the organ



Electric Circuit Board

Continued from Page 49

there were several woolen mills in Preston County. He describes one built by J.W. Rigg as being along a branch of Muddy Creek which eventually flows into Cheat River. Since the building was described by Clyde Cale as the second one built at the location (the first one burned down), perhaps the property was taken over by the Englehart family, who built a new building and gave it the name "Englehart's Woolen Mill."

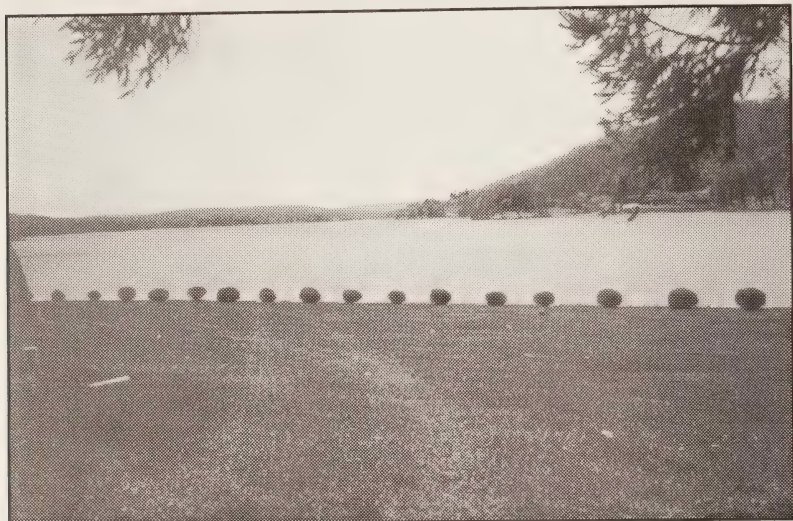
Editor's Note!

If anyone can supply any additional information about the mill and the building, please write to John Grant, 115 N. Second Street, Oakland, MD 21550.

Lawton Woolen Mill

Near the end of the 1800s and beginning of the 1900s, small woolen mills were an industry that could be accommodated in many small towns. They were made possible using small stationary steam engines along with belt and pulley systems to operate the machinery. There was one in Oakland about 1900 owned by the Lawton family.

The mill was located along Wilson Creek on the south side of Memorial Drive. What happened to the business or the mill itself remains unknown to your Editor, but for a number of years the concrete piers which supported the building were visible. Today, the area is covered with small trees and bushes.



An acre of front lawn extending to the lake

Sam Leff, "The Unusual Man From Pittsburgh"

by Charles "Bud" Railey

Ed. Note: Back in the June 2002 issue of *The Glades Star* there was an article by Charles "Bud" Railey about business places along U.S. 219 that bordered on Deep Creek Lake. The present article is about an unusual man from Pittsburgh who became a summer resident at Deep Creek Lake. At that time, a large percentage of the people who had cottages on the lake were from Pennsylvania; many of them from Pittsburgh. What first attracted Bud's attention to Sam Leff was the fact that he had a big 1938 Buick automobile which had spare tires mounted in the fender wells of the front fenders.

In 1938 when "Sammy" Leff began to build his large house on Deep Creek Lake, people wondered what it would look like in

the end. Sam bought a spot on Rock Lodge Road which gave him almost an acre of front lawn, a beautiful view of the water, and an excellent location for a large summer home.

The reason why I remember it so well is that my father, C. M. Railey, did the stone work on the building. Dad and Sammy had become good friends, and he admired Dad's work on the "Stone Tavern" which the family owned at the end of the U.S. 219 bridge over Deep Creek Lake. Sammy engaged Dad to do the stone veneer work on the summer house on Rock Lodge Road, and me, still being a kid, I got to go see the work as it progressed into a finished house with a guest cottage during the summer of 1938.

Eventually, when done, it was

Continued on Page 59



Dues Payable – Change of Address

Dues payable for next year begin on July 1, 2003. Dues not paid by September 1, 2003, will be considered delinquent, and the member shall be automatically dropped from the Society. Dues are \$15.00 per year and can be paid at the Museum or sent by mail to the Corresponding Secretary.

Name _____

Address _____

Mail to: **Garrett County Historical Society**
Corresponding Secretary
P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550

Please use this form for change of address



Volume No. 9 Order Form

Please send _____ copies of the newly bound Volume No. 9 of *The Glades Star* at \$42.00 plus \$2.10 tax and \$3.00 for packing and mailing.

Name _____

Address _____

Make check payable to
Garrett County Historical Society
and mail to:

Garrett County Historical Society
P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550

Annual June Banquet

The Annual June Banquet of the Garrett County Historical Society will be held **6:30 p.m. Thursday, June 26, 2003**, at the Bittering Community Building. Price for the banquet will be \$12. Seating is limited to 105 people. Reservations must be made by June 20.

Please make _____ reservations at \$12 per person.

Total amount enclosed \$_____.

Names for whom you are making reservations:

Send to : Corresponding Secretary
 P.O. Box 28
 Oakland, MD 21550

Marriage Book Order Form

Please send _____ copies of the new publication by the Historical Society at \$17.50 per copy.

Please add \$2.00 to cover postage and handling.

Name _____

Address _____

Make check payable to
Garrett County Historical Society
and mail to:

Garrett County Historical Society
P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550



Sam Leff's stone house

the largest house on Deep Creek Lake and was second only to Rock Lodge itself, the biggest house in the area.

Today, perhaps some of the big houses built on Marsh Mountain may exceed it in size. I don't know the construction costs of some of those houses, but Sammy spent \$12,000 building his house, which was an enormous price at the time.

Back in those days, people would ask, "Who is this man, Sam Leff?"

Sam owned the 7th Avenue Hotel in Pittsburgh, and to him such a large summer place was only fitting for a man who owned a hotel. In addition, Sam used it for lavish parties in the summer time.

I'm not sure how often he had the parties, but it seemed to me that about three or four times during the summer there would be a really big party there. I guess he had one on the Fourth of July, one on Labor Day weekend, and a couple of times in between. Quite naturally, he

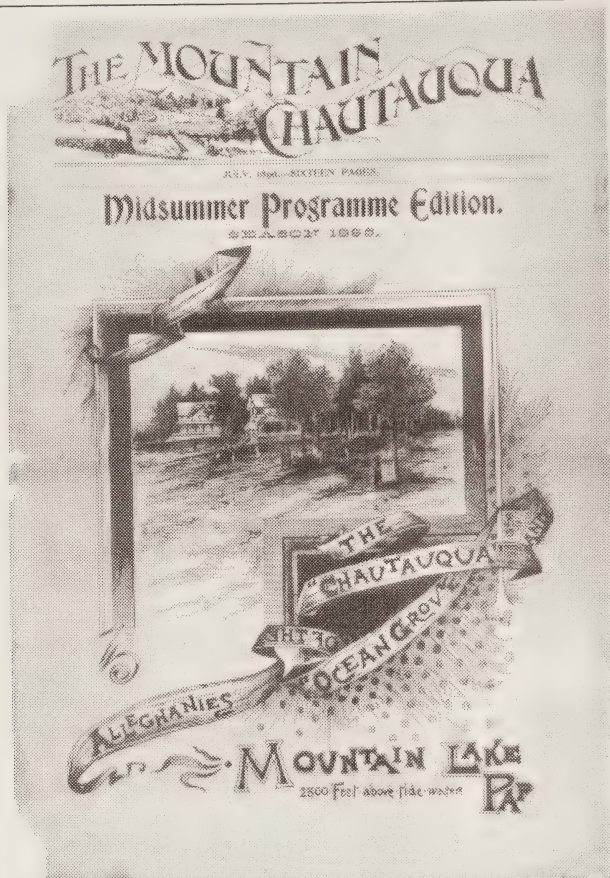
would have some of his Negro help from the Pittsburgh hotel there to help with party details. As a kid of 12 or 13, these black employees from Pittsburgh seemed to give the party a "superior tone."

One unusual aspect of the big front lawn of the summer house was what Sam put on it. I remember a big metal eagle statue that was there, and he had some cut stone lions also. I understood that they originally came from Italy, but where in that country I don't know.

The Turkey Ranch

All I can think of is that Sam Leff got bored with just owning a big summer place. I've since heard that people who have a lot of money like to "get back to nature." Perhaps that is why Sam sold his summer place in about 1941, and bought a farm that bordered the lake near McHenry. Of course, Sam didn't lose money on the sale of his big summer house; having built it for \$12,000

Continued on Page 60



Cover of the program for 1896

he sold it to a Pittsburgh friend, Jim Early, for \$17,000.

This is not to say that Sam Leff wanted to walk behind a plow; he just wanted to own a farm. However, once he owned it he decided to do something else with it. Perhaps it was due to the price he paid for poultry he served in his hotel dining room, but he surprised all of his friends by painting a big sign on the barn roof which said, "Farmer Sam's Turkey Ranch." Instead of raising crops on his farm, he had his tenants raising a new breed of white turkeys.

Later, the "Turkey Ranch" was bought by Arden May, and the barn became Arden's Boat Club. In the late 1950s, it was the home of the Garrett County Play House.

In the same way that "Sammy" Leff appeared at Deep Creek Lake he seemed to disappear. I don't know what happened to him, but I do know that the old 7th Avenue Hotel in Pittsburgh has been torn down. Yet, there are still a few people around the Lake and in Oakland who remember Sam Leff, the "Unusual Man From Pittsburgh."



Assembly hall and administration building for chautauqua

The Mountain Chautauqua

By John A. Grant

Years ago my Dad told me about riding his bicycle from Oakland to Mtn. Lake Park on a summer evening to attend one of the many Chautauqua programs which were presented there. I was just a boy, then, and the thing that impressed me at the time was that Dad had a special carbide lamp for his bicycle. Since that time, I have heard many things about the excellent music and lectures that were given near "the turn of the Century at the Park."

Then, at a meeting of the Springs, Pa., Historical Society in October 2002, a lady presented me with two copies of the Moun-

tain Chautauqua program: one for the 1896 season and one for the 1898 season. After looking through the two 11" x 16", 16 page programs, I began to understand why the Chautauqua events were so popular when my Dad was a youngster.

Origin Of Chautauqua

The original Chautauqua began in the summer of 1874 at Lake Chautauqua, New York. It was the implementation of an idea by Dr. John H. Vincent, who later became a bishop in the Methodist Church. His idea was to have a summer program for Sunday school teachers of all denominations at Lake Chau-



Ticket office for Bashford Amphitheater

tauqua. The success of the program during the summer of 1874 encouraged the expansion of studies to include Greek and Hebrew the following year; in succeeding years, English literature, French and German were added.

During the winter months, people who wanted to do more in the program were given reading assignments. Eventually these reading assignments were expanded to 4 year home reading courses, and it was the beginning of adult education through correspondence courses.

Chautauqua programs were begun in other locations throughout the United States, and within 25 years there were over 100 of them offering summer programs. Lectures on a variety of subjects

became standard fare for those who wanted the stimulation of learning during the summer months.

Mountain Chautauqua

Unfortunately, names given to the programs in other places are unknown, but for Mtn. Lake Park the program was called "Mountain Chautauqua." At what date it started is hard to determine, but the popularity of these programs may account for the rapid growth of the town. The railroad ran daily excursion trains to Mtn. Lake Park, and a lot of people took advantage of spending one day in the town. However, people who came to stay longer had to be fed and housed for one or more weeks.

The pages of the 1896 program list eight hotels where

rooms and meals were available from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per week. In addition, many people who had summer cottages in town, built them with the idea of leasing out several rooms during the summer months. Then, for those who planned to spend the entire summer season in the Park, people could rent a cottage for as little as \$25.00 per week.

In addition to Sunday school teacher's courses, 13 Liberal Arts courses and 7 Fine Arts courses are listed for the summer of 1896. What is impressive in the list of courses is the intensity of a day's activity: lectures, etc., ran from 9:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. (Some evenings there were special speakers or musical presentations which lasted until 9:30 p.m.)

One item in the 1896 program which had a special appeal for the planners of the lectures was the fact that Bishop John H. Vincent would visit Mtn. Lake Park for the first time. The announcement carried a brief note that railroad excursion trains would be running that day.

The attendance of Mountain Chautauqua increased each year, and it quickly became evident that a new auditorium would have to be built to accommodate the crowds. Eventually, the 5,000 seat Bashford Amphitheater was built in 1900. It was named for Methodist Bishop James W. Bashford, and some of the events which took place in the amphitheater were remembered best in the succeeding Mountain Chautauqua seasons.

Probably the greatest event

was the visit by President Taft in August 1911. The amphitheater was filled to capacity, and there was a large crowd of people standing around the outside.

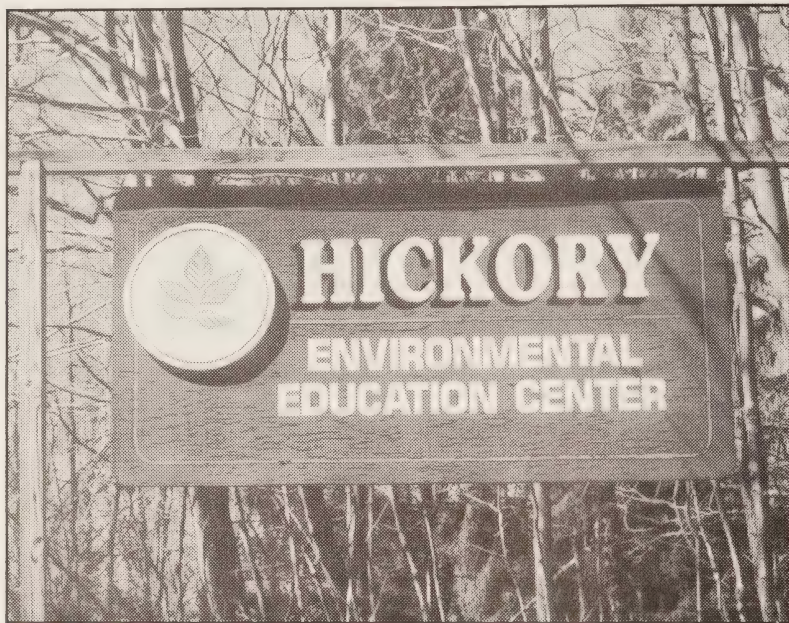
Climax

World War I brought an end to large scale Mountain Chautauqua programs. Through the post-war years, people continued to gather at Mtn. Lake Park, but it was mainly for the annual Camp Meetings. In the 1930s, there was a revival of activity in the amphitheater directed by the Rev. Felix Robinson featuring the Mountain Choir Festival. During the festival time, there were large crowds filling the building; part of one festival was broadcast by remote control over KDKA, Pittsburgh.

But World War II put an end to all of these activities. The Association which originated Mtn. Lake Park in the 1880s was dissolved, and many vacant pieces of land were sold. The amphitheater needed a new roof following the war, and the owners of the property decided to tear down the unusual building rather than spend the money for a new roof. The ticket office for the amphitheater is still there, as well as the original (1880s) auditorium building in the grove of trees.

Thus, the Mountain Chautauqua programs of 1896 and 1898 give a brief glimpse to the glorious days that existed in Mtn. Lake Park over 100 years ago.





Camp Hickory sign

What Happened To The Planetarium?

Little by little, the old Oakland High School / Board of Education building was torn down during 2002. It had been vacated by the Board of Education during the previous year when the Board moved to new quarters in downtown Oakland. Thus, students who once attended the planetarium shows in the old building might wonder what happened to the planetarium when the building was torn down.

To use an old expression, the planetarium program for Garrett County schools is alive and well in a new building at Camp Hickory near Northern High School; there is an interesting story associated with the move from Oakland to Camp Hickory.

An Innovative Program For Students

After the Board of Education took over the old high school building for its offices, a grant became available for a planetarium. The Board decided that the old high school auditorium would be an excellent place for the proposed planetarium because of its high ceiling. Work began, and when it was completed the students were transported to Oakland by school bus for the sky and star programs.

Some years later, after the Board moved to new quarters, the question arose about the future of the planetarium because the county commissioners had decided to tear down the old high



New planetarium building in background

school building. The sky and star classes were so popular that the commissioners did not want to see them eliminated; a decision was made to move the planetarium to Camp Hickory and put it in a new and larger building designed for planetarium use.

Interim

The planetarium teacher, James Hart, proved to be a resourceful man during the intervening year between tearing down the old building and occupation of the new one. He procured an inflatable plastic dome, leased a portable optical instrument, and moved the planetarium lectures to different schools around the county.

Meanwhile, the old dome and optical instrument were sold back to the Spitz company, which had provided them for the planetarium in the old high school building originally.

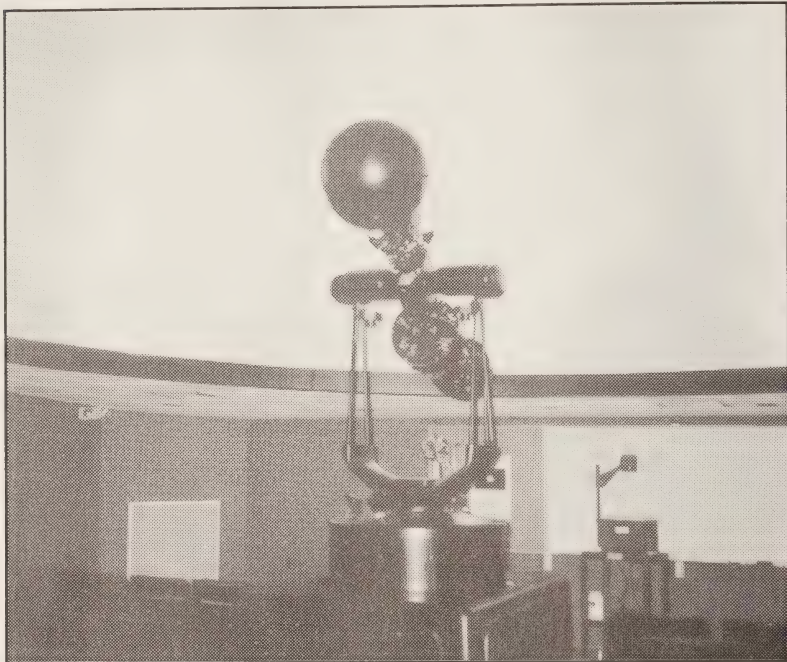
Details

The new planetarium was completed in December 2002, and

the first show in the new building took place on Dec. 20. The official dedication of the building took place in January 2003.

As might be expected, the new planetarium is bigger than the old one; it is housed in a building approximately 40 foot square. Located in the center of the big room is a new Spitz Style 10.24 Automated Planetarium optical instrument. The new dome is approximately 30 feet in diameter and 23 feet high. Below the big dome is a shelf for 16 slide projectors that James Hart uses to show a variety of photographs on the dome surface to illustrate certain points of his lectures. Also located in the back of the room is a console where he can operate the interior lights, move around the stars in the optical instrument, and automatically operate one or more of the slide projectors at the same time.

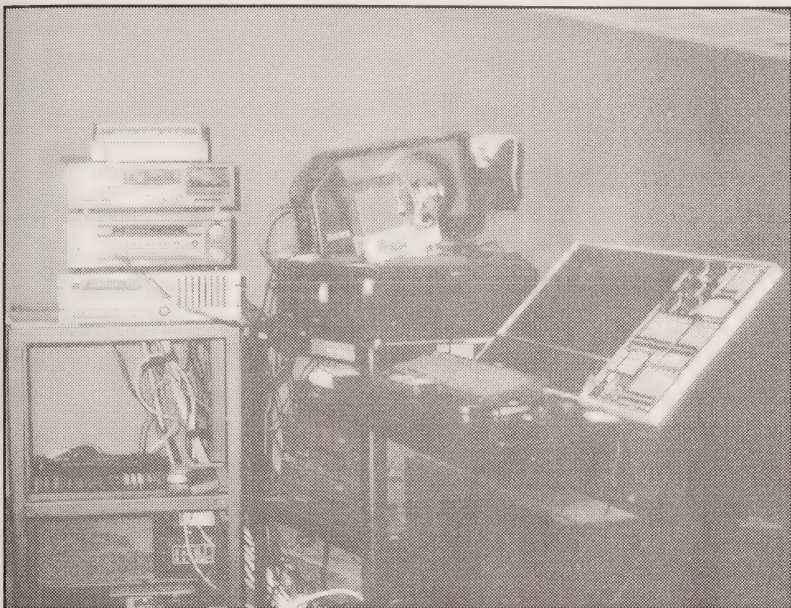
An interesting item about the big Spitz optical instrument is that it projects the dots of stars



New Spitz Style 10.24 Automated Planetarium optical instrument



Shelf with 16 slide projectors



Control center for planetarium

on the dome as would be seen at night from the latitude and longitude of Camp Hickory.

Korean Fable

In reality, details about the stars and planets could be a boring list of facts, quickly forgotten by the students. However, James Hart is a talented instructor who enlivens his programs with stories. A good example is the Korean Fable, which was reprinted in the April 10 issue of *The Republican* newspaper.

"A Korean fable tells of an underground kingdom of Gamag Nara, whose only light was provided by huge campfires. When the king of this dim land learned that the world above was illuminated by great lights in the sky, he sent his strongest and most stubborn fire dog to fetch them.

"When the dog reached the outer world, he leaped into the

night sky and bit into the Moon, but couldn't pull it down. Finally, a piece of it broke off in his mouth. He tried again and broke off another piece. After a time, his mouth froze from all the icy pieces of the Moon he had bitten off. By the time the dog's mouth had thawed, the Moon had gone back to fullness. The dog, being very stubborn, leapt up and tried again. And so the cycle of the Moon's phases continues to this day."

This myth is from the planetarium show titled "Lunar Odyssey" and is just one of the many stories about the Moon in which the students learn about the waxing and waning of the Moon as it revolves around the Earth; there are other stories about the planets and the stars of the night sky.



Appearance of chimney after fire

End Of The Story

This particular story began nine years ago on Sunday, February 24, 1994, when a devastating fire destroyed a series of buildings in downtown Oakland. As near as could be determined, the fire began about 8:30 a.m. in the kitchen of the Shanghai Chinese Restaurant and quickly spread to the second floor of the restaurant building and the adjacent building to the south; soon, both buildings were engulfed in flames. It took the combined effort of six fire departments to extinguish the fire.

During the following week the rubble of the burned out buildings was removed, and all that remained was the part of the Chinese restaurant that included the gigantic fireplace and its tall chimney. Through the oddities of the fire's path, the room with the fireplace had not burned up.

Final Cleanup

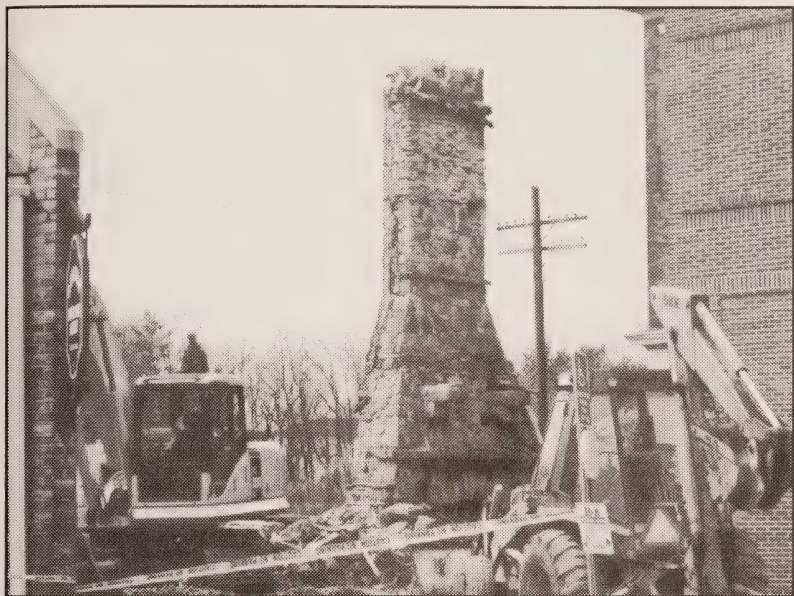
Eventually the town of Oakland acquired the property where the restaurant had been located and turned it into a small park. However, the section which contained the fireplace was left standing; it had potential for future use in connection with the park.

This spring, the town decided to demolish this remaining part of the restaurant. Removal of the fire-charred timbers was a routine job; tearing down the fireplace and its tall chimney was a different matter.

The 1898 Fire

One of the things revealed in the history of Oakland is the fact that the location where the 1994 fire began was only about 20 feet from where another fire began in 1898.

The July 12, 1898, fire was



Chimney under part demolition

discovered in the saloon of James J. Reynolds; it was one of several saloons along the board walk that ran parallel to the railroad tracks from the Second Street crossing to the Oakland railroad station. The fire spread quickly to the buildings on either side of the saloon, and soon the whole area was a blazing inferno. Oakland had experienced a hot dry summer, and the buildings were "dry as tinder."

Before it ended, the fire had burned all of the buildings between Second Street and the railroad tracks. The only one to survive was the old Garrett County Bank building that was made of bricks. (It was later incorporated into the building that is now the Historical Society's Museum.)

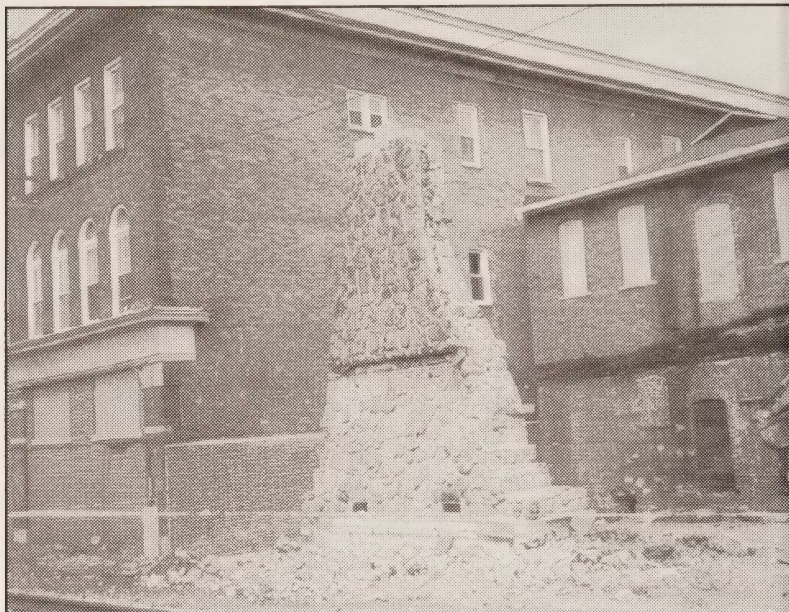
Little by little, business in the burned out area revived, the first one being Offutt's Store (now Rudy's department store). James J. Reynolds still owned

the property where the fire began; he constructed a two story building and went back into the saloon business again.

One of the items revealed in the demolition work this spring was the remaining board and batten sidewall of the second Reynolds saloon building. Some of the boards used in the wall were well over 16 feet long.

New Businesses

During the late 1920s, the late Andrew Gonder operated a confectionery store in the building next to the area of the later Chinese restaurant (part of it was a pool room). Around 1937, he purchased the Reynolds building adjacent to his building along the railroad; it had been vacant for many years. He expanded his confectionery business to include a restaurant that he called the Bon Ton Restaurant. As a part of the restaurant, he refurbished the Reynolds addition with a



Present appearance of the chimney

hard wood floor and built a gigantic fireplace and chimney.

It's hard to determine what he ultimately intended to do with the room that he created in the Reynolds building; it had booths and there was a juke box to supply music. The sale of beer was legal at that time and perhaps he intended to turn it into a beer parlor; however, not a whole lot was ever done with the room.

In the 1960s, Carlos Pacheco and his wife Phyllis reopened the room as part of the Fireside Restaurant. In cool weather, there was always a big log fire burning in the fireplace, which added to the appeal of the restaurant. Carlos Pacheco eventually retired from the restaurant business, and it was take over by a series of new owners, the last one being the Shanghai Chinese Restaurant.

End Of The Story

Demolishing the fireplace and tall chimney proved to be a very, very difficult job. Workmen found that the concrete mortar which held the stones of the chimney in place made it a solid structure; pneumatic drills could not dislodge the stones in the normal fashion. Finally, a decision was made to take the chimney down to a certain level and stop the demolition work at that point.

In the words of Steve Hinebaugh of the H. & H. Construction Company, which is doing the work, "Whoever built that fireplace and chimney meant for it to stay there."

Perhaps, then, that is the end of the story of the fire which began on February 24, 1994. Maybe the fireplace and chimney should remain there as a reminder that a building once stood in that location.

A President And A Private

By Charles H. Byrd

Ed. Note: Back in June 2002, *The Glades Star* published a Civil War article by Charles Byrd about his two great-great-grand-fathers: James Byrd, a Confederate soldier, and William Sines of Garrett County, who was a Union soldier. In this World War I article he contrasts President Wilson against James Gower. Mr. Gower's son, Jim, is a cousin and now lives on a farm along Broadford Road near Deer Park.

When James Thurl Gower was born on January 10, 1898, in Garrett County, Woodrow Thomas Wilson had been on the faculty of Princeton University for 8 years. Although there was an age difference in social and intellectual status that separated them, their lives would be intertwined as the stations in life allowed. The deadliest of all human common denominators would throw them into the same vortex, war! World War I, "the war to end all wars," would alter both of their lives forever. The political decisions made by Wilson as president of the U.S. would impact on the life of James Gower during the war years.

James Gower grew up in Garrett County. The woods and farms were his legacy; his friends and family were farmers and woodsmen. They felled timber for the mines and worked as coal miners. His father was killed in a mining accident when James was only nine years old.

Woodrow Wilson came from a very different background. Born in Staunton, Va., in 1856, he was the son of a stern, Presbyterian minister. Impressed on him by his father was that a man can not deviate from the path which God had appointed him to follow to his "destiny." Highly educated,

Woodrow Wilson was both a scholar and philosopher.

When World War I began in 1914 without U.S. involvement, President Wilson was determined that the United States would remain neutral. Within a year and a half, the pressure for the U.S. to engage in the War was rising. The Germans had already begun sinking ocean-going vessels, bringing death to some U.S. citizens. The sinking of the British ship *Lusitania* and the loss of 124 U.S. lives seemed to be a polarizing incident between Democratic Wilson and the Republican Party members in Congress.

However, all of this changed when the Germans asked Mexico to join with them against the French and English. Germany promised to give them Texas, Arizona and New Mexico after defeating the U.S. and its allies. When Wilson learned of this offer by the Germans, he went to Congress and asked it to declare war on Germany and the other European powers involved with them. This took place on April 7, 1917, and President Wilson soon signed the Selective Service Act drafting 9.5 million men between the ages of 21 and 30.

At that time James Gower was only 19 years old. However, when he was 20 years old, he went to Cumberland and enlisted in the Army; he was part of nearly two million young men who did not wait to be included in the draft.

Private James Gower was assigned to Co. D, 1st Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C. After a period of basic training, the unit was sent to New Jersey, and embarked for France on April 29, 1918. They arrived in France on May 13 and



"went into action" on August 1, 1918. The strategic role of an anti-aircraft company was to protect infantry units from airplane attacks. On the very first day they were in action, one enemy airplane was fired on and driven off by the gunners.

In a letter home, dated August 12, James said that he was at the "front" and the activity made him think of the 4th of July. He added that the outfit was having good success, and said he hoped to be home for Christmas. It was the only letter during the remainder of the war to reach his home.

Records show that on September 7 and 11, the anti-aircraft unit was the victim of two German poison gas attacks. Finally, after 72 days of sustained combat, the unit was given a break and removed from the front lines.

The Allied forces had driven the Germans back to the point where peace terms offered by the Allies was all that was left for them. On November 11, 1918, the last entry in the company's records said, "No planes in range. Hostilities ceased at 11 a.m. this date. All gun positions to remain intact."

Pvt. James Gower, along with the rest of the men in his company, were recommended for the French Croix de Guerre for "excellent service during the period Sept. 12 to Sept. 25. These officers and men, with entire disregard to their own personal safety, remained with their guns and did excellent service under constant shellfire of the enemy."

On Feb. 5, 1919, Private James Gower was transferred to a hospital in France having been diagnosed as a victim of poison

gas during combat.

Woodrow Wilson went to Paris while the Peace negotiations were being completed, and haggled with others over his League of Nations plan. Once there he stalemated the negotiation until April 1919, when he had a stroke that left him without the capacity to contend further about his League of Nations plan. On his return, he found that the Republicans in Congress were successful in preventing the United States from becoming a member of the League.

On February 18, 1919, James Gower was transferred to the Base Hospital at Camp Meade, Md., where he stayed until April 2, 1919, when he was honorably discharged from the Army. He came home and married Maiva Jane Bowser, to whom was born a son, James Thurl Gower Jr., in 1921.

Unfortunately, he was seriously ill; he was in and out of military hospitals over the ensuing years, but to no avail. He died of tuberculosis on October 31, 1927, as a direct result of the poison gas of World War I.

Woodrow Wilson finished his term as president of the U.S. in a feeble condition. After his term expired, he attempted unsuccessfully to participate in a Washington, D.C., law firm and eventually died on February 3, 1924.

James Gower was a patriotic young man 20 years old when he joined the Army in 1918. All he wanted to do was the "right thing" for his country. Yet his success on the battlefield along with the millions of his fellow AEF soldiers made President Wilson's path to his "destiny" possible.

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THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 10, NO. 3

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER 2003



Bell tower at Flight 93 Chapel



Torch of Liberty in front of Chapel

Shanksville, Pa., Revisited

On Sept. 11, 2001, the community of Shanksville, Pa., received national attention when hijacked United Airlines Flight 93 crashed nearby. It was one of four airplanes hijacked that day by terrorists, and perhaps the only one on which the passengers fought the terrorists. Exactly what took place during the battle for control of the airplane will never be known, but one eyewitness to the crash said, "The airplane seemed to stop in mid-air and then plunge to the ground." So great was the impact of the crash that it blew out all the windows of a nearby cottage.

Flowers and small flags began to appear near the crash site the next day. Very quickly, the citizens of the Shanksville community set up a "temporary memorial" for these gifts on open ground in view of the crash site.

One man who joined this outpouring of sentiment for the crash victims was Fr. Alphonse T.

Mascherino. His tribute to the victims of Flight 93 took a different form. He acquired a small, long-closed country church about four miles west of Shanksville, and turned it into Flight 93 Memorial Chapel. (By straight line it was three miles from the crash site.)

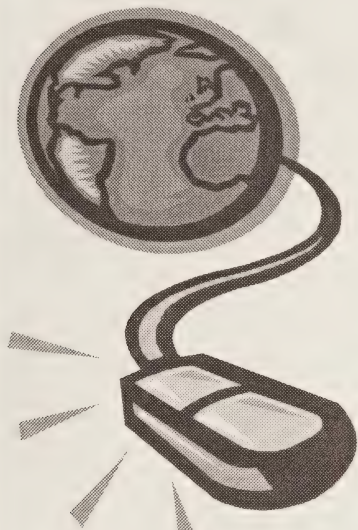
On Sept. 11, 2002, one year after the tragic loss of Flight 93, the chapel was dedicated.

Temporary Memorial

After Memorial Day 2003, your editor revisited both the "Temporary Memorial" and the Flight 93 Memorial Chapel.

Previously, a person had to ask directions in Shanksville about how to get to the Temporary Memorial. Now, there are metal signs to mark the road to the crash site; for Memorial Day they were draped with red, white and blue ribbons. New along the way was a 12-foot high, steel silhouette-type of statue, also draped with red, white and blue

Continued on Page 90



Web Site Information

Web page with historical items: www.deepcreektimes.com

The Republican Newspaper:
www.therepublicannews.com

Chamber of Commerce:
www.garrettchamber.com

Spruce Forest Events:
Tmorgan@spruceforest.org

Telephone number for Society Museum in Oakland: 301-334-3226

Address For Donations & Memorials

Friends and members of the Society who wish to contribute to the Museum Fund as a donation or as a memorial are asked to send them to:

Kenneth Hardesty
Corresponding Secretary
P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550

Museum Attendance

Visitors to the Museum seem to increase each year, and the popularity of the displays for school students is becoming wider known. So far this year there have been 556 students and escorts who have visited the Museum; one group came all the way from Bladensburg.

Museum Hours

The Society's Museum in Oakland will continue its normal hours of being open from Monday to Saturday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., until the end of December. According to plans, it will be closed on the Saturday of the Autumn Glory Festival.



*Old Glory!
Glorious!*

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GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 2002-2003

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1st Vice President James Ashby
2nd Vice President Paul Shogren
Treasurer Kevin Callis
Secretary Alice Eary
Asst. Sec'y. Edith Brock
Corre. Sec'y. Kenneth Hardesty
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Editor Rev. John A. Grant
Cir. Manager Joseph Connors

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

Fund-Raising Dinner – Sept. 26

The annual September Fund-Raising dinner for the Museum Fund of the Garrett County Historical Society will be held at Will O' the Wisp Friday evening, Sept. 26. The evening will begin with a "happy hour" at 6:30 p.m. and a buffet dinner at 7 p.m.

One of the features of the evening will be a display of unusual objects given or loaned to the Museum during the past year. These will include several clothing items, and an unusual tool. Also displayed will be two spoons which were part of a wedding gift to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Scott Key. After her husband's death in the 1840s, Mrs. Key, her daughter and grandchildren spent summers in Oakland beginning in the 1870s. The spoons were a gift to the Society from Miss May Howard, last of the grandchildren.

For the Fund-Raising Dinner last Sept., the entertainment was provided by Mrs. Muriel Robinson Franc, daughter of the late Felix Robinson, with her son Mark. It turned out to be such an enjoyable musical program that they were asked to return again this year.

Mrs. Franc said that she and her son would present a number of modern songs, but also include one composed by her father, "Ballad Of The Oaks." (Felix Robinson composed most of the music associated with the Oakland Centennial in 1949.)

President Robert Boal wishes to remind members and friends of the Society that seating for this event will be limited to 75 people. Price for the dinner is \$35 per person, and people wishing to attend are asked to use the center-fold cutouts in this issue for making dinner reservations.

**Treasurer's Annual Report
Garrett County Historical Society
May 31, 2002 to May 31, 2003**

Balance: Checking Account May 31, 2003	\$3,326.01
Receipts	\$92,293.64
Subtotal	\$95,619.65
Disbursements	\$10,073.99
Net Balance As Of May 31, 2003	\$2,445.50
Balance: Investment (Reserve) Account May 31, 2002	\$10,073.99
Receipts (Plus Interest)	\$49,505.94
Subtotal	\$59,579.93
Disbursements (To F & M Bank Account)	\$21,260.63
Net Balance As Of May 31, 2003	\$38,319.25
Other Funds On Deposit	
C.D. First United Bank	\$1,000.00
Total Funds On Deposit As Of May 31, 2003	\$41,764.75

Annual Meeting Held At Bittering

In keeping with a long standing tradition, 120 members and friends of the Historical Society attended the annual banquet/business meeting of the Society at Bittering Community Center on Thursday evening, June 26, beginning at 6:30 p.m.

President Robert Boal opened the meeting by recognizing some of the guests who were present. In addition, he had several brief announcements to make before the meal began. One of the announcements was that the memorial benches for Dailey Park beside the Museum were finally in place; also, that the cupola for the Deer Park Hotel facsimile should be in place within a short time. He asked the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Sherwood to give the invocation, after which the Women's Auxiliary of the Bittering Fire Department served a deli-

cious meal.

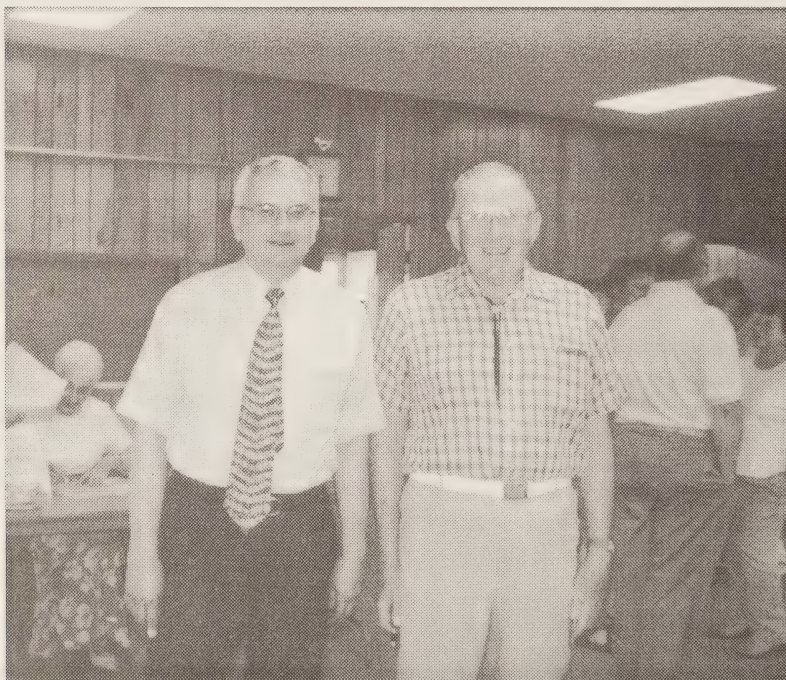
After the meal, and since his name was on the list for renomination as president, Robt. Boal asked V.P. Paul Shogren to conduct the business meeting. Shogren made a motion that a reading of the minutes of the last business meeting and Treasurer's Report be dispensed with; a voice vote by the audience consented to this motion. Next, there were names of the people nominated by the committee for the Board of Directors of the Historical Society. The list was read, and since there were not any nominations from the floor, the vote was declared unanimous for the list of nominees.

President Boal resumed conducting the meeting, and gave mention of items about the Soci-

Continued on Page 79



Rev. Dr. Sherwood was guest speaker



President Bob Boal and V.P. Paul Shogren

Continued from Page 77

ety and gifts to Dailey Park. He then introduced Dr. Sherwood, who was the guest speaker for the evening.

Dr. Sherwood's talk centered around diaries kept by travelers over the Indian trail, Braddock Road, and National Road running through the northern part of Garrett County. The diaries, along with several old letters, were part of his personal collection of historical memorabilia. The oldest of these was written by Thomas Scott, who traveled over the Indian trail from Cumberland westward to Little Meadows and the Casselman River (known at that time as the east branch of the Youghiogheny River). This was followed by items about Christopher Gist and George Washington.

One very vivid description in the old writings was about the gloom and darkness of the "Shades of Death." Another, in the diary of Bishop Asbury, who first came into the area as a "circuit rider," was about the growth of local communities and a note about settlers moving westward toward Kentucky.

In each one of the passages from the old writings in Dr. Sherwood's collection were strong opinions about the weather and travel conditions. Some of the opinions were good and some were bad, but it gave a clear insight into what it was like to travel westward at various times throughout the years.

To show what a struggle it is to read some of the old writings, Dr. Sherwood passed around to the audience copies of a letter with writing which was almost

Yearbooks

The Ruth Enlow Library of Garrett County is interested in collecting copies of yearbooks from Southern and Northern high schools. Any yearbooks from the old Oakland High School would also be greatly appreciated. Yearbooks are valuable resources for anyone conducting family history research, and also provide a nice picture of the local community throughout the years.

If you are interested in donating an old Southern High or Oakland High School yearbook to the library system, please contact Keela Pfaff at 301-334-3996, ext. 105, or pfaff@relib.net. These yearbooks will be housed in the Oakland library. Persons interested in donating yearbooks from Northern High School, to be housed in the new Grantsville library, should contact Kim Lishia at 301-895-5298 or lishia@relib.net.

Due to lack of shelving and storage space, the library system is only able to accept up to two copies of a particular yearbook(s). Please call ahead to see if there is a demand for the specific yearbook you wish to donate.

indecipherable.

At the conclusion of the meeting the drawing for the flower arrangement on the head table was won by Mrs. Margaret Germain; it was donated to the Society from Flowers By Webers. The second drawing, the book *Brown's Miscellaneous Writings* was won by Keela Pfaff. The meeting ended about 8:20 p.m.

Donations

Latest donations to the Garrett County Historical Museum Fund from May 1, 2003, to July 31, 2003. (Members are asked to note the beginning and ending dates for the listings.)

By the Civic Club of Oakland

By Pauline Faucett

By Carl A. Feather

By Bonnie Fitzwater

By Marianna Naylor

By Nordeck Estate

Memorials

Latest memorials and donations to the Garrett County Historical Society from May 1, 2003 to July 31, 2003. (Members are asked to note the beginning and ending dates for the listings.)

Donald M. Browning Sr. by Kenneth and Leona Hardesty

Joseph T. Glotfelty by Dorothy G. Granger

Cindy Kutchman by James R. Reesman

Ruth Leighton by George Fergusson

by Carolyn A. Flude

by Kenneth and Leona Hardesty

by "Bud" and "Jerry" Railey

by Marsha Rosenberg

Gerald Sanders by Kenneth and Leona Hardesty

Jo Ann Glotfelty by Judge and Mrs. Lewis R. Jones

B.I. and David Gonder by Kathryn W. Gonder

Robert Sincell by John and Jean Grant

by Kenneth and Leona Hardesty

by Mr. and Mrs. Raymond McRobie

Nellie Swartzentruber by Kenneth and Leona Hardesty

by Judge and Mrs. Lewis Jones

by James and Ruby Margroff

by "Jerry" and Delores Moyer

Jane Robinson

by Robert F. Schildwachter and Carole S. Homewood

Gary Welch by "Bud" and "Jerry" Railey

Elizabeth Jane Wilson by Dr. and Mrs. Michael L. Wolfe

Englehart Woolen Mill Letter

Ed. Note: The following letter was sent to The Glades Star by Mr. Robert Ault.

Dear Sir,

I read with interest the article in *The Glades Star* concerning the Englehart Woolen Mill. My parents' home was within one hundred yards of the mill, and my father worked there for many years.

The Engleharts were from Accident, and through marriage my father's family, the Aults, was closely associated with the Engleharts.

The mill was located on the Woolen Mill Road about 2½ miles from the junction of that road and Rt. 26. J.R. Englehart was managing the mill initially and as I recall from conversation with the older generation, other people in the community shared to some extent in the ownership. At what point in time ownership changed from the previous owner, J.W. Rigg, or how it came about, I am unable to say. The story that it had previously burned is apparently true. I knew it as an old mill during my boyhood days, and at that time the second generation of Engleharts was running the mill. Total employment at the mill was approximately 25.

I have a 1920 calendar issued by J.R. Englehart. My parents purchased his home around 1923. I can only assume he died sometime within that time frame. One of his grandsons told me his Englehart grandparents are buried at Addison, Pa.

I am not sure about the exact size of the J.R. Englehart family. There were at least six sons and I believe two daughters. Four of the brothers worked at the mill. John became the manager, George was the superintendent, and Elmer, Frank, and two of J.R.'s grandsons also worked at the mill. Samuel, another brother, who married my father's sister, was also associated with a woolen mill, but it was located in Clinton, Michigan.

The building barely visible from the left side of the picture was the "picker house." The raw wool was received in bales and had been previously washed. The wool was first processed in the picker house by being oiled and then torn into fibers. From that point, it was blown through a large conduit to the second floor of the mill. There it was carded, spun into yarn and wound onto bobbins. From that point, it was transported to the first floor where it was woven into cloth, washed, dyed, pressed, or perhaps to add a nap or shear to the fabric depending on the desirable finish. It was then bolted and prepared for shipment. It was considerably more intricate than that, but basically, that was the routine. Bales of fabric were then trucked to Albright, a distance of eight miles, and shipped by rail to its destination.

There were other buildings not shown in the picture associated with the mill. One was a rather large building that contained the office, a ware room for the finished fabric and a retail section for the general public.

The mill could manufacture almost any type of woolen cloth that was in vogue. Fashion colors and variations thereof demanded a skilled dyer. Two dyers whom I remember were immigrant Englishmen who had been schooled in England. It was always fascinating as a kid to

Continued on Page 112



Scott Mandrell as Capt. Meriwether Lewis



Historical Society group at Ft. Necessity

Capt. Meriwether Lewis Rides Again in Garrett County

Ed. Note: Information for the following article was supplied by Paul Shogren, vice. pres. of the Historical Society.

Back in 1803 Meriwether Lewis rode through what is now Garrett County, on his way to Pittsburgh with supplies for the famous Lewis and Clark expedition. In keeping with the Bicentennial Celebration of the expedition a re-enactment rider, Scott Mandrell, is retracing Lewis's ride.

At 1 p.m. on July 10, Mandrell rode over the Casselman River bridge at Grantsville to a waiting crowd of about 30 people. He was introduced to the crowd by Mr. Charles Ross, director of the Garrett County Chamber of Commerce. Mandrell explained the Army uniform that Capt. Lewis was wearing on the ride to Pittsburgh. As Capt. Lewis, he described his travel westward from Philadelphia to Harpers Ferry, through Virginia and this part of Maryland. He also explained that in 1803 the route he followed was the road Gen. Braddock built in his action against the French and Indians.

After spending about an hour with the crowd, he mounted his horse and continued westward. (Mandrell was followed by his red sports vehicle, horse trailer, and crew of three people.)

On Friday, July 11, 15 members of the Historical Society, led by Paul Shogren, traveled by bus to Friendship Hill National Historic site and later in the day to Ft. Necessity.

Friendship Hill National His-

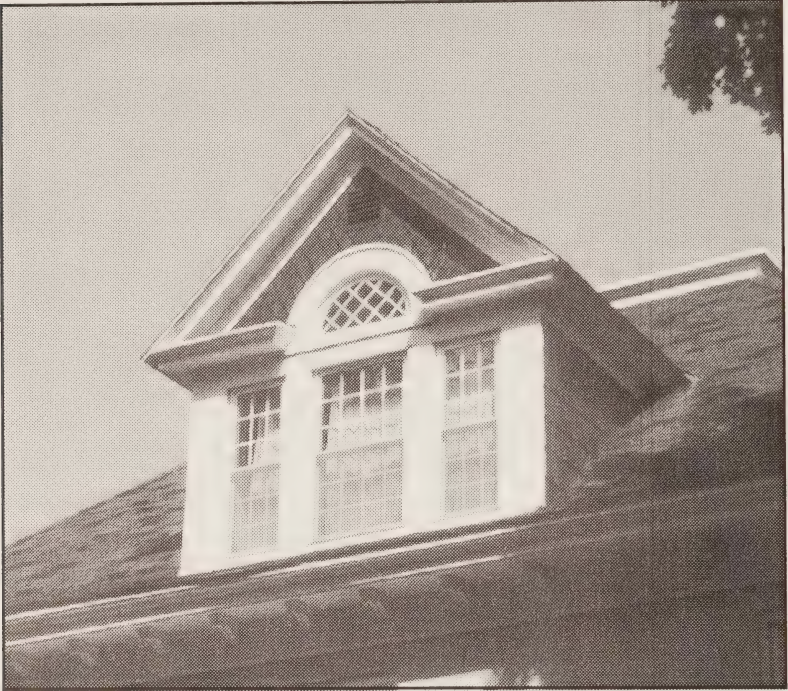
toric site at Ft. Marion, Pa., was the stopping place for units with display material and short lectures concerning the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Friday, July 11, was the final day for the display units to be at Friendship Hill. The group from Garrett County went through the Corps of Discovery II van, which described the journey of Lewis and Clark from St. Louis to the Pacific Coast and return – a journey that covered 8,000 miles and took 28 months to complete. A ranger with the Discovery team described the expedition's trip and Lewis's return to Friendship Hill, the home of Albert Gallatin, who was Secretary of the U.S. Treasury during the time of the expedition.

After spending several hours at Friendship Hill, the Garrett County group rode to Ft. Necessity, where Scott Mandrell, as Meriwether Lewis, planned to be that afternoon. He arrived about 3 p.m., riding his horse as he had done at Grantsville.

At Ft. Necessity, his plan was to discuss with the crowd gathered there details of the Expedition especially the eastern leg of the journey to Pittsburgh, and then moving on to Illinois and Camp Dubois to meet with Capt. Clark and assemble the members of the expedition.

After dismounting, Scott Mandrell once more described the Army uniform he was wearing, his travels so far, and his schedule to proceed on his chro-

Continued on Page 90



Casement window in Oakland



Casement window in Salisbury, Pa.

Artistry In Windows

Back in December 1986 *The Glades Star* published an article by John Wolfe called "Artistry In Wood." The article spoke of some of the interesting designs in woodwork that can be seen in Victorian houses.

Years ago there was a series of three-story, wooden "cottages" on the drive that went behind the Deer Park Hotel. Most of them had a special style of windows in the side wall of the third story. The style consisted of three casement windows topped with a semicircular window above the center one.

This arrangement of windows broke up the bland appearance of the high three-story side wall of the building. Looking around Oakland, and in other nearby towns, this same pleasant arrangement of windows can be seen in other three-story houses.

Thus, since a person can see "Artistry In Wood" there also exists an "Artistry In Windows."

Side And Front

In many three-story houses, the third floor is the attic, with sloping ceilings due to the angle of the roof. To gain extra light and ventilation for the attic, dormer windows have been put in the roof. In order to prevent the dormers being a nondescript protrusion from the roof, architects designed a dormer wide enough to have three casement windows, with a semicircular window over the center one.

Most of the casement windows on the side of a three-story

house seem to be of the same general design, but there is a wide variation in the size of the casement windows. The two on the outside can be one size, with the center one larger, or taller, or divided into an upper and lower half.

How Old?

Since the "cottages" behind the old Deer Park Hotel were built in the late 1870s, it can be assumed that the design of this style casement window goes back to that era. Many of the houses which have this design in Oakland and nearby towns are at least 100 years old; the design was probably used up until the advent of World War I.

Revival and Change

For almost 80 years very few three-story houses were built in this area, and the casement window style was almost extinct. Then, in the 1990s, there was a revival and change in the use of the style that was so popular a century earlier.

Formerly, use of the semicircular window over the three casement windows had been used predominately in three-story houses. However, in the 1990s the use of the window was brought to the second and first floors of new houses, with a modification of the three casement windows design.

In many new houses, when they were brought to the second floor, the three casement win-

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Casement window at Deer Park Inn



Casement window at Deep Creek Lake



Casement design for door and balcony

Continued from Page 85

dows were replaced by two tall ones, or tall doors of small panes of glass; above them was a semi-circular window. For the second floor of the houses, they opened onto a small balcony or second story porch. On the first floor they were used for entrances to the house or access to a patio.

In the same manner that the original design was used for resort homes, the new design can

be seen in the large wooden homes at Deep Creek Lake and there are many variations of the new design that appear in the new resort homes near the Wisp resort area.

And, as paintings will denote the talent of a particular artist, so the variation in these windows and doors denote the talent of an architect and can truly be called "Artistry In Windows."



Re-enactment soldier at Ft. Necessity



Ft. Necessity today

Fort Necessity's Annual Salute To Colonial Veterans

There is an old military axiom which says, "Take the high ground and hold it."

In 1754, George Washington took low ground as the site for the stockade that he built at Great Meadows and called "Fort Necessity." Unfortunately, he had to surrender the stockade to the French on July 3, 1754. However, historians agree that it wouldn't have made much difference if he had high ground or low ground; his troops were overwhelmed by the combined force of French soldiers, Indian warriors, and bad weather. After Washington surrendered the fort and withdrew, the French commander had the stockade completely destroyed.

Fifteen years later, in 1769, George Washington purchased 234½ acres of land which formed Great Meadows. However, he lost title to the property when the Mason/Dixon Line survey was completed in 1784, and the land was declared a part of Pennsylvania instead of Virginia.

For over a century and a half the fort lay as an overgrown mound in the middle of Great Meadows. Then in 1929, a group of interested people from Uniontown, Pa., urged for the restoration of the old fort. However, the original focus of this group was on a piece of ground 2 miles west of Fort Necessity; it was the grave of General Edward Braddock, who died from battle wounds in 1755. They had formed the Braddock Park Memorial Association, and climaxed their efforts with the dedication of a memorial to

Braddock on Oct. 15, 1913.

The 1913 dedication aroused new interest in the old fort, since Braddock's and Washington's names are linked together in local history. However, nothing really happened until the approaching Bicentennial Celebration of George Washington's birth year, 1732. Then there was a renewed interest in Colonial history, and Fort Necessity was a part of this interest.

The Great Meadows property was purchased by the War Department on March 6, 1931. Work on building a stockade on the fort's site was begun and completed early the next spring. On July 4, 1932, a dedication ceremony was held with a number of distinguished visitors present. For the next few years, an annual memorial service was held at Fort Necessity each 4th of July to honor the Colonial soldiers who died there.

Eventually, research brought out the fact that surrender of the fort took place on July 3, not the 4. Since that time, there has been an annual salute to the Colonial Veterans on the grounds of Fort Necessity on July 3rd.

The Annual Salute is an interesting event to watch. It has become a gathering of tourists, re-enactment soldiers, American Indians, and national park officials. Activities usually begin about 2 p.m. with a short explanation to the tourists of what will take place that afternoon. Then the whole group walks to

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ribbons with small bouquets and tiny American flags at the base. It was located at the county road intersection of the county road and the road leading to the crash site. All along the road to the memorial were places with flags and ribbons.

At first glance, the Temporary Memorial has changed very little over the past year; that is, until a person looks closely at what is there. Perishable items such as flowers are removed as weather begins to affect them, and a new parking lot has been built across the road from the memorial. A large granite memorial slab replaces a smaller one, which occupied the same spot previously; the words "Let's Roll" have been added. Near the edge of the memorial location has been added a small stone from Fayette County, Pa., schools. Beside it is a photographic display of a young woman who died in the crash.

The spot where the airplane hit the ground is surrounded by a chain link fence. There is a large American flag on the fence, and this is where President Bush met with the families of the crash victims on Sept. 11, 2002.

Flight 93 Memorial Chapel

The Memorial Chapel has had a few changes since it was dedicated on Sept. 11, 2002. On the lawn beside the front door is a 6-foot high Torch of Liberty mounted on a granite base. Constructed by retired master blacksmith David Weimer of Somerset, it resembles the torch of the Statue of Liberty. Made of stainless steel, it was dedicated on Veteran's Day, Nov. 11, 2002.

Still prominent in the tower beside the front door is the tall bell tower, with a regular rope for ringing and a tolling rope. Some bells have been given names, and this one is called the "Thunder Bell, the Voice of Flight 93."

Thunder on the Mountain

Fr. Mascherino wrote the following as tribute to the passengers of Flight 93.

Tread gently on our hills, be aware of where you are. You are welcome here among us. We were quiet once, secluded and alone.

Continued from Page 83

nological journey to duplicate the journey of Meriwether Lewis 200 years ago. The visitors asked about what foods were eaten on the journey, what meat per day was planned, if available, the daily work schedule (12 hours per day), and the composition of the 33-member permanent party.

One visitor asked Scott Mandrell about the death of Lewis after the expedition and the assassination theory. Mandrell commented that there were also other theories about Lewis's death, including suicide and murder for his goods and money. He speculated that such discussions will continue for another two hundred years.

On their return to Oakland, the Garrett County group concluded that with the dry weather for travel it had truly been an excellent "historic day," and one in which they had learned a lot about Meriwether Lewis and the expedition, and felt they would really enjoy learning about this part of U.S. history during the remainder of the Bicentennial Celebration years, 2003 to 2006.

Dues Payable – Change of Address

Dues payable for next year begin on July 1, 2003. Dues not paid by September 1, 2003, will be considered delinquent, and the member shall be automatically dropped from the Society. Dues are \$15.00 per year and can be paid at the Museum or sent by mail to the Corresponding Secretary.

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September Fund-Raising Dinner

The September Fund-Raising Dinner for the Museum Fund will be held at Will O' the Wisp on Friday evening, September 26. It will begin with "happy hour" at 6:30 p.m., and a buffet dinner at 7 p.m. Seating capacity is limited to 75 people and the price for the dinner is \$35 per person. Please make _____ reservation(s) at \$35 per person.

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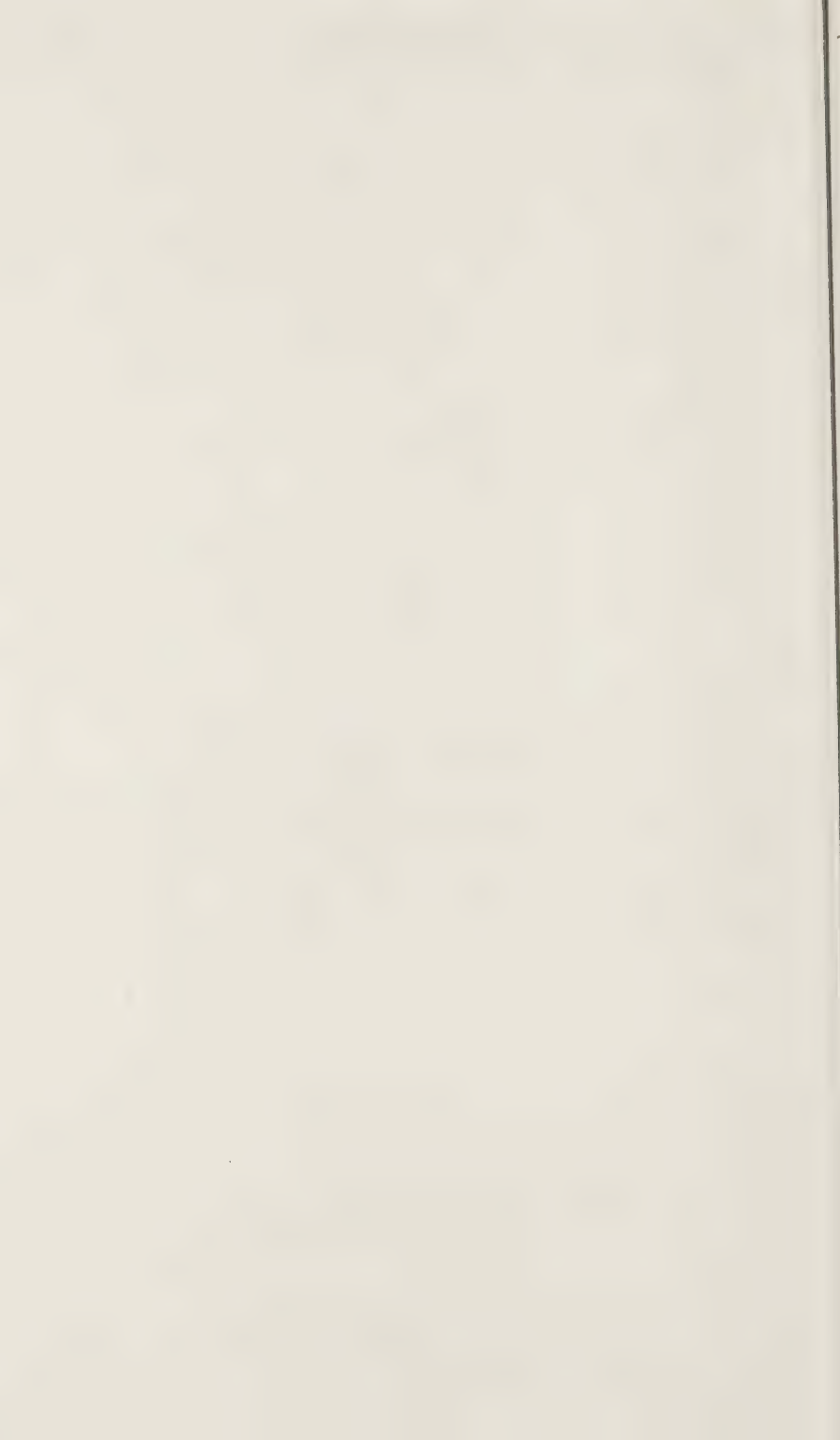
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More About Englehart Woolen Mill

In the June issue of *The Glades Star* a request was made for more information about the Englehart Woolen Mill. Clyde Cale of Kingwood and the late Charles Thomas of Terra Alta both identified the photo and said that the mill burned down in the 1950s. Later in the month of June, Kevin Callis, the Society's treasurer, was browsing through an old copy of *Tableland Trails* and came across an article about the Englehart family and mill, written by Felix Robinson in Vol. 1 No. 4 issue of the magazine, page 160.

"The Englehart Woolen Mill became incorporated in 1904, the year after the disastrous fire destroyed the first mill. The capital stock was \$30,000. Jack Larkey purchased the mill in 1952. It now has capital stock of \$130,000. The Larkey plan is conservation. The cut-over areas of Preston County offer excellent forage for sheep. The development of grazing lands can mean new revenue for Preston County. The mill can consume the wool of two hundred sheep per day. This represents fifteen hundred yards of woolen cloth in various colors and patterns. No small industry can hope to do more for the land economy than such a mill. Along with new plans for the mill, Mr. Larkey hopes to provide a scenic recreational area along Muddy Creek. The mill is but three miles off of Rt. 26 between Albright

and Bruceton. If you are interested in beautifully woven, high woolen content goods, by going directly to the Englehart Woolen Mill you will come to the end of your search and also find a most hospitable person in Jack Larkey."

Since the article was published in the summer of 1954, the fire which destroyed the mill of the photograph published in March 2003 must have been after that date.

Any additional information by the readers of *The Glades Star* will be appreciated.

SEPTEMBER



2001

Never

to

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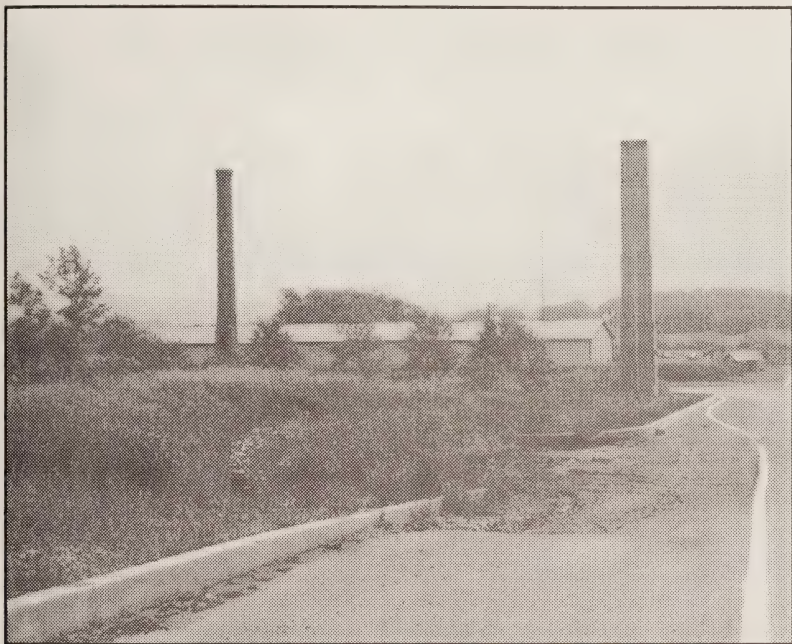
forgotten!



Reminders

It can be a tree standing alone, an unusual looking depression in the ground, or an odd looking stone that is a reminder of the fact that something else existed at that particular location. In Garrett County there are numerous reminders of this sort; yet, since time passes so quickly and memories fade, people forget the context of these reminders.

The following photographs and texts are a few of the reminders that can be seen in the county and the stories that relate to their existence. Otherwise, 50 years from now, no one will remember the context of what they are reminders.



Chimneys at Weber greenhouse

“Flowers By Webers”

Two tall chimneys are all that remain to mark the location of the Weber greenhouses which were demolished several years ago. One chimney is made of reinforced concrete and was probably built about 1890 by Henry Weber Sr. (1835–1904). It was for the boiler that provided steam heat for the first greenhouse.

As the sale of hothouse flowers increased, more greenhouses were built by the Weber family, and eventually the need for steam heat exceeded the capacity of the 1890's boiler; a second boiler house was built in the late 1920s. Compared to the first one, the chimney of this second boiler house was unique in several ways. It was taller than the first one and built of heavy block material. However, the most unusual difference was that the second chimney had the name “WEBER” on one side of the chimney spelled out with yellow blocks in a vertical line twenty feet long.

“Flowers By Webers” was originated by Henry Weber Sr., who emigrated to America in 1865. In 1883, he settled on farmland between Oakland and Mtn. Lake Park, and began to build his greenhouses. However, at first he grew celery, asparagus and cauliflower for the summer hotel trade, primarily for the Oakland and Deer Park Hotels.

Even though the greenhouses are now gone, and the Weber family is dispersed, the name “Flowers By Webers” lives on. Two hundred feet east of the concrete chimney built by Henry Weber Sr. there is a privately owned cut-flower retail store bearing the name “Flowers By Webers.”



**"Old Maryland – W.Va." boundary marker at Hutton
Fairfax Meridian – The Michler Survey Line**

After the Revolutionary War, the state of Maryland decided to pay its Colonial soldiers with 50 acres of land in western Maryland. Work on dividing the land began in 1787 by laying out blocks of 50-acre lots, known as "Military Lots." Ten survey crews worked in the woods and marshes of what is now Garrett and Allegany counties to lay out the Military Lots.

Several blocks of 50-acre lots had western edges that formed the western boundary line between Maryland and Virginia (now, West Virginia). However, only one of the crews started from the Fairfax Stone; the others from calculated locations of the boundary. The end result was that the boundary line separated the two states' straight line, but had "offsets" of several hundred feet in some places.

Maryland and Virginia quarreled over the fact that the boundary was not a straight line, and in 1859 Lt. Michler was commissioned to establish the Fairfax Meridian, a true north/south line between the two states. Unfortunately for Virginia, when Lt. Michler had reached Mason – Dixon Line, it was found to be more than ½ mile west of the boundary marker established in 1787. This meant that Virginia would lose several square miles of land to Maryland, which was completely unacceptable to the state of Virginia. The boundary line was resurveyed several times after 1859, with the final one in 1910 authorized by the U.S. Supreme Court.

When he was making the 1859 survey, Lt. Michler erected six cut stone monuments at prominent places along the line. Presumably, all six were to be destroyed by the 1910 survey, but two of them survived as reminders that the 1859 boundary line once existed. One of these remaining monuments is located near Hutton, Md., and the other on top of Snaggy Mountain.

First Commercial Ski Slope in Garrett County

From the hill above Sand Flat, a traveler driving north on U.S. 219 has a wonderful view of the south end of Deep Creek Lake in the distance. The area on top of this hill is also the location of the "First Commercial Ski Slope" in Garrett County.

Opened in December 1947, the slope was laid out by Howard Naylor of Oakland, and was complete with a 1,000-foot ropetow.

At the time there were two other slopes in Garrett County — one at Guntertown and the other at Happy Hills on Rt. 40. However, these slopes were not strictly commercial slopes, but part of an attraction for the restaurant business conducted at both places.

As a businessman, Naylor could see the potential of winter recreation in Garrett County. He reasoned that a profitable slope had to have both accessibility and visibility, so in July of 1947 he leased the land on top of the hill and began clearing the downhill path for the ski slope. By December 1947 all was ready, and after a heavy snowfall he opened the ski slope for business. During the Christmas holidays and following weeks, ski enthusiasts from as far away as Washington, D. C., flocked to the new ski slope.



**Remaining pole for rope tow
at ski slope**

Unfortunately, the changeable weather of Garrett County meant that there would be abundant snow one weekend and none the following weekend. After two years of "on-again and off-again" operations, Howard Naylor closed the business, dismantled the ropetow, and sold it to a slope operator in Virginia.

Today, only one pole for the ropetow remains to mark the location of the First Commercial Ski Slope in Garrett County.



**Millstone beside Rt. 40 in Grantsville
Millstones**

For centuries grain has been ground between two millstones, powered in a number of ingenious ways that varied from wind to water to animals attached to a pole walking around a small circular path.

In Garrett County there were many gristmills using millstones turned by water power. In fact, one stream in the northern part of the county is called "Mill Run" because of the number of gristmills located along its course.

Although it may seem unnecessary to speak of it, every mill had two separate types of millstones – one upper stone and one lower stone. The lower stone was the only one that rotated, the upper one was stationary. Grain came down a chute into a round hole in the center of the upper stone as the lower one turned to grind it. Grooves in both stones forced the grain and chaff to the rim of the stones as the lower one turned. It spilled into a trough around the rim where it was scooped out and transferred to another part of the mill.

The use of millstones to grind grain in this county continued until after the Civil War; then the stones were gradually replaced by the toller mill. This type of mill was a whole new concept for grinding grain – it crushed the grain between two wide rollers.

The result is that millstones have now become ornamental objects and can be seen in gardens, front yards or along the highway as gate posts. Now it is easy to tell the difference between upper and lower stones. The lower stones have four slots on the grinding surface to attach them to the shaft that turns it; upper stones only have a round hole in the center to admit the grain to be ground.



**Flume at Kasese's Mill, Accident, Md.
Gristmill Flumes**

Depending on whether or not the gristmill is powered by an overshot or undershot waterwheel will dictate whether or not it has a flume; an undershot waterwheel doesn't need one.

However, water has to be carried to the top of the overshot waterwheel, for it depends on the weight of the water collected in the buckets or pockets to make it turn. Also, the farther the buckets or pockets are from the center of the wheel the greater is the power generated. Naturally, the higher the flume is above the ground the greater can be the diameter of the wheel and the greater is the power generated.

Also, there is a difference between a waterwheel and a water turbine. A turbine is enclosed and depends upon the height of water above the turbine to give it power. For example, the electric turbines connected to Deep Creek Lake water have a height of over four hundred feet of water to power them.

Final elevation of the flume is dependent on the location of the water source and how long a millrace can be to carry the water to the flume.

In Garrett County, because of its hilly terrain, most of the flumes for gristmills seldom exceeded 100 feet in length; many of them less than that amount. A good example is the flume that once existed for Stanton's Mill at Penn Alps. Because of its long millrace, the original builders of the mill were able to have the top of the waterwheel about 30 feet above the Casselman River. The flume for the mill only needed to be 50 feet long or less.

By contrast the flume for Kaese's Mill near Accident, because of its location in flat land of the Bear Creek valley, has a flume of almost 150 ft. in length.



Cupola ventilator on Accident barn

Barn Roof Ventilators

When the German settlers came into the Accident area in the mid-1800s, they built their barns of logs, which was the norm at that time. Many of these barns were well ventilated, being left unchinked. If the winter weather was too severe, the farmers would stuff hay in the cracks between the logs. Hay mows and storage spaces occupied the upper level of these barns and the animal stalls were in the lower section, with part of the upper level cantilevered over the lower section to provide protection for the animals.

However, when cut lumber became available larger barns assumed the position of norm for farmers. Ventilation was provided by placing the siding boards in a vertical position and leaving a large crack between them. Unfortunately, if there was a very large roof on the barn the heat buildup became a problem. Often, if there was new hay in the hay mow the heat buildup would start a fire through spontaneous combustion and the barn would be destroyed.

To eliminate the excessive heat in the top of the barn, the farmer came up with the idea of putting ventilator cupolas on the barn roofs; usually two of them would provide adequate ventilation for the average barn.

To insure adequate ventilation for a very large barn at Accident, Md., the builder put three cupola ventilators on the barn roof. Although this century old barn has limited use today, the ventilators on the roof are muted testimony to the solution of the problem of excessive heat buildup.



**Lime kiln furnace
“Draw” Lime Kilns**

Looking like gigantic stone fireplaces, there are a few “draw” lime kilns remaining in Garrett County and neighboring counties of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. They were part of two common ways that farmers could obtain agricultural lime 100 years ago. The other way was to build a lime kiln in an open field and “burn” the lime in the field where it was desired. A burdensome way of getting lime, the field kilns slowly gave way to the “draw” kilns.

The field kilns were built of logs and limestone, covered with a mound of dirt. Flues were built into the mound, a fire started in the logs, and over a period of about two weeks the heat from the burning logs would reduce the limestone to powdered lime. Then, the mixture of lime, dirt, and charcoal would be spread over the field.

The “draw” lime kiln was a more efficient way to “burn” the limestone into powder. Usually built near a limestone quarry, the limestone would be dumped down the chimney of the kiln on top of kindling wood already stacked below. The wood was set on fire, the heat reduced the limestone to lime, and was a mixture of ashes and lime, raked or “drawn” out of the bottom of the kiln. Thus, the name “draw” kiln. Sometime after 1900, many of the local kilns replaced the kindling wood with coal for fuel in the kiln.

Although there did not seem to be “hard and fast” times of operation, the owners of the “draw” kiln would start producing “burnt” lime sometime in January and continue until September, storing the lime in bins for quick loading into the farmers’ wagons when they needed it for their fields.



Brick fragment from coke oven

"Coke Ovens - Just West Of Oakland"

It was a tantalizing phrase that surfaced in 1986. One of the old writings about the mineral resources of Garrett County made a reference to the Oakland Coal and Coke Company that operated in or near Oakland following the Civil War. One of the features of this company was that it built its coke ovens – "just west of Oakland."

An article was written about the Oakland Coal and Coke Company in the December 1986 issue of *The Glades Star*. Early in 1987, Mr. Arlie Slabaugh of Springfield, Pa., sent the Society a copy of a stock certificate of the Oakland Coal and Coke Company. One very important clue about the location of the coke ovens was on the certificate – the company was incorporated in West Virginia. This meant that the ovens had to be located in the Hutton, Md., – Corinth, W. Va., area.

A search revealed that there were coke ovens beside Snowy Creek at Corinth, W. Va. The grassed-over mounds were on the west side of the county road, and there were about 40 of them at this location. Beyond them, on the east side, is another area where more were once located, but many of them have been destroyed.

An interesting observation is that a later visit to Corinth, about ten years ago, revealed that many of the residents who live within 300 yards of these old ovens have no idea that they are there.



Last milepost in Maryland Mileposts On The National Road

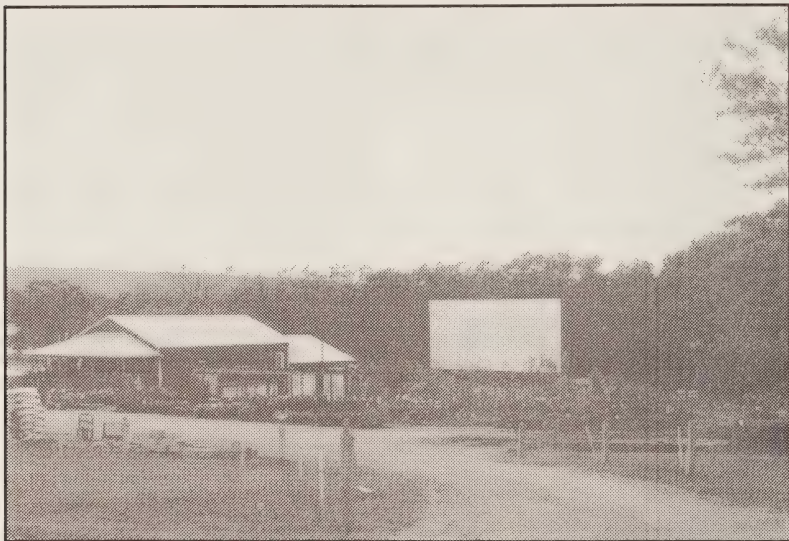
Some of the mileposts have been moved laterally as often as three times when the old National Road has been improved over the years. Surprisingly, they are not part of the original National Road plan, but put in place more than 20 years after the construction was completed. Painted white with black numbers and lettering, they look as if they were made of stone or concrete; actually, they are cast iron.

The National Road was completed from Cumberland to Wheeling in 1819. It was financed by the Federal Government, but after its completion little or no work was done to maintain the road. New funds were appropriated by Congress to do maintenance work under President Jackson's administration. Included in the appropriation was money to provide a milepost each mile from Cumberland to Wheeling.

As near as can be determined, all the new mileposts were cast in 1832 at the Vulcan Iron and Machine Works in Brownsville, Pa.

Each post had two faces with information on it; one face was for the eastbound traveler and the other was for the westbound traveler. The information consisted of bold numbers and letters telling how many miles to Cumberland or Wheeling and smaller numbers and letters with the distance to the nearest large town along the route.

Today, many of the old mileposts can be seen along the north side of U.S. Rt. 40, the final successor to the old National Road. A majority of the 171-year-old mileposts are still standing; because they are cast iron and still in excellent condition. Unless some unforeseen circumstance destroys them, they'll still be there 171 years from now, and perhaps longer.



Screen of 219 Drive-In Theatre

Last Drive-In Theater

It closed down over 15 years ago, but the 219 Drive-In Theatre at Sand Flat is still a Garrett County landmark. The surrounding fence is gone, the old refreshment stand is incorporated into a new building, and small, individual automobile speakers have disappeared. Only the 40 foot high "silver screen" remains to mark the location of the former drive-in theater. It was part of the Garrett County entertainment phenomena that blossomed in the decade following World War II.

The business outlook for building an outdoor theatre after World War II was excellent. Indoor theatres were suffering a decline in attendance due to the advent of commercial television. However, the reverse took place for outdoor theatres. Between 1946 and 1953, almost 3,000 of them were built in the United States.

219 Drive-In was not the first one in the immediate area. The Fred Kisner family built one in 1949 on the Sand Flat – Deer Park Road about ½ mile from the 219 Drive-In location. The "grand opening" of this drive-in theatre was on August 25, 1949.

Harvey Speicher, who lived at Sand Flat, could see the business opportunity for another drive-in. He owned a large piece of land at the intersection of U.S. 219 and the Sand Flat – Deer Park Road, and made plans for a drive-in theatre on the property. The "grand opening" for this theatre was on May 27, 1954.

Speicher's movie program consisted of a single "feature" film during the week and a "double feature" on the weekend. As the years went by, opening and closing of the drive-in theatre was governed by Garrett County weather; generally it was open from mid-May until sometime in September.

Unfortunately, Harvey Speicher's health began to fail in the 1970s and he sold the property to Robert Haog, who operated the drive-in until the fall of 1988, when it closed for good.



Vindex Road sign

Vindex – Only A Memory

They're gone now, but at one time there were two towns on the Vindex Road – Vindex and West Vindex. Going down the Vindex Road, the town of West Vindex was about a mile from the main highway going to Kitzmiller; the town of Vindex was a mile on down the road at the bottom of the hill beside Three Forks Run. Both towns were owned by the Manor Coal Mining Company, and both of them had an elementary school, high school students went to Kitzmiller by bus. There was a Methodist church in Vindex and an Assembly of God church halfway between the two towns.

Actually, "Vindex" was the third name of the town. At first it was called "Maysville, denoting the month when the first settlers arrived there. Later, it was called "Stottlemeyersville," but the U.S. Post Office said it was too long a name. They sent a list of possible names to the Manor Coal Mining Company. Vindex was the first name on the list and the company chose it.

The history of Vindex begins and ends with coal mining. In between the first and last years of its existence, there was a lumber operation there run by the Three Forks Lumber Company. The company had a saw mill and a planing mill in Vindex, and the logs were brought to the mills by a three mile extension to the Chaffee Railroad, which connected the town to the railroad along the Potomac River.

The Manor Coal Mining Company went out of business in 1950. Reclamation work has obliterated all signs of the company's mines, railroad, or refused coal piles.

Today, nothing remains of Vindex and West Vindex – the forest has swallowed them. A search through the woods reveals a brick wall or concrete foundation here and there but that's all. There are a few new, nice looking homes located along the upper part of Vindex Road, but they hardly constitute a town.



Remaining stones from Bonded Warehouse

“Melky” Miller Distillery

During the days when illegal alcohol was called “Moonshine,” people used to joke about the “Melky” Miller Distillery at Accident, Md., saying, “It was the only legal ‘still’ that ever existed in Garrett County.” However, the thriving business of the distillery from 1875 to 1921 was not a joke. As a matter of fact, the life of Melchior Miller was the very stuff that made the American Success Story.

At age 16, Miller came to America from Germany in 1849 to live with an uncle in the Cove area. He married in 1864 and moved to the Accident area. In 1875 he hired an expert distiller and opened his distillery with old copper gooseneck stills. Gradually, his sons William, John, and Charles became part of the business, and bought it from their father in 1902.

Bonded warehouses for the aging of whisky are a part of every distillery business. The two at the Miller distillery had a capacity of 1,200 barrels of rye whisky. An interesting fact about the distillery is that only the foundation stones of the warehouses remain as testimony that it ever existed. Almost hidden by vines and brush, they can be seen protruding from the road bank that led to the distillery.

The Garrett County Historical Society has a small “Melky” Miller display in the Museum. It was loaned to the Society by Ralph Miller, great-great-grandson of Melchoir Miller. The display consists of photographs of the distillery, alcohol gauging instruments, and whisky jugs.



B-52 Memorial at Grantsville

B-52 Bomber Crash of 1964

Once in a while there occurs an event which involves an entire county before it reaches a conclusion. Such an event took place in the pre-dawn hours of Monday, January 13, 1964, when a B-52 Bomber crashed on Big Savage Mountain after flying a ten-mile wide circle over the Grantsville area. However, nobody knew about the crash until 4 p.m. in the afternoon when one of the survivors staggered into the Stone House Farm east of Grantsville.

His appearance raised the possibility that other survivors might be trapped in the deep snow and freezing cold weather. For the next five days and nights, volunteers from Garrett, Somerset, and Mineral counties shared the search and rescue efforts, along with Air Force personnel.

As a tribute to the intense rescue effort put forth by the citizens of the tri-state area, the Air Force commissioned a memorial stone to be erected in the area. A piece of ground beside Rt.40, east of Grantsville, was chosen for the location of the memorial.

Today, the monument stands along a busy highway informing all who stop to look at it about the crash of the B-52 Bomber and the heroic effort put forth by local people during the sub-zero weather of the days following the crash on January 13, 1964.



Watering trough on Backbone Mountain Watering Trough

Much in the same way that gasoline stations are essential to automobiles, watering troughs were an essential part of a community a century ago. They could be found in towns and along the roadways. Sometimes the water was in an enormous wooden tub, but more often they were a wooden trough about 30 inches high. Now, it is a rare sight to see one anyplace.

In Garrett County there is a watering trough beside the eastbound lane of Rt. 135, near the top of Backbone Mountain. It may not be noticed by many travelers, but locally it is a well known place. Much of its popularity is due to the excellent water flowing from a spring at the base of the thick sandstone formation that is the part of the top of the mountain. Said to be very pure and refreshing water, it is not unusual to see people collecting it in jugs for use at home.

Since the spring has a good flow of water, there must have been a watering trough along the old road that crossed the mountain. (Traces of the old dirt road can still be seen in the woods, about 100 yards down the hillside below the present watering trough. Thus, in keeping with the need for a watering trough, one was included in the plans for the new concrete road.

The present watering trough was constructed of concrete road that was built over the mountain to Kitzmiller about 1930. At that time horses still pulled wagons up the mountain. A pipe extended from the road bank to the trough and it kept the trough full all the time. Now, the pipe is gone, but 20 feet away from the trough is a new pipe with clear water coming through it for the convenience of people who collect it in jugs.



One of two anchors at the "Anchorage" farm

The "Anchorage's" Anchors

There is an old sea story which includes the following bit of wisdom: "When you leave the sea carry an anchor inland with you until someone asks what it is ... then make that place your home."

Capt. Roger Perry did something of the same thing when he retired from the Navy in 1865, and built a summer home in the Deer Park area. When it was completed, visitors were surprised to see two ships' anchors on the front lawn. Presumably, Perry had followed the old sea story's wisdom and brought with him a couple of anchors from the Norfolk Navy Yard; naturally, he called the summer home the "Anchorage."

Although it is unclear how much land Perry owned, he sold 400 acres to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the Deer Park Hotel. After the hotel was in operation, he had many famous guests visit him when they were staying at the hotel. Since a Navy band often played evening concerts at the hotel, it is also easy to imagine the retired captain attending the concerts.

Capt. Roger Perry died in Cumberland on Nov. 5, 1880. His summer home, "Anchorage," is gone, and his land has been divided into farms. However, the two anchors that he brought with him when he left the sea still adorn the front lawn of a house along Pysell Crosscut Road near Deer Park. Flanked by two large mill stones, they are reminders that many items of the past are still around to designate where something once existed.



Continued from Page 81

watch Muddy Creek turn red, green, blue, pink, or some other color when the dye tubs were emptied. That practice was eventually changed because the dye was killing the fish. A large sump was dug, and the dye dumped into it. It often found its way into the creek anyway.

The boilers were coal fired and steam supplied the power to run the mill. Steam was also the source for the heating system.

Normal mill working hours were from 7 a.m. until 3:30 p.m., with a 40-minute lunch break. Many of the workers had small farms, livestock, large gardens, etc., and the long evenings gave them time to pursue their other interests.

The third generation of Engleharts, like many of us, were caught up in the events of World War II and was called into service. That also applied to some of the younger employees, one of which never made it back. After the war, times were rapidly changing and the interest in the mill by the younger generation of Engleharts had waned. A few years after the war the mill was sold to Jack Larkey of Kingwood. He attempted to make some improvements in the mill, but it was on a down hill slide after the Engleharts were no longer involved. Many of the experienced older workmen too, were leaving either because of retirement or other interests.

The year now escapes me as to when the mill burned, but I believe it was in the middle '50s. At that time I was buying for the HP Stores, Inc., and had purchased for rental some of the last bales of cloth produced at the mill. Minutes after quitting time one evening, according to witnesses, smoke was observed coming from the upper story of the mill and it became engulfed in flames before the Kingwood Fire Department arrived.

To my knowledge there are no J.R. Englehart descendants living in Garrett or Preston counties. Elmer's son Dale had an insurance agency in Arkansas, and I had spoken with him by phone in May of this year. I had hoped to get more accurate information from him regarding the Englehart family, but received word that he had passed away June 16.
Regards, Robert Ault

Continued from Page 89

the fort itself, where the re-enactment soldiers put on a demonstration of loading and shooting "muzzle-loading" guns. After this is over, there is a gun salute to the Colonial veterans who died in the battle on July 3, 1774.

As a note of interest, the annual observance next year will mark 250 years since the building and surrender of Fort Necessity. Plans are under way to have the memorial service be greater than normal to note the 250 years and the date of July 3.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

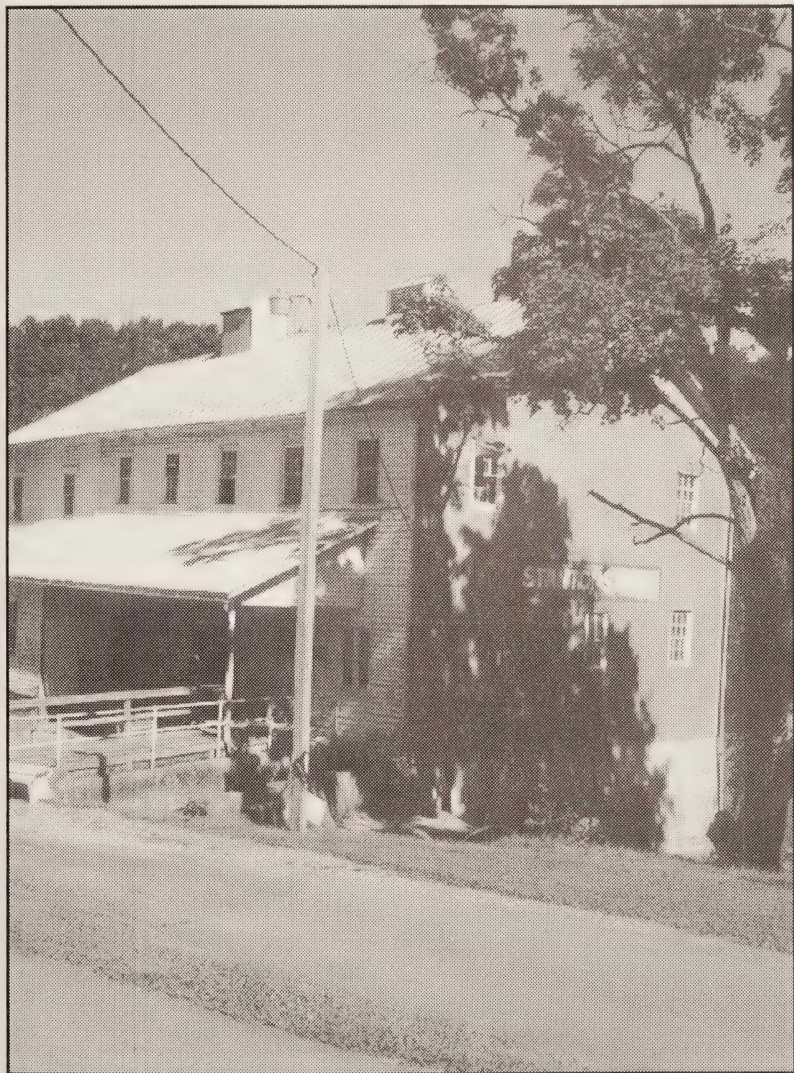
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THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

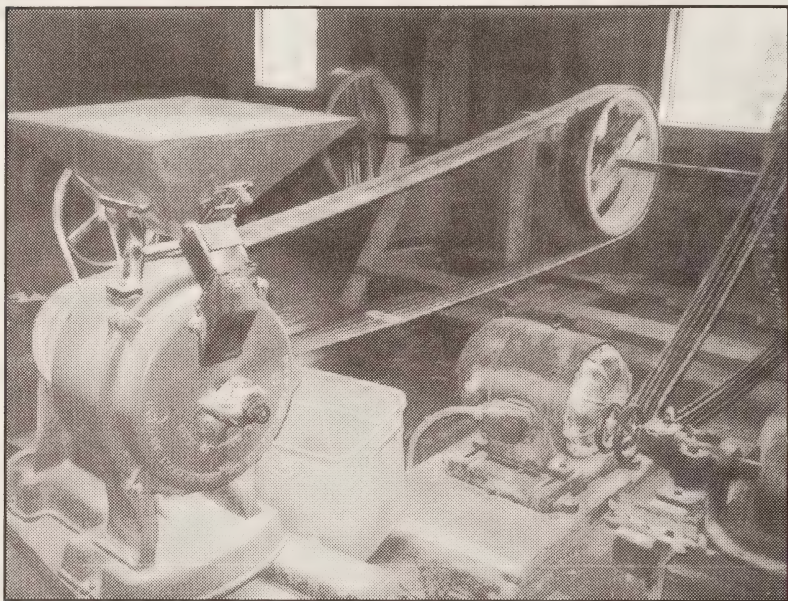
VOL. 10, NO. 4

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER 2003



New life for an old mill.



Electric motors now run the grinding machines.

New Life For An Old Mill

It rarely happens that a 200 year old business can reopen once it has closed down; yet, this is what has happened to Stanton's Mill at Penn Alps in Grantsville. True, the reopened mill is still in its infant stages as far as grinding grain is concerned, but the fact remains that it is back in the process of grinding grain once more.

Closed in 1944

Originally built in about 1797, Stanton's Mill has undergone a number of changes throughout the years. The original log structure was rebuilt and covered with lap siding some time in the early 1800s. The mill wheel that supplied power for the machinery was replaced by a water turbine, a steam engine, and finally electric motors. The original mill stones were ultimately replaced

with roller machinery as new and better grinding systems were invented.

Along with building changes and methods of grinding was a change in ownership of the mill. It was purchased by William Stanton in 1862. Five years later he turned over the operation of the mill to his son, Eli Stanton, who operated the mill for the next 43 years. After that, the mill was operated by Stanton descendants until it was purchased by the Penn Alps Corp. in 1991. It finally closed down operations in 1994.

Plans For The Mill

Penn Alps at Grantsville is basically the working idea of Dr. Alta Schrock to preserve Appalachian culture in this part of the tri-state area. She and her Board

Continued on Page 119

Web Site Information

Web page with historical items:

www.deepcreektimes.com

The Republican Newspaper:
www.therepublicannews.com

Chamber of Commerce:
www.garrettchamber.com

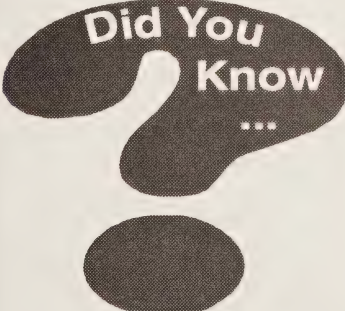
Spruce Forest Events:
Tmorgan@spruceforest.org

Telephone number for the Society's Museum in Oakland:
301-334-3226.

Address For Donations And Memorials

Friends and members of the society who wish to contribute to the Museum Fund as a donation or as a memorial are asked to sent them to:

Kenneth Hardesty
Corresponding Secretary
P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550



...that the Deer Park Hotel had no Christmas traditions? It was a seasonal establishment, open only from June to the end of September.

Alice McGinnes Penzo

On behalf of the Garrett County Historical Society, the staff of *The Glades Star* extends its sympathy to the family of Alice McGinnis Penzo of Aurora, who died in an automobile accident on August 1. Alice was the founder and President of the Aurora Area Historical Society and a good friend to *The Glades Star*; she provided invaluable information for articles about the old Northwestern Turnpike.

Museum Winter Hours

Beginning on January 1, 2004, the Society's Museum in Oakland will return to its winter schedule of being open Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. The museum will be closed January 1, 2, & 3, 2004.

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GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

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2nd Vice President Paul Shogren
Treasurer Kevin Callis
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Asst. Sec'y. Edith Brock
Corre. Sec'y. Kenneth Hardesty
Asst. Curator Beth Friend
Curator Carol Davis
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Cir. Manager Joseph Connors

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

September Fund Raising Dinner

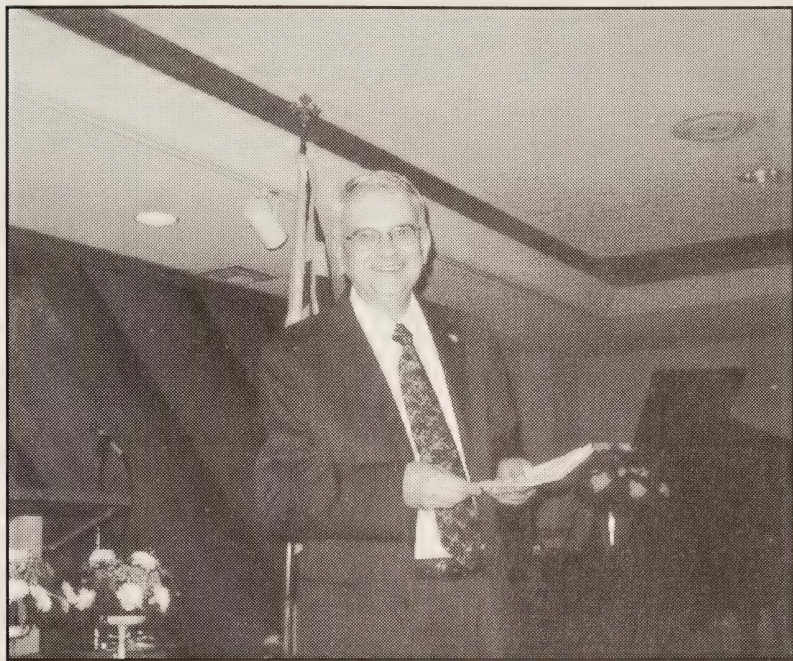
On Friday evening, September 19, 2003, friends and members of the Historical Society gathered for a Fund Raising Dinner at Will O' the Wisp at Deep Creek Lake. The 7 p.m. dinner was preceded by a "Happy Hour" beginning about 6:30 p.m.

In the past, Will O' the Wisp manager Martin Heise has offered a menu based on menus of past famous places. This year's menu was taken from a cook book published as the Oakland Civic Club Cookbook of 1914. At 7 p.m. the doors of the dining room were opened and the group assembled for the evening meal.

Pres. Robert Boal called the group to order and asked the Rev. John Grant to give the invocation, after which the group began the evening meal.

The evening's program was billed as a "Stroll Down Memory Lane:" An Evening Spent In Tribute To Charlotte "Beth" Friend, Museum Curator for 20 years, and John Grant, Editor of *The Glades Star* for the past 20 years. Both Friend and Grant will be retiring from their positions at the end of this year; Carol Davis will become the Museum Curator and Jack Regentin will be the new Editor of *The Glades Star*. Robt. Boal presented each of the honorees with a gift from the Society and a bouquet of flowers.

In addition to recognizing



President Bob Boal presided at the dinner.

Beth Friend and John Grant, Pres. Boal also gave recognition to Mrs. Mary Jones, who was the first Curator of the Museum while the Historical Society was still located on Center Street in Oakland. Mrs. Jones studied the system for recording items brought to the Museum, and set up the first recording method to note who gave or loaned artifacts to the Museum.

Following the presentations, a musical performance was given by Muriel Robinson Franc and her son, Mark. The return of these two musicians was by popular demand from members of the Society who remembered the wonderful performance given at the Fund Raising Dinner last year; once more the audience was thrilled by the music of these two

talented people.

As is the custom at the end of the evening, there was a drawing for the door prize. This year there were two of them, and by an unusual coincidence, Mrs. Willetta Mateer's name was drawn for the winner of the first door prize, and her husband Paul was the winner of the second one.

It is to be noted that the Fund Raising Dinner was a "sell out"; that is, there was only a seating capacity for 75 people, and by the first of September, all of the available seats were already sold.





Mrs. Mary Jones, first Museum curator.



Left to right: John Grant, "Beth" Friend, Muriel Franc, Mark Franc.



Items for sale in mill office.

Continued from Page 114

of Directors brought old log houses onto the Penn Alps property and established the Artisan Crafts Village. To accommodate the craft shops' visitors, they also opened the Penn Alps Restaurant: a restaurant complete with a craft and book shop available to diners browsing before or after their meals.

However, acquiring the old grist mill had long been the dream of Penn Alps Corp. and to bring it into the village complex. Finally, in 1991, they were able to purchase the mill and its equipment.

Restoration Features

Bringing new life to an old mill is not accomplished easily or quickly. Planning to make an operating grist mill available to visitors requires a lot of forethought: the mill has to be opera-

tional, but the milling process has to be visible to spectators for them to understand how and what is taking place.

With these factors in mind, the mill has reopened while still in the process of renovation yet producing milled items for sale on a limited scale. Several milling machines are running, powered by electric motors. (Later, when the new water wheel has been installed, they will be operated by water power.)

The ground items for sale by Penn Alps are on a table in the lobby of the restaurant and in the office of the mill. They include such items as white and yellow stone ground corn meal, sifted white corn meal, whole wheat flour, buckwheat flour, and corn muffin mix.

Donations

Latest donations to the Garrett County Historical Museum Fund from August 1, 2003, to October 31, 2003. (Members are asked to note the beginning and ending dates for the listings.)

by Sheldon and Carol Dearden

by Pauline Faucett

by Mountain Laurel Garden Club

by Oakland – Mtn. Lake Park Lions Club

by Craig Ingram

by Mary Rohrbaugh

by Gary R. Ruddell

by Paul Shogren

by Southern High School Class 1953

by Wall-Mart Foundation (three donations)

In Honor of Judge Lewis R. Jones by Audra Hansen

Memorials

Latest memorial donations to the Garrett County Historical Society from August 1, 2003, to October 31, 2003. (Members are asked to note the beginning and ending dates for the listings.)

Gen. Bruce Babbitt by Mary M. Babbitt

Roger and JoAnne Glotfelty by Wayne and Judy Wilt

Wilbur C. Jones by Judge and Mrs. Lewis R. Jones

by Donald and Irene Swecker

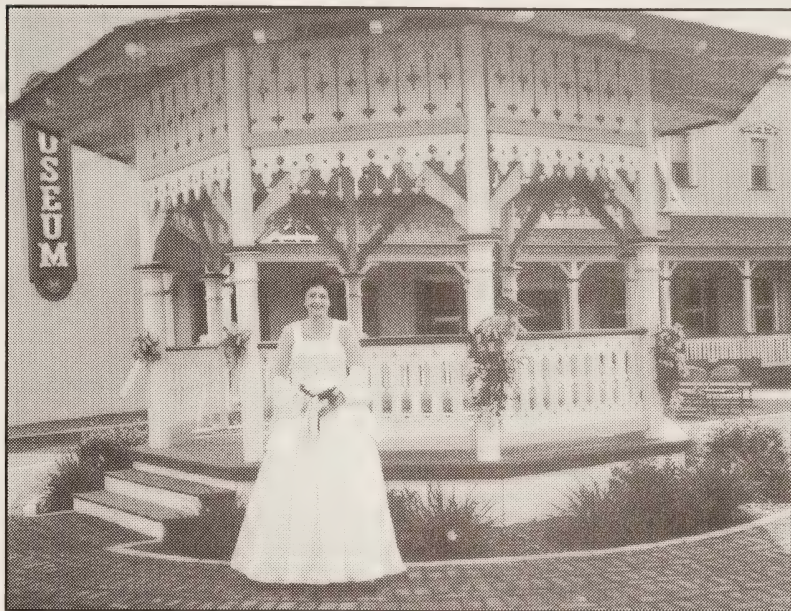
Sue Pagenhardt by John and Jean Grant

by Kenneth and Leona Hardesty

by Judge and Mrs. Lewis R. Jones

by Jacquelyn L. Shirer

Jean D. Wolfe by Judge and Mrs. Lewis Jones



Heather Sweitzer in her wedding gown.

Gazebo Wedding – Historic “First”

When Heather Sweitzer and Carnie Carr got married on September 20, 2003, in the Historical Society's Gazebo they established a “first” for the 130 year old former Deer Park Hotel structure. It had been on the lawn of the old hotel as an afternoon resting place, and a person can imagine it as a meeting place for budding romances. However, to the best of anyone's knowledge, that Saturday afternoon was the first time the old structure was ever host to a wedding.

Earlier this year, Heather and Carnie began to make plans for their wedding. Heather wanted to have it in a unique place and settled on the gazebo in Dailey's Park. (She also had a church selected in case of bad weather.) Also unique was the substitution of Ray Miller's multiple seat carriage in place of a limousine

to transport the bride and others to the site of the wedding. (On Wednesdays this summer, Ray Miller brought his carriage in from Pleasant Valley for passenger rides as part of the Wonderful Wednesdays program.)

All seemed well planned until Hurricane Isabel came up the Atlantic Coast on Thursday and Friday, and threatened to cancel the outdoor wedding on Saturday afternoon. A person can imagine anxious looks skyward during Saturday morning and hearing the question repeated many times, “What's it going to do?”

But even the weatherman must have a soft spot for brides and outdoor weddings. Little by little, the clouds began to break away and soon the sun was shining down on the earth again; the outdoor wedding could take place after all!



Ray Miller provided the transportation

Fortunately, Junior Ferguson, Historical Society's Building Manager, was on hand to

photograph the historic event and supply the above photographs for *The Glades Star*.



S.A.R. Bestows Honors on Mayor McCain

The Little Meadows Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution met recently in Grantsville at the Dunbar Room of Penn Alps. At the meeting the organization bestowed honors of the American Flag Award to Oakland's mayor, Asa McCain.

In the accompanying photo-

graph, Mayor McCain (right) is shown accepting the Outstanding Citizen Flag Award on behalf of the town's elected officials from Chapter President Kenneth Legge Hardesty. Later, during the Speaker's portion of the dinner meeting, Mayor McCain delivered a talk on "Historic Oakland."

Englehart Woolen Mill No Mystery

by Janice Cale Sisler, President
Preston County Historical Society

Ed. Note: Unfortunately, the following letter was received too late to be included in the September 2003 issue of *The Glades Star*. However, due to its historic contents it is included in this issue of the magazine.

"The woolen mill was begun on Muddy Creek in 1844 by an Englishman named John W. Rigg and replaced in 1869 by a three-story building. In 1888, it was purchased by John Englehart who began learning the trade of a woolen manufacturer at the age of 15. The Englehart family was still operating the mill in the late 1930s when the photograph (included in the story) of the personnel was snapped. At this time, there were twelve looms and six weavers turning out 32" width, 50-yard lengths of plain, plaid and checked woolen fabric of their own dye for a commercial market catering to women's suits. They also made blankets. The small surrounding community was known as the Englehart Woolen Mills until the burning of the mill and is still called 'The Woolen Mills.' The location is along county Route 17 between Deep Hollow and Centenary."

The foregoing is taken from the *Preston County History* of 1979 published by the Preston County Historical Society, now in its third printing. At the Society's History House museum in Terra Alta, there are more

pictures, and the Englehart Woolen Mill has been featured in many publications over the years. The employees even had their own baseball team.

John Englehart was engaged in woolen manufacture in Pennsylvania for about 15 years before he came to Preston County. He and his wife had 13 children, some of whom were involved in the factory work.

Another account also states that the factory was started in 1844 by John W. Rigg on Muddy Creek (which was near Guseman's grist mill) and adds that it had 2 roll cards, 24 inches wide, 2 hand looms, and a 50-spindle jenny. In 1858, 2 looms were added, and a spinning machine of 120 spindles. In 1869, the new factory building, 3 stories high, was completed...turning out 250 yards per day. They wove woolen spreads for the old fashioned four-poster beds.

William Rigg, also came from England about 1845 and joined John W. in his endeavor.

From Muddy Creek, John Rigg moved on to Terra Alta, where he built another woolen mill prior to 1880, which is another story, and William later moved out of Preston County

Peace
JOY
Love
AT CHRISTMAS TIME



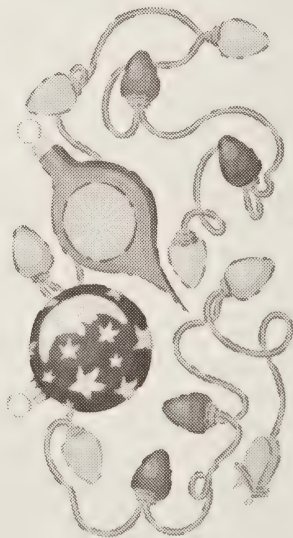
Left to right: Dick Sanders, Ken Hardesty, John Sines

S.A.R. Recognizes Police Chief Sines

The Little Meadows Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution recently presented its Law Enforcement Award to John K. Sines, Chief of Police for Oakland. The meeting and the award program were held in the Dunbar Room of Penn Alps at Grantsville. The Dunbar Room dates back to 1814 when the building was a tavern and stagecoach stop on the old National Road; the S.A.R. holds two meetings a year there.

In the accompanying photograph are (l. to r.) Garrett County Sheriff Dick Sanders; S.A.R. Pres. Kenneth Hardesty; and Chief Sines. Sheriff Sanders and past president Paul Shockey delivered introductory remarks outlining Chief Sines's 20 year law enforcement career during which

he has served the community in a wide variety of professional and volunteer capacities.



Christmas Gift Books

Bound volumes of *The Glades Star*. Vol. 1 (1941 – 1949), Vol. 2 (1950 – 1960), Vol. 3 (1960 – 1969), Vol. 4 (1969 – 1977), Vol. 5 (1977 – 1985), Vol. 6 (1986 – 1991), Vol. 7 (1992 – 1995), Vol. 8 (1996 – 1998). Price: \$42.00 each plus tax \$2.10 plus \$3.00 shipping.

Special "Civil War" issue of *The Glades Star*: Price \$3.50 plus tax \$.18 plus shipping \$1.00.

Indian Camps & Other Stories. (New this year.) Short stories by Capt. Hoyer. Price \$5.00 plus tax \$.25 plus shipping \$1.00.

Pioneer Families Of Garrett County. By Charles E. Hoyer. A collection of 139 family genealogies written for newspaper during 1930s. Price \$30.00 plus tax \$1.50 plus shipping \$3.00.

History Of Garrett County. By Stephen Schlosnagle. History of the County with photos, information on early residents, and events. Price \$25.00 plus tax \$1.25 plus shipping \$3.00.

Deer Park, Md., Then and Now. Pictorial and written history of Deer Park, Maryland. Price \$10.00 plus tax \$.50 plus shipping \$2.00.

Deep Creek Lake, Past and Present. Pictorial and written history of the Lake from construction to present day. Price \$10.00 plus tax \$.50 plus shipping \$2.00.

Garrett County's 125th Anniversary Photo Album. Written and pictorial history of the County with more than 275 old photos. Covers are full color photos of Courthouse and B&O station. Published 1997. Price \$20.00 plus tax \$1.00 plus shipping \$2.00.

Oakland Centennial History (1949). By Thekla Fundenburg Weeks. An excellent history of Oakland with biographical sketches of many early Garrett County residents and organizations. Price \$10.00 plus tax \$.50 plus shipping \$2.00.

150 Years of Oakland. Text by John Grant. A book of short historical stories pertaining to Oakland area. 1999. Price \$20.00 plus tax \$1.00 plus shipping \$2.00.

Upper Potomac Ghost Towns. Written and pictorial history of small mining towns along the North Branch from Kempton to Bloomington. Price \$10.00 plus tax \$.50 plus shipping \$2.00.

Garrett County Graves. Compiled by Yough Glades Chapter NDAR (1987). Price \$27.50 plus tax \$1.38 plus shipping \$3.00.

Corrigendum To Garrett County Graves. Graves located after original publication. Price \$3.50 plus tax \$.18 plus shipping \$1.00.

1880 Census Book by Yough Glades Chapter DAR. Price \$16.00 plus tax \$.80 plus shipping \$2.50.

NOTE: Check for *Graves*, *Corrigendum*, and *1880 Census* make payable to Martha Kahl; all others to Garrett County Historical Society.

All of the above items may be ordered through Mrs. Randall R. Kahl, 877 Fricks Crossing Road, Deer Park, MD 21550, 301-334-8603. To save shipping costs, these books may also be purchased in the gift shop of the Society's museum in Oakland.

Marriage Book Order Form

Please send _____ copies of the new publication by the Historical Society at \$17.50 per copy.

Please add \$2.00 to cover postage and handling.

Name _____

Address _____

Make check payable to
Garrett County Historical Society
and mail to:

Garrett County Historical Society
P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550



Volume No. 9 Order Form

Please send _____ copies of the newly bound Volume No. 9 of *The Glades Star* at \$42.00 plus \$2.10 tax and \$3.00 for packing and mailing.

Name _____

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Mercy Chapel, Mill Run, Friendsville

Mercy Chapel

by Peggy Santamaria

Gracing a hillside of rhododendron in Mill Run, Mercy Chapel stands sheltered by the lacy green branches of towering hemlocks. This picturesque octagonal white chapel with tall narrow windows first opened its doors in 1874. The 20 or so founding families who gathered there to worship and share fellowship were bound not only by faith, but the shared commitment to build this house of prayer. The hand-crafted simplicity of the chapel reflects their spirited dedication to the task.

This chapel has drawn together generations of community families. Today, many of the descendants of those who built the chapel are among the congregation that is led in prayer and song by Pastor Daymond Schmuck. People from other communities also travel to the peaceful hillside chapel to take part in

the services. On Christmas Eve candlelight gleams from the windows as friends and relatives of the congregation fill the chapel to sing, to pray, and to celebrate.

Mill Run, located north of Friendsville not far from the Pennsylvania state line, looks much as it probably did when the first settlers came to the area. It is the site of Garrett County's first grist mill, built by Jacob Froman in 1774. He developed his milling operation along a tributary of the Youghiogeny River that the settlers called Bear Camp Run. Eventually 10 mills were constructed along the run, and it took on the name Mill Run, as did the community that grew up around it.

By 1874 area residents had decided to establish a church in Mill Run. According to an account written by Raymond O. McCullough Jr. for the centen-



Stairway of an unknown Selbysport building that fell victim to the flooding of the Yough.

nial celebration of Mercy Chapel, Mrs. Elizabeth Fike donated an acre of ground on which to construct the church. A circuit-riding minister named Rev. L. W. Haslip encouraged the neighbors to pursue their dream of building a chapel. His support of this project included participating in the construction once it was under way.

John Miller, a local resident whose family came from Alsace-Lorraine on the border of France and Germany, sawed the lumber for the chapel on a water-powered reciprocating saw. McCullough's historic account notes that Miller also hand-shaped the weatherboarding as well as the pews, lectern, and chancel rail. The crests carved on the aisle ends of each pew resemble the Fleur-de-lis, the French national emblem. "It causes one to wonder whether or not the prototype

of Mercy Chapel could be found in some rural area of Alsace-Lorraine," McCullough notes.

Volunteers built the chapel under Miller's supervision. A story is told that during the construction, Rev. Haslip fell from the roof to ground but was not harmed. He attributed his good fortune to the mercy of God, leading to the name of Mercy Chapel.

Once built, the chapel was dedicated and became part of the Listonburg charge of the Southern Methodist Church along with Jockey Hollow, State Line, and Hileman Ridge. Later, when Southern and Northern churches combined, Mercy Chapel became part of the United Methodist Church.

Few records exist of the early years of the Mercy Chapel congregation. It is thought that they may have been lost in a fire at

the Jockey Hollow parsonage. However, records of Sunday school attendance and fund-raising efforts in the late 1800s have survived. Sunday school rolls for the sessions that were held between May and September from 1886 to 1896 include 130 names. Penny collections and similar projects raised enough money to meet Sunday school budget needs in 1897 when \$6.46 was raised.

Mercy Chapel's roll as spiritual and social center for the community dwindled in the 20th Century as industry shifted to cities and the automobile made distant travel easier. The Youghiogheny dam had been built, flooding out some of the homes in the area and moving the families elsewhere. By 1941 services were no longer held and the doors of Mercy Chapel closed.

For the next 30 years the chapel was silent.

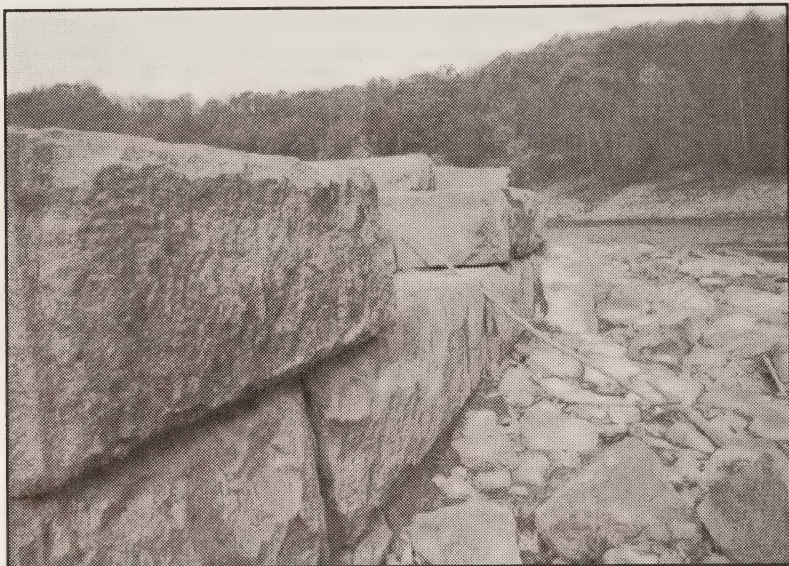
The re-emergence of Mercy Chapel as a place of worship began in 1970 in much the same way as the founding of the chapel in 1874. A group of neighbors, led by new residents Paul Tackett and James Gumbert, began discussing the prospect of reopening the chapel for services. Among those involved in this effort were Alan Fike, Les and Betty Guard, Richard Harrer, Ethel Kelly, Helen Kinsey, Paul and Alethea Tackett, and James and Helen Vitez.

The group threw themselves into their joyful task of painting and cleaning the floor, ceiling, walls, pews, and pulpit. Damaged windows were replaced and lighting installed. In short order the decades of neglect were recti-

fied. The little chapel glowed with new life.

McCullough records that the first service in the renovated chapel took place on June 14, 1970, with 72 people present. The new congregation was formed as independent, interdenominational. Today, the faithful gather each Sunday and for special services on Christmas and Easter. Many are family members and descendants of those who established or reopened Mercy Chapel as a center for prayer, song, and fellowship.





Stone abutment that supported the western end of the bridge that once carried the Old Morgantown Road across the Yough.

Selbysport then and now...

by Peggy Santamaria

It was 60 years ago that the waters of the Youghiogheny River washed over Selbysport, the first established town in Garrett County, transforming much of that once-thriving community into a broad tranquil lake. Today fishing boats, kayaks, and canoes drift over the surface of the Youghiogheny River Lake at Selbysport, where the Old Morgantown Road bridged the river to carry pioneer travelers and merchants westward. On a summer morning, mists lift slowly from the water's surface as sunlight filters through. The hush is punctuated only by hundreds of songbirds flitting through trees standing up to their branches in water.

In the fall, when the waters of the Youghiogheny Lake have been drained off, a desolate ex-

panse of scrub growth emerges. One can walk across the spongy, muddy earth and stand upon the huge stones that once supported a bridge. Standing on these boulders gazing across to the eastern bank, one sees the matching pile of stone that supported the other end of that bridge. At this time of year one can walk to the edge to the mighty Yough and see it tamed to a gently rolling stream. Who were the pioneers to cross this spot in wagons heading west to start a new life? Where are the families that built homes here and prospered as the town flourished? Today, approaching the once busy section of Old Morgantown Road, posted signs warn: Road Ends In Water.

The flooding of Selbysport was not a natural disaster but the well-planned work of the U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers as part of flood control project. The Youghiogheny River, which means "contrary flowing river" in a Native American dialect, is joined by creeks and tributaries as its waters flow northward to Pittsburgh via the Monongahela River, a city with a history of flood devastation. Plans to mitigate potential flooding along the course of the Yough, as it is called, swung into high gear following floods in Pittsburgh in 1936. A series of dams that could slowly release waters was designed and constructed along the Yough.

The fate of Selbysport was sealed and much of the town laid out by Peter Devecmon in 1798 was abandoned, relocated, or demolished by the time the water rose to cover the site in 1943.

Selbysport, first known as Shelby's Port, took its name from Capt. Evan Shelby, a Welshman, who led a regiment of Frederick County Rangers in the Colonial campaign against the Indians. In 1772 Shelby surveyed 149 acres along the Yough, north of the Friend settlement. The tract was patented to him in 1773 in the name of Buffalo Run. Shortly thereafter Shelby moved to Kentucky, selling his holdings to the Frazee family.

In 1796 military lots near Shelby's Port were patented by the state to David Robertson, who had settled there in 1787. Records show Robertson sold his land to Peter Devecmon, a French nobleman who had anglicized his name of Pierre Duvaucel d'Evequemont upon adopting his new homeland.

Before coming to Selby's Port, Devecmon made his mark in

"...And Will Be For Many Years To Come"

The September 2003 issue of *The Glades Star* carried a series of articles about traces of some physical activity/plant which once existed but only a trace of it remains. The message of these articles was to say that only a "reminder" of these activities was still visible.

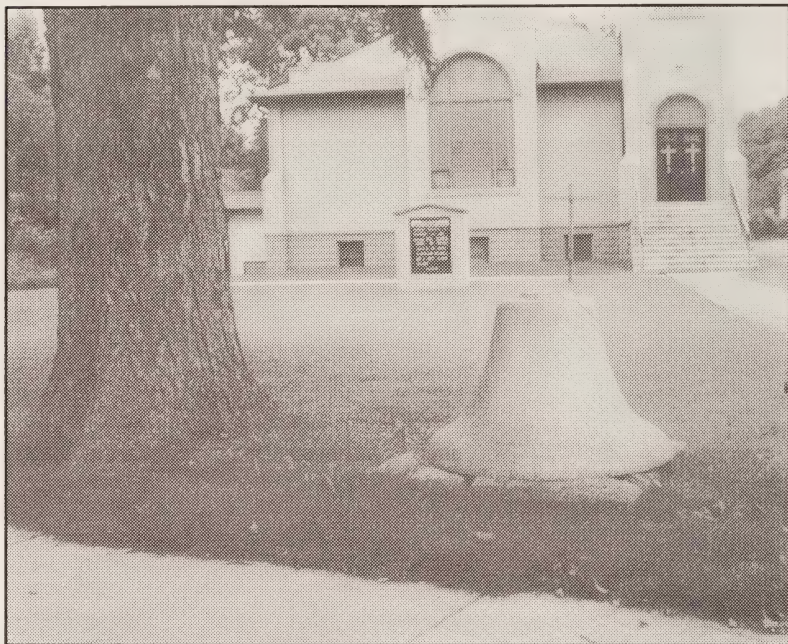
In this issue of *The Glades Star* are a series of articles about items which can be seen now and activities which can be observed, "...and will be for many years to come."

Cumberland building a large successful flour mill as well as the first brick house in the town. He was also reported to own the first carriage in Cumberland. An entrepreneur, Devecmon built mills in Oldtown and Westernport, owned a store in Clarksburg, and purchased parcels of land that he leased to others.

Devecmon's major work, however, was to be done along the Youghiogheny River on the land he purchased from Robertson. By 1798 Devecmon had laid out a new town consisting of 100 building lots connected by streets.

By 1800, 54 families were living in the town founded by Devecmon. The Old Morgantown Road, which bisected the town, was a major thoroughfare linking the Braddock Road with Virginia. The Maryland General Assembly recognized the route as a public road in 1800. Heavy traffic through the area led to

Continued on Page 138



Bell at Friendsville church.

Testimony To "Church Family's" Bonds

Probably the most terrible thing that can happen to a worshiping congregation is to have the church burn down. So many memories go up in smoke; baptisms, weddings, Christmas and Easter services, each with a special memory to every member of the congregation. And along with the smoke go so many dreams and plans for the future.

How does a congregation ever recover from such a terrible ordeal?

The answer probably lies in the strength of the bonds that unite a congregation into a "church family."

Years ago, the Methodist Church in Friendsville suffered the loss of its building to a devas-

tating fire; up in smoke went all of the members' memories. Yet, the members of the congregation had the strength to come together once more and build a new church.

Today, a visitor to Friendsville will see a beautiful, brick church building with wonderful stained glass windows. In front of it is a beautiful lawn which contains an unusual object sitting on it: a bell on a small pedestal.

This bell is all that remains of the church which burned down. However, sitting there on the lawn it has become a symbol that the members did not give up when the fire destroyed their church, but came together as a "church family" and built a beautiful new church.



Casselman River Bridge.

Casselman River Bridge

Riding on the modern road system, we are seldom aware of the many small bridges and culverts we cross on our route. Perhaps, we notice rivers as we speed over larger bridges, but while passing over them we have to keep an eye on traffic and are hardly aware of their size.

When the Casselman River Bridge was built in 1813, fording rivers and streams was the norm of traveling on the old highways; small bridges or culverts were almost an unknown feature of a roadway. However, the old National Road was built to be a year-around travel facility so that travelers wouldn't be stopped because a river or stream was at

flood stage. Thus, the need on the National Road for a bridge over the Casselman River at a place where travelers had previously forded the river.

Today, the Casselman River Bridge is an early example of concern for the safety and comfort of a traveler passing over a road. At the time it was built it was the largest single arch bridge in the United States, and carried all of the traffic that passed over the National Road for 125 years. It has been there for almost 200 years, and, because of careful workmanship in its construction, will be there "...for many years to come."



A fisherman in the Youghiogheny River.

Fish And Fishermen

Catching fish is something that has been done since the dawn of civilization, and there have been many ingenious ways of doing it. Today, fishing is both a hobby and a deep-sea commercial industry. As a hobby, it is enjoyed by millions of people around the world. Wherever there is a lake or stream, a fisherman can be found there pursuing the hobby and trying to catch "the big one that got away."

Garrett County is blessed with good lakes and streams which are ideal for fishing; hundreds of fishermen have their favorite (and sometimes secret) spot for catching fish. As a bit of history, Mr. Wiley Welling showed President Cleveland his favorite spot on Deep Creek Stream, and the President spent part of two days of his honeymoon fishing in

Garrett County waters.

Garrett County streams continue to yield their quantities of fish to the skill of men and women using all kinds of rods and lures.

The man in the photograph above is trying his luck at fly fishing in the Youghiogheny River at Friendsville. It appears to be a tranquil scene until a person realizes that the man is fishing under the bridge of Interstate #68 that crosses over the river. Seemingly oblivious of the modern cars and trucks whizzing over the bridge above him, he is a staunch practitioner of the hobby of fishing, and one of hundreds who either live here or come to Garrett County each year to do the same, and will continue to do so ... "for many years to come."



Water behind a beaver dam at Cranesville Swamp.

Cranesville Swamp And The Lake Ford Beaver Dam

Because of its size and the fact that it is almost impossible to enter, there seems to be something a little mysterious about the Cranesville Swamp; when looking at it a person tends to feel that it must hide some special secrets.

Geologists feel that the Cranesville Swamp has been in existence since the end of the last Ice Age. A startling fact about its existence is that it is in a geographical "frost pocket"; that is, the hills around the swamp keep the air above it cooler longer during the daytime hours than in other places nearby. Because of this unusual condition, botanists have found traces of sub-Arctic flora in the swamp, and it raises the question of what kind of creatures have existed in the swamp

over the years of its existence.

In the Bone Cave of Allegany County there are remains of many different creatures, some of them associated with the Arctic climate. Perhaps, the soil beneath the tall grass and trees of Cranesville Swamp also covers the remains of Arctic creatures.

On the other hand, the beaver is among the live creatures inhabiting Cranesville Swamp today, and there is no mystery about their presence there. The dam behind the Lake Ford Methodist Church is a good example of their activity; almost as soon as one dam is pulled apart, another one appears not too far away. It is a part of the swamp's life cycle and it will continue, "...for many years to come."



Tollhouse in Addison, Pa.

Addison Tollhouse

Standing on the north side of U.S. #40, the Addison Tollhouse is one of the first buildings to be seen when entering the town from the east end. Built after 1832 when individual states were given control over the National Road, it ceased to function as a toll collection station around 1900 when the toll system ended.

It is not hard to imagine Conestoga wagons, stage coaches, and livestock passing by the tollhouse after the toll fee had been paid. The National Road was the main street of Addison (called Petersburg in those days), and it must have been crowded all day long. The same applied to activity inside the tollhouse itself with a staff collecting the tolls and keeping track of what passed before it.

Then, it ended and the tollhouse became the symbol of a bygone era of the National Road.

Today, the old toll house has

been renovated and is the proud possession of the Old Petersburg – Addison Historical Society. The society has kept the lawns around it mown and the building is in pristine condition so that it will remain an historical land mark “for many years to come.”

Continued from Page 133

healthy commercial growth. By 1805 David Hoffman was operating a grist mill using the power from a dam across the Yough. His miller was a man named Black Jim. Later Hoffman added a sawmill to his operations. In the following years Selby's Port boasted a tannery, general stores, a church, school house, Post Office, and the medical practice of Dr. William Frye. It was reputed to be the largest and busiest village in what is now Garrett County.

*To be continued in the
March 2004 issue*



Modern railroad locomotive.

The Railroad

When the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed through Oakland and southern Garrett County in 1851, it opened the way for brand-new industry in the whole county. At first the railroads hauled lumber from the forests, then coal from the hills. Meantime the passenger business grew, leading to the development of large and small resort hotels. In this manner, railroads flourished for a number of years; then, things gradually began to change.

The forest had yielded all of its trees, and the lumber business came to an end. The automobile provided more convenient transportation, and the railroad passenger business was reduced drastically, leading to the demise of the big resort hotels. However, American industry still needs coal from the hills and the railroads provided the most economical way to transport it.

As a result the whole list of

items that the railroad normally transported was reduced to what it can haul best, large bulk items. Today, someone seeing a railroad train passing by will see coal cars, box cars, and tank cars, but no passenger cars; railroad passenger trains are essentially a thing of the past.

However, there is one thing that has not changed, the locomotive whistle. Railroad engineers use the whistle for a variety of signals, the most common one being two longs blasts, a short one, and one more long one. This signal is always used by trains approaching a crossing, but if a person listens to the rhythm of two longs, a short, and a long it also matches the rhythm of "...many years to come." Thus, although it is changing, there is a necessity for railroad's existence, and they will still be here "... for many years to come."



Oakland railroad station.

The Oakland Railroad Station

In 1851, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad came through the town of Oakland and southern part of Garrett County; its entrance into the area changed the whole economic structure of Garrett County. An integral part of the railroad's entrance into Oakland was the building of a passenger station that included a railroad telegraph office.

Very quickly, the accommodations for railroad travelers were developed in the town, including the building of the Glades Hotel across the tracks from the station. For years this hotel provided rooms for overnight guests and quick meals for train passengers. Then disaster struck in 1874; the Glades Hotel caught fire and burned down. The fire also ignited the station building

and burned it to the ground. The railroad replaced the station with a small wooden building to serve as a passenger station and telegraph office.

Meantime the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad built the Oakland Hotel, and it was decided to have a better passenger station than the small wooden building put up after the fire. So the present station building was constructed in 1884.

Often referred to as "the most photographed building in Oakland," the passenger station now belongs to the town. Tourists are intrigued by its appearance and the immediate area around it; quite naturally, they take pictures of the building. Thus, it is the object of many photographs, and probably will be "... for many years to come."

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VOL. 10, NO. 5

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH 2004



"Beth" Shirer Callis Friend (1930–2004)

Remembering "Beth" Friend

By John A. Grant

"Beth" Friend was found dead on the morning of Wednesday, January 28, 2004; apparently she had died some time the previous evening, January 27, 2004. She is survived by her husband, Ronald Friend, and two sons, Wayne and David Callis. She was preceded in death by her first husband, Stanley E. Callis, in 1977 and her brother, William A. Shirer, in 1978.

My first clear recollection of Beth was during the mid-1930s when she was about five or six years old. Her father, Scott Shirer, built a beautiful motor boat and kept it at Will O' the Wisp on Deep Creek Lake. While Scott would be tinkering with the boat, she and her brother Bill would be swimming; the thing I remember most during that time was her bubbling laughter as a child.

Beth never lost her sense of humor, and had a host of humorous stories to tell in her later years. To me, one of the funniest stories was the burial of a circus giraffe by her grandfather, W. E. Shirer, in his garden plot on Mason Street in Oakland. She could envision the puzzlement of the archaeologist who might dig up the giraffe bones at a future date and wonder how they ever got there.

Speaking of her grandfather, Beth gave the Historical Society a very rare gift.

He had been an amateur photographer, and took hundreds of photographs beginning in the 1890s. These were taken on glass

plate negatives, and saved for almost a hundred years in the basement of the house he had lived in on Third Street in Oakland. Beth rescued hundreds of these glass plate negatives from back in the 1890s, and they contained never-seen-before photographs of the Oakland-Mtn. Lake area. She let the Society copy as many of them as it wanted.

One of the most unusual ones was of the ruins after Oakland's disastrous fire of 1898. A close look at one photograph shows tiny wisps of smoke still coming up from the ruins on Second Street next to the railroad tracks. Having told about the circus giraffe, one more of Beth's funny stories seems in order; it was the time she ran into Albert Einstein. The great man was visiting at Deep Creek Lake in 1946, and frequently came into Oakland. As a teen-aged girl, Beth was running down the street, came around the corner and ran right into Einstein, almost knocking him off his feet.

During WWII, Beth was still a girl in Oakland. When I was preparing the manuscript for "150 Years of Oakland" back in the 1990s, she looked at the manuscript and said, "You don't have anything here about life on the 'home front' during the War." I was in the Army Air Force during those years, and didn't really know what happened on the "home front" in Oakland, so Beth supplied me with a lot of details

Continued on Page 172

Web Site Information

Web page with historical items:

www.deepcreektimes.com

The Republican Newspaper:

www.therepublicannews.com

Chamber of Commerce:

www.garrettchamber.com

Spruce Forest Events:

Tmorgan@spruceforest.org

Society Museum in Oakland,

phone: 301-334-3226.

Address For Donations & Memorials

Friends and members of the Society who wish to contribute to the Museum Fund as a donation or a memorial are asked to send them to:

Kenneth Hardesty

Corresponding Secretary

P.O. Box 28

Oakland, MD 21550

Museum Visitors During 2003

As in past years, the Museum in Oakland has had an increase in the number of visitors. During 2003, there were 6,556 visitors who came to view the artifacts in the museum. They came from 43 states and the District of Columbia, and 13 different foreign countries. Included in the number of visitors were 566 school children (mostly 4th grade).

Museum Hours

The Society's Museum in Oakland is still on its winter hours schedule of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Regular summer hours of Monday to Saturday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., will resume on Monday, May 3, 2004.

Do You Know...

Which historical building in Garrett County was purchased for \$1.00? In 1962 St. Matthew's Church was deeded to the local Episcopalians, who had been worshipping there since 1935. The \$1.00 purchase price went to a governing body of the Presbyterian Church and was in accordance with the spirit of John Garrett, who erected this prime example of rural Gothic architecture in 1868 as a memorial to his brother, Henry.

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GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

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Cir. Manager Joseph Connors

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

Spring Fund- Raising Dinner

Thursday, April 22, 2004

Pleasant Valley

Community Building

Plans have been completed for a fund-raising dinner by the Historical Society in April. It will be held on Thursday, April 22, 2004, at the Pleasant Valley Community Building, beginning at 6:30 p.m. As presently planned, it will be a buffet style dinner, with the meat course being turkey, followed by a choice of several delicious desserts.

Guest speaker for the evening will be Mr. Al Feldstein, regional historian. Mr. Feldstein, back by popular request, has been a speaker at various Historical Society dinners five different times. Mr. Feldstein, an award-winning amateur historian, is the author of over 27 different books and videotapes since 1960 depicting the history of western Maryland and nearby West Virginia. His talk at the April 22 dinner will be Garrett County Postcard History, with a slide show on the subject. He will also very briefly highlight the march of General Edward Braddock in 1755 from Fort Cumberland through the present-day Garrett County.

Price for this dinner will be \$20 per person, which includes a free raffle ticket.

The center-fold of this issue of *The Glades Star* has a reservation coupon for the meal. Make checks payable to the New Museum Fund. Please note that the cutoff date for reservations is April 17, 2004.

June Banquet Date Announced

Thursday, June 24, 2004

Plans are being completed for the annual June banquet and business meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society. It will be held on Thursday, June 24, 2004 at the Bittering Community Building in Bittering, beginning at 6:30 p.m.

The dinner to be served to the guests will include the meat course of the famous baked steak and an excellent choice of desserts at the end of the meal.

Guest speaker for the evening will be the Rev. John Grant, former Editor of *The Glades Star*. An amateur historian as well as a journalist, John Grant will speak on the "Lost County of Youghioghenny." This was land claimed by both Virginia and Pennsylvania for a number of years before and shortly after the American Revolution, until the Mason Dixon Line survey was completed.

A reservation form for the annual banquet and business meeting is in the center-fold of this issue of the magazine. Price for the dinner is \$12, and cut-off date for the reservations is June 19, 2004. Make checks payable to the Garrett County Historical Society.



Selbysport then and now...

by Peggy Santamaria

Continued from December
2003 issue of
The Glades Star

When steam-powered trains climbed and tunneled into western Maryland in the mid 1800s, commerce shifted from wagon trails to iron rails. The prominence of towns along river banks and roadways diminished. The railroad offered swift, easy transportation of goods, eroding the need to lumber across the rugged wagon routes that had sparked commercial growth along these early roadways.

Selbysport's waning commerce revived when the railway cut north from Oakland to connect with Confluence, Pennsylvania. The C&O line came through Selbysport, sparking growth in the local timber industry. However, the town would not again thrive as the busy hub of social and commercial exchange. It settled to a slower pace than it had known in its formative years. The last train from Oakland to Confluence passed through Selbysport March 31, 1942.

Today, Selbysport, divided as it is, remains a community. The Methodist Church, which was built on high ground, still serves the residents. New homes have been built both east and west of the river. However, a number of the early buildings remain along the Old Morgantown Road as a bold statement of the town's endurance.

Donations

Latest donations to the Garrett County Historical Museum Fund from October 31, 2003, to February 14, 2004. (Members are asked to note the beginning and ending dates for the listings.)

by R. Hugh Andrew

by Carlos P. Avery

by Dr. & Mrs. James H. Feaster

by Paul W. Hoye Jr.

by Oakland Rotary Club

by Gary and Joann Schrock

by Smith Foundation

by Jay and Winifred Pile

by Wayne and Judith Wilt

In Honor of Judge and Mrs. Lewis R. Jones

by Thomas and Diane Jones

In Honor of Mary Virginia Jones

by Nancy Bolden Helbig

In Honor of Mary Virginia Jones

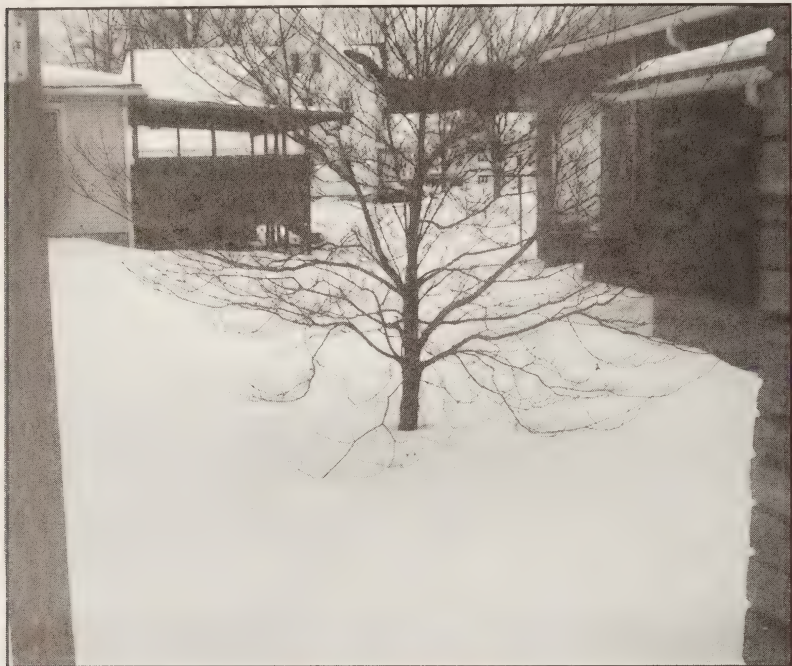
by Audrea C. Hansen

Memorials

Latest donations to the Garrett County Historical Society Museum Fund from October 31, 2003, to February 14, 2004. (Members are asked to note the beginning and ending dates for the listings.)

Wilma Calhoun by Kenneth and Leona Hardesty
by Judge and Mrs. Lewis Jones
by Lucille Shorb and Shirley Panther
Joy Kelly by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boal
Kenneth and Nina Liller by Burt and Carol Davis
Helen Nordeck by Judge and Mrs. Lewis R. Jones

"Beth" Shirer Callis Friend
by Robert and Leanna Boal
by Robert and Luella Baker
by Cheston and Earldean Browning
by Carl, Nina, and Kevin Callis
by Roy and Carol Davis
by Mr. and Mrs. William C. Deems
by Alice and Paul Eary
by Rachel Sue Evans
by Dr. and Mrs. James H. Feaster Jr.
by George J. Ferguson
by Mrs. Alvin Friend
by Kathryn W. Gonder
by Rev. and Mrs. John Grant
by Kevin and Leona Hardesty
by Bill and Norma Heslen
by Judge and Mrs. Lewis R. Jones
by Caroline Pase
by Martha Rinehart
by Jacquelyn L. Shirer
by Scott and Kimberly Shirer
by Barry and Martha Snyder
by Judge and Mrs. Frederick A. Thayer



Olsen memorial tree



Friend Family Association Building in Friendsville

The Olsen Memorial Tree

Some of the symbolism in giving a tree as a memorial lies in the nature of a tree. Part of the tree has its roots anchored firmly in the soil while the limbs spread out in all directions from the trunk. Certainly, this bit of symbolism of a tree applies to the life of Evelyn Guard Olsen, author of the book *Indian Blood*. The book tells the story of the Friend Family and their settlement in Garrett County.

The history of Evelyn Guard Olsen (1900–1992) is typical of how the Friend family members branched out from their homes near Friendsville to the far reaches of the United States. Yet, most of them did not forget their roots and managed to stay in touch with their roots in Garrett County.

Evelyn grew up in Friendsville during the early years of the 1900s, and knew much of the folk lore of the town. In particular, as the years passed, she remembered anecdotes about her Friend ancestors, the first settlers in that part of the county. She graduated from Friendsville High School and went on to earn a degree at the University of Pittsburgh. In that city she met Clarence Olsen, and they were married in 1927. Fifteen years later, with her husband and family, Evelyn moved to California. She lived there the rest of her life, with periodic returns to Friendsville.

Living in California did not diminish her ties with the town where she had grown up. She always had an interest in writ-

ing, and her employment as a social worker in Los Angeles probably sparked her determination to set down all she could remember of the Friend Family stories. Some of them were quite different from others, but all of them involved strong feelings and courageous acts. She concluded that the difference lay in the fact that the Friend Family had a mix of Scandinavian and Indian blood in its background.

Part of this book formed the title of her book, *Indian Blood*, which was written in 1967. It was a wonderful approach to a thorough genealogical study of the family; it has been the source of much subsequent writing by other members of the family.

As a consequence of her deep interest in the Friend Family, Evelyn was one of the founding members of the Friend Family Association; their motto is "There are no strangers, only Friends we haven't met."

Evelyn Guard Olsen died on May 3, 1992.

The family association publication *The Friendship News* wrote the following about Evelyn in the April/May 1992 issue: "She was an avid student of nature and conservation. On one of her trips through the California Sierra Mountains with her husband in 1967, she wrote, 'to think about the trees, how high they reach, how durable the bark, how richly textured' it was trees she loved the most."

In honor of her life and her work with the Friend Family As-

Continued on Page 151



Toy Graf Zeppelin



Toy airplane in the Museum's collection of artifacts

Aircraft Toys

Although the Wright brothers invented an airplane that could fly, it wasn't until after WWI, during the 1920s, that children's toys of airplanes and dirigibles began to appear. The appeal of these toys hit a record high during the late 1920s when Charles Lindberg flew his "Spirit of St. Louis" across the Atlantic Ocean on May 20-21, 1927. Instantly, Lindberg became a national hero, and the sale of toy, single engine monoplanes became the ideal Christmas gift for children. The toy airplane was quickly followed by a dirigible model called the "Graf Zeppelin."

In addition to the toys, flyer's type jackets, along with helmets and goggles, began to appear in stores. Wearing such apparel brought on today's youth equivalent of "cool."

The Historical Society is fortunate to have two toys from that era in the Museum. One is a toy airplane with the old U.S. Army Air Corps marking on its wings. The second one is a model of the Graf Zeppelin, most famous of the rigid, lighter-than-air aircraft, and first one to circumnavigate the world (1929). Made of metal, the model of the Graf Zeppelin and toy airplane have endured since about 1930 when they were given to Allen Naylor of Oakland as Christmas gifts.

Although the toy airplane is not the same color as the "Spirit of St. Louis," it has the same Ryan Aircraft Corp. tail assembly; there are the old U.S. Air

Corps markings on the wing. Meant to serve as a "pull toy," it has a metal piece in the center of the propeller where a string can be attached.

The names "dirigible" and "zeppelin" have almost vanished from the English language. Today, children visiting the Historical Society's Museum look at the toy model of the zeppelin and call it a "blimp."

Built in Germany in 1928, Graf Zeppelin had a long and active life as a "lighter-than-air" aircraft. Ten years later, in 1938, Germany built the Graf Zeppelin II as a sister ship to the ill-fated "Hindenburg." Unfortunately, both zeppelins were destroyed by the Germans in their hangars during WWII to keep them from falling into the hands of the Allies.

As with the toy airplane, the dirigible has a small hole in the front where a string can be attached to use it as a pull toy. It was also presented to the Museum by Allen Naylor of Oakland.

Continued from Page 149

sociation, a tree was planted in her name beside the Association building in Friendsville on August 1, 1992. The tree, with its symbolism of roots and branches, was an appropriate memorial for Evelyn Guard Olsen, whose roots were always in Garrett County even though she eventually lived miles away from there.



"The Flock of Hills"

Leo J. Beachy: The Man and His Legacy

by Peggy Santamaria

Leo J. Beachy, born in Grantsville in 1874, captured images on photographic glass plates that have been mailed as post cards, printed in magazines, displayed in books, televised, and published on the Internet. His photographs recorded life as it was, the rugged landscape in all seasons, and the unchanging qualities of human nature.

During his life Beachy recorded sales of his works. "My photographic product has gone to nearly if not all the States in the United States of America and some of the foreign countries." *Motor Trend* magazine published

Beachy's photographs of the National Road in 1925 to illustrate a story. *National Geographic* printed a Beachy photo in 1927. In more recent years, the December 1990 issue of *Life* magazine carried a 10-page tribute to his life and works.

Less known than his photographs are Beachy's writings. Some he published such as *Letters To Isabelle*. Others survived only as jottings on odd bits of paper. These have been carefully archived by his niece, Maxine Beachy Broadwater, the custodian of Beachy's original work. "Uncle Leo wrote on anything he



Maxine Beachy Broadwater, niece of Leo Beachy and custodian of his original work

had. Sometimes it was on the back of an envelope someone had sent him or just on scraps of paper. They were everywhere," she said. All of these pieces she faithfully transcribed from Beachy's penmanship and published in 1989 as *Leo J. Beachy's Writings*.

In addition to these bits and pieces, Maxine has saved the small note books used by Beachy as a school teacher, the auto-graph books signed by his students, and the accounts ledger used by Beachy as a professional photographer. Each tells a tale of a time and a man.

Beachy's notes form a companion-piece to his photography, of which perhaps the best known are his landscapes and historic scenes along the National Road. His writings provide insight to choice of images. "People go over these curved roads at a feverish

rate and are blind to the beauties which nature lavishes out all sides. I have been trying to depict some of those shadows to cause people to take time enough to notice at least what a beautiful and bountiful world they are traveling thru [sic]. We pass this way only once. Our follies are so costly." L.B.

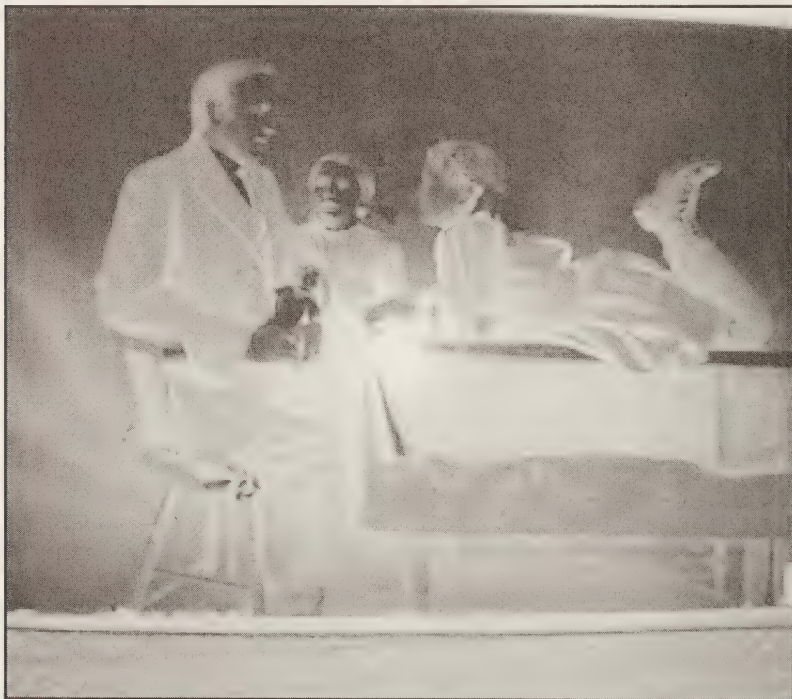
Much like a one-man tourism department, Beachy created post-cards of his images along the National Road, which he dubbed the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway. "By my scenic Post Card views I shall try to persuade people to travel the Great National Highway regarded as the most interesting and picturesque highway in the country. It is incomparable as regards to scenery, accommodations [sic] and comfort." L.B.

One of Beachy's photos is of a pasture on a Garrett County hill-

Continued on Page 160



Leo Beachy and friends



Glass negative from which Beachy and friends was made



Dear Member,

Each month we have to spend \$6.00 or \$8.00 retrieving copies of *The Glades Star* from the Post Office because the member has moved and the Post Office will no longer forward their copies of the magazine. Please, if you move give us your new address.

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P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550



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Spring Fund-raising Dinner

A fund-raising dinner will be held **6:30 p.m. Thursday, April 22, 2004**, at the Pleasant Valley Community Center. Reservations must be made by April 17. Price of the dinner is \$20 per person.

Please make _____ reservations at \$20 per person.

Total amount enclosed \$_____.

Names for whom you are making reservations:

Send to : Corresponding Secretary
 P.O. Box 28
 Oakland, MD 21550



Annual June Banquet

The Annual June Banquet of the Garrett County Historical Society will be held **6:30 p.m. Thursday, June 24, 2004**, at the Bittinger Community Building. Price for the banquet will be \$12. Seating is limited to 105 people. Reservations must be made by June 19.

Please make _____ reservations at \$12 per person.

Total amount enclosed \$_____.

Names for whom you are making reservations:

Send to : Corresponding Secretary
 P.O. Box 28
 Oakland, MD 21550



The Beachy-Custer boys (note the watermelon on his head)



The National Road on the eastern slope of Negro Mountain near Grantsville

Continued from Page 153

side. He titled it "The Flock of Hills." It was an image in great demand during his life, so much so that he valued the negative at \$1,500 and always printed from it with a celluloid sheet on top. Of it he wrote: "The picture 'The Flock of Hills' is not only a picture for the people of my native village, not for the people of Garrett County, the State of Maryland or for even the people of the United States, but it represents to all the world the wooded hills and greening pastures white with sheep in the Temperate Zone of North America. Does it not remind one of the 23rd Psalm?"

Beachy supported himself as a portrait photographer. People came to his studio to sit for portraits while for others he literally went out to the fields. For Beachy the art of photography was not just capturing the likeness of a person on a negative and producing it on paper. He was after the essence of the person he was photographing. "My desire is not to make photographs that merely show the outside of a person. I want to produce portraits which will show the real person. It is easy, you know, to make pictures that look like the sitter, the subject before you. But to get portraits that actually are the sitter in one of his most pleasing and characteristic moods, without some foolish dramatic stare mixed in, that is the great task." L.B.

The subjects of many Beachy portraits are family members. His nieces and nephews people his images, reflecting the photographer's sense of humor

and whimsy. Perusing often-published photos, Maxine names siblings and cousins, neighbors, and friends immortalized by her uncle's camera. Though appearing artless in their simplicity, each photo tells a tale of the daily life, the work, and the play of a child in the early 1900s in Garrett County.

Raised on the family farm, Beachy had the greatest respect for the intense labor required to care for sheep, pigs, calves, and colts; to clear, fence, and till fields; and to sow seed and harvest. He described the year-round work in this unforgiving climate of Garrett County: "Hay was made and mowed away in the barn or in stacks to the amount of 120 to 5 tons one year. It was no small job every evening and morning in winter to climb two long ladders to the horse and cow mow to throw down hay with a pitchfork for the stock. . . . So you see there was plenty of variety on the farm, if it was not all spice," he wrote.

His intimate knowledge of the land and the labor required to tame it and live from it reflects in photographs of men and women bent to their work and life of farming.

Overall, Beachy's works illustrate his profound joy in life with its hardships and beauty. Afflicted by what is now known to be multiple sclerosis, he sought remedies that would allow him to continue in his chosen work. "In addition I have taken medicine by the barrel and as for doctors - I've been drugged by the allopaths, rubbed by the osteopaths, and bilked by the quackopaths. They have done me



A July 4 celebration at Accident



Haying in Garrett County



Posing for Leo

with castor oil, rubbed me with sweet oil, and soaked me in hard oil. I've slept with my head to the north for polarity, between a pair of electric sheets and with a bundle of shingles for a pillow for cedaricity. In fact I've tried everything from soothsayers to the ouiji board. Now if you know of anything new, just trot it out and I'll put it through the paces." L.B.

As his physical strength ebbed, he required assistance from others to continue working. He climbed and was carried to the sites where he needed to place his camera. He was carried to his darkroom. But he persisted, driven from within. "The real readiness to die does not consist

in waiting for the end, but in a joyful willingness to live each day, for all that there is in it." L.B.

Leo Beachy dedicated his strength of spirit to sharing the world as he knew it with all who see his work. His stated goal was to offer vision to generations. "I want to be remembered in the hearts of men and women, girls and boys, as one who joyfully strove under difficulties to bring many pictures before them with pen and camera . . .

Where there is no vision the people perish." L.B.

Grantsville: A Heritage of Hospitality

by Lindy Moebs

Grantsville boasted a number of well-patronized inns during the heyday of traffic on the newly constructed National Road as Americans traveled west. The road was crowded with horse-drawn stagecoaches, Conestoga wagons, freighters, and men on horseback. And in addition to west-bound traffic, goods and livestock traveled east to market. This activity peaked between 1822 and 1852 when completion of the B & O Railroad to the Ohio River at Wheeling, West Virginia, presented a faster and more convenient mode of transportation.

During the busiest years passengers transferred from trains in Cumberland to stagecoaches. At that time, up to 14 stagecoaches a day traveled in each direction. Pulled by four to six horses, each coach carried about a dozen passengers at an average of eight miles per hour. There was fierce competition between the various stagecoach lines as each tried to offer the best accommodations, food, and the fastest trip.

Inns sprang up along nearly every mile of the National Road to accommodate weary travelers. Some catered to the more affluent stagecoach passengers; some served freight wagon drivers; others served the men who herded animals on the way to market. Presidents-elect Andrew Jackson, William Henry

Harrison, James Polk, and Zachary Taylor all traveled to Washington on the National Road.

In Grantsville the inns included the Casselman Inn, which was opened in 1842 by Solomon Sterner. Also known as Sterner House, Drovers' Inn, Farmers' Hotel, and Dorsey Hotel, the inn was acquired in 1964 by the Miller family and continues its tradition of hospitality.

In 1845 Adam Schultz built an imposing brick inn across the street from the Casselman Inn. The business closed in 1852, and in 1868 the family donated the property to be used as a school. The Schultz Tavern was torn down and the materials used to build the school.

Until demolished in 1984, the National Hotel was located at the center of town. A previous tavern, the Layman House, had been built on the site in 1832. Henry Fuller tore down the old building and erected the National in 1837. It had 18 rooms and provided stabling for 40 horses. There was a stagecoach line called the National Road Stage Company, and many hotels on the road took the name and served that line's passengers.

The Fuller Baker Log House was built about 1815 and was most likely used as a tavern and an Inn. It is now a private residence.

Continued on Page 172

Sheriffs of Garrett County, Maryland

(Researched by Kenneth Legge Hardesty)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Sworn In</u>
Thomas Coddington	Jan. 21, 1873
J.C. Dunham	Dec. 14, 1875
George D. White	Dec. 11, 1879
Edmund Jamison	Dec. 21, 1881
John Riley	Dec. 10, 1885
E.E. Sollars	Dec. 21, 1887
Edward W. Casteel	Dec. 12, 1889
Edmund Jamison	Dec. 2, 1891
Charles Wegman	Dec. 14, 1893

Edmund Jamison apparently served out the remainder of Charles Wegman's term of office.

Austin Brown	Dec. 10, 1895
W.P. Lee	Nov. 23, 1897
Andrew J. Oester	Dec. 12, 1899
W.A. Moffett	Dec. 10, 1901
Edward J. Frantz	Dec. 15, 1903
Albert L. Lee	Dec. 18, 1905
Austin Brown	Dec. 17, 1907
Andrew Shartzter	Dec. 20, 1909
W.A. Moffett	Dec. 19, 1911
George A. DeWitt	July 14, 1913
Bert C. Scott	Dec. 13, 1913

DeWitt died or resigned and Scott became Sheriff.

Albert Ashby	Dec. 17, 1915
Roy O. Winters	Dec. 16, 1919
Jesse J. Ashby Jr.	Dec. 17, 1921
Guy Yutzy	Dec. 20, 1923
W.D. Casteel	Dec. 26, 1926

W.D. Casteel also served as a Deputy Sheriff off and on through the years.

Walter H. Haenftling	Dec. 27, 1930
Clarence Spear	Dec. 21, 1934

Spear also served as Deputy Sheriff under other Sheriffs. Corp. Thomas Currie, Md. State Police, came to Oakland in 1928. He also served as a Deputy Sheriff.

J. William Owens	Dec. 16, 1938
Walter H. Haenftling	July 22, 1942

George E. Coddington Dec. 15, 1942

Note: Apparently Coddington served out the remainder of Haenftling's term.

Juniper S. Teats Dec. 16, 1946

Paul W. Fisher Dec. 19, 1950

Paul W. Fisher Dec. 6, 1954

James E. Frantz June 18, 1957

James E. Frantz Dec. 14, 1962

James E. Frantz Dec. 15, 1966

John F. Browning Dec. 15, 1970

John Evans Jr. Dec. 16, 1974

John Evans Jr. Dec. 1, 1978

Franklin G. Finch Oct. 26, 1982

Martin Van Scott Evans Aug. 6, 1985

Martin Van Scott Evans Dec. 1, 1986

Martin Van Scott Evans Dec. 3, 1990

Randy L. Sines Dec. 2, 1994

Sheriff Sines resigned, and Chief Deputy Paul R. Sanders completed the remainder of Sines's term.

Paul R. Sanders Dec. 8, 1998

to present



Sis Beachy, photo from the collection of Leo Beachy
Story begins on Page 152

2003 Artifact List

- Casselman Chronicle Forty-Year Index – gift from Joseph Connors
- Wall-mounted Dinner Bell – gift from Junior Ferguson
- Custard Cup from the Deer Park Hotel – gift from Bob Boal
- Jury Selection Box, Circa 1950s – gift from Clerk's Office, Garrett Co. Court House
- Book, *Historic Bridges of Maryland* – gift from Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration
- Photos of General George Crook – gifts from Dr. & Mrs. Thomas Johnson
- 1915 Photo of Mill Crew at Crellin – gift from Bob & Helen Henline
- Glasses Commemorating 50th Anniversary of Southern States Store – given in memory of Charles T. Shafer by Roy B. Davis
- Photo of Benjamin Franklin Kelley – gift from Clyde Cale
- Two Photo Post Cards, Bashford Amphitheater and Boat House at Brookside, Md. – gifts from John Grant
- Newspaper clippings and photographs of the Naylor Hardware fire, Liberty Street, Oakland, 1975 – gifts from Terry Helbig
- Scrapbook compiled by Captain Charles E. Hoyer – gift from the Estate of John Hinebaugh
- World War I items belonging to Robert E. Helbig: Wallet (Christmas 1913 sent from Sturgiss Drug Store), Christmas Cards and February 10, 1919, "The Highwayman," Official Journal of the 23rd Engineers – gifts from Phyllis J. Helbig
- Light Globe found in the attic during the demolition of the Oakland High School, believed to be from the first Garrett County Court House, 1877 – found by Robert Shaffer, Garrett County Historical Society Board of Directors
- Ledgers, 1945-1951, Checks and Rubber Stamps from the H. C. Sincell Department Store, Oakland, Md. – gifts from Ralph Burnett
- Items from the Felix G. Robinson Collection: Ministerial Robe, 1915 Fireside Girl Dress, Cane, Shoes worn at Amphitheatre by Cora Lucille Henry Robinson, Transcripts and Paper Work, Sheet Music, Photographs, Relief Topo Map of Garrett County, Anecdotal Notes of Felix Robinson, Photos of Felix Robinson Home on So. Third St. as it looked when he lived there and as it looks today, and 1965 Framed Newspaper Article, Ghost-Town Collector, on Felix G. Robinson – gifts from Muriel Robinson Franc
- Two original phones from the 4-H Center at Bittering – given in Memory of James and Helen McHenry, by Michael McHenry
- Calendars from the Garrett National Bank, 1985, 1986 and 1987 – gifts from Virginia and Ivan Rowe
- Lot of obituaries, 1950s-1980, from the collection of Carl and Helena Thrasher

- Lot of obituaries from Hazel Glotfelty
- White satin wedding dress with pearl applique and veil – gift from the Nearly New Shop
- Photo post card, Board Walk and Bowling Alley, Mtn. Lake Park – gift from Ms. Beulah Moon
- Four photo post cards: Amphitheatre at Mtn. Lake Park; View from Rodeheavers Hill near Oakland, Md.; Deep Creek Lake, Oakland, Maryland; and Native Wild Deer in the Forest near Oakland, Md. – gifts from Ms. Bettie S. Weyler
- Lot of business papers from E.G. Naylor, circa early 1900s – gift from Mr. Dan Ledden
- Book, *Indian Blood*, by Evelyn Guard Olsen – gift from Mrs. Jane Edwards
- Satchel containing the Paul E. Speicher collection of papers relating to the Speicher Family and other families of Garrett County – gift from Gary L. Maher, Esq.
- Photos of demolition of Oakland High School and numerous other area photos – gifts from Delores Murphy
- Photographs at New Germany and Herrington Manor CCC Camps – gifts from Offutt Johnson
- Six 1929 SRC Engineer Order Cards giving B&O Car Number for Stone for Use on State Roads – gifts from Mr. William C. Lohr Sr.
- Ink Blotter, Association of American Railroads – gift from Carl and Helena Thrasher
- Model of F80 aircraft flown 100 missions during the Korean War – loan from Robert Railey
- Two Edison Blue Amberol Records, Wax Disks – gifts from Robert E. Davis Sr.
- Commemorative Plate, Bethel United Methodist Church, Mtn. Lake Park, Maryland, Founded 1900 – gift from Sheriff and Mrs. Richard Sanders
- Copper Box containing two coins and remains of 1918 newspaper and Cornerstone of the Oakland High School and retired Garrett County books, ledgers, binders and records – gifts from Garrett County Commissioners
- Flute used by Junior Ferguson in 1940 at the Bethlehem School, Teacher, Frances Comp – loan from Junior Ferguson
- Notebook, Selected Marriages, Preston County Residents, for the Period 1852 to 1871 – gift from Edna Taylor Britton
- Two wooden pulleys used on a hay fork on the old George Walter farm, Bethlehem, Md., and Crimp Cut Prince Albert Tobacco Can – gifts from Phillip R. Ferguson
- Map of the B&O Railroad System Linking 13 Great States with the Nation – gift from Kevin E. Callis

- Midget Singer Sewing Machine Operated by Hand Crank, Late 1800s, Early 1900s, and Mtn. Lake Park Paperweight, Late 1800s early 1900s – gifts from Mildred Meyer
- OHS Class of 1931 Memorabilia of Anna Belle Stemple – gifts from Mr. E. H. Glade
- Deer Park Hotel Serving Tray used by Carrie Madigan when she worked at the Hotel – gift from Carrie Madigan, Juanita Urbas, and Irene Preston
- Oakland Volunteer Fire Department Uniform Jacket, Trousers, Hat and Mt. City Band Hat – given in Memory of All Deceased Members of the Oakland Volunteer Fire Department by Fred Callis, President, OVFD
- Booklet, *County Finder on Index, County and Railroad Map of the United States and World*, Census of 1880 – loan from Mason Paugh
- Mute-a-Phone, Privacy in Telephoning – gift from Cecil Minard
- Statement from The H. Weber & Sons Co., Florist, to Miss Lillie May, December 4, 1915 – gift from Ms. Alice (Shaffer) Frederick
- Booklet, *Work & Wait, Allegany County: The Home Front Years, 1941 – 1945*, An Allegany High School Oral History; Booklet, *Mountain Discoveries*, Featuring Allegany & Garrett County; Video, *Railroad Operations Along the Upper Potomac*; and Video, *Cook Petroglyph Site* – gifts from Mr. Dan Whetzel
- Book, *United Methodist Church Centennial, Thomas, WV, 1903 - 2003* – gift from Russell Cooper
- Photo, 1941 Ball Team Sponsored by Leighton Brothers Buick Garage – gift from Kenneth L. Hardesty
- Lard Press – gift from Priscilla Wolfe
- Book, *Garrett County Heritage Plan* – gift from Mr. David Beard
- *Life* Magazine, August 6, 1945 – gift from Kevin E. Callis
- Plate depicting the Oakland Hotel and Washington Spring – given in Memory of Mary “Sebold” DeBerry by S. Wade Houser
- Deer Park Hotel Brochure – gift from Ms. Irene Madigan Preston
- Bottles from Sturgiss, Oakland, and Dr. D. Fahrney & Son – gifts from Mr. Cecil Minard
- Pen, “Garrett Aviation Service,” Garrett County Airport – gift from Roy B. Davis
- Apple Peeler; Enterprise Cherry Stoner; Cherry Seeder, Pat. Nov. 17, 1863 – May 15, 1866; and Silk “Sunday” Shawl, Circa 1860s that traveled cross-country from the Southeast in a covered wagon – gifts from Mrs. Hazel Duvall
- Stone Hammer, possibly used to break stone for the construction of the National Pike – gift from Keith Harsh
- Book, *Laws of Maryland – 1941* – gift from Garrett Co. Elections Board
- Button, Mountain Lake Park, Md., Aug. 19 to 25, Chautauqua – gift from Bob & Leanna Boal

- Clock thought to be from the Oakland High School – gift from Cecil Minard
- Bass Drum which originally belonged to the Mountain City Band and then given to the Garrett Community College Pipe Band (now Garrett College Pipes and Drums), and Parade Photo of the Garrett College Pipes and Drums – gifts from Garrett College Pipes and Drums
- Accordion, circa early 1940s; Music Stand; Milk Pitcher from Child's Mush Set; Mug from Oakland High School Ahmni Reunion, 1908-1952; and Reunion Photos of Oakland High School Class of 1940 – given in Honor of Kenneth and Nina Liller by their children, Jerry Liller, Betty Liller Oliver and Ronald Liller
- Fireplace Log Tongs used at the large fireplace in Gonder's Restaurant, later the Fireside Inn, and set of two shelf brackets from the Fireside Inn – gifts from David Hinebaugh
- Chair made of hickory (seat is woven hickory bark with hickory strip ties) and hickory potato masher each made by Elisha Frank Lee, circa 1900, four seasonal oil conceptions of the old Lee homestead, North Glade and two photos of front and from rear of the Lee homestead – gifts from Elisha Frank Lee's grandson, Walter Lee Wilt
- Milk Glass Vegetable Bowl used at the Mtn. Lake Park Hotel – given in Memory of Clarence and Margaret Casteel by Jerry Cline
- Lap Robe, Two Fox Stoles, Mink Coat, Stole and Neck Piece, 1940s – gifts from Grace King
- Neck Rest Pillow with handiwork by Esther Glotfelty – given in Memory of Jesse and Esther Glotfelty by Louise Waglie
- Two Books, *School of Yesterday in Garrett County* and *Travel Through Time in Garrett County* – gifts from Raymond I. McRobie
- Piece of underground pipeline that carried gas from the Deer Park Hotel Gas House to the Deer Park Hotel – gift from Jerry & Janet Browning
- "Slap" Ruler from the Garrett National Bank of Oakland – gift from Martin C. Lowers
- Southern High School "Highlander" Majorette Uniform worn by Karen L. (Wotring) Upole in 1963 – gift from Karen L. Upole
- Light Globe from the Deer Park Hotel – gift from Clarence E. Rhodes
- 1930s Photo and "WPA of Maryland" First Aid Kit – gift from Joseph F. Ross
- Photo of Students attending Kildow School at Turner Douglas Mines, 1925-26 – gift from Arthur Childs
- Medicine Bottle from Gonder's Pharmacy, Oakland, Maryland 6/5/25 – gift from Bob and Leanna Boal
- Photo of Rear of Fireside Inn, Oakland, Md. – gift from Bonnie Ulrich
- Replica of Ford's Theatre Playbill, April 14, 1865, and Sketch of Abraham Lincoln reproduced from the etching by Jacque Reich – gifts from Lawrence E. Cosner

- Mortar Shell and Casing from France, World War I, of Anthony Wayne Swiger, Artillery Unit – gifts from Tom Swiger
- Post Card Photo of J. C. Breuninger – gift from Kenneth L. Hardesty
- World War II Uniform of Rud Rohrbaugh – gift from Richard Rohrbaugh
- Twelve Pieces of Local Script Money and 1955/56 Payroll Ledger from D&R Coal Co., Vindex – gifts from William Rohrbaugh
- Advertising Posters from Half Price Store, Oakland, and Winterfest, Deep Creek Lake; Photo Post Card of George's Creek Maryland Coal; and advertising memorabilia – gifts from Mr. & Mrs. Ivan Rowe
- Three Military Jackets, Two Army and One Air Force – gifts from Job Layman
- Photo of Individuals at an Indoor Pool, Location Unknown – gift from Robert Ault
- Computer Scanner – gift from Marsha Fuller
- Photo Postcards of Mtn. Lake Park and Surrounding Areas – gifts from Paul & Linda Bowman
- Book, *Walkin' the Line* – gift from William Ecenbarger
- Speicher Family Genealogy Sheets and Charts – gifts from Carl Speicher
- Items from the 1877 Garrett County Court House: Document Box and Military Lot Maps of Oakland to Deep Creek, Circa 1878; Center of Garrett Co., 1878; Garrett and Frick Lots at Deer Park; 1898, and an Iron Base Cabinet with Doors from the 1907 Court House – gifts from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Garrett County Court House
- Booklets: *The Civil War in Western Maryland and Northwestern Virginia*, The Perspectives of Private William Sines, U.S. Army, and Private James E. Byrd, Confederate States Army; and *World War I, A President and a Private*, a contrast between national policy and a private life – gifts from Charles H. Byrd II
- Inscribed Checkbook Cover, Cogley's Barber Shop, Manhattan Hotel, Oakland, Md. – gift from Clarence Cogley
- Lot of Paperwork from the Harvey Family; 1950s Mining Supplement to *The Republican*; West Virginia/Maryland Historical Chronicle; and Air Force Atlas from the Office of Information, Air Force Missile Test Center – gifts from Velma Tuel
- *Republican* Newspapers, December 5, 1967, December 7, 1967, and July 3, 1969 – gifts from Doug Feilen
- Military Skis used by Mountain Troops during World War II and the Korean Era – gift from Paul Shogren
- Two glass ballot boxes and one wooden carrying box – gifts from the Garrett County Election Board
- Two 1912 Adult Season Tickets for the Mountain Chautauqua, Mtn. Lake Park – gifts from Karen Wooddell
- Camcorder – gift from Carl Richard Callis

- Book, *The Four Goff Brothers of Western Virginia* – gift from Phillip O. Goff and Roy L. Lockhart
- 1949 Oakland Centennial Souvenir Program, 1893 Book with Introduction by General Lew Wallace, and 1904 Atlas – gifts from Eliza Golliday
- Family History Booklet, Wilson-Wilson – gift from Stephanie (Jordan) Lang
- Glass, Mtn. Lake Park Tennis Club, Western Maryland Championships, Golden Anniversary, 1971 – gift from Gretchen Brina Shaffer
- Photo of Scout Troop – gift from Tom Martin
- Booklet, *Original Photographs of the Maryland-West Virginia Boundary Survey* – gift from Mr. Curtis T. Stiles
- Wilson Family History Sheets – gift from Pamela W. Barrows
- Cornelius Johnson Family History Sheets – gift from Bernice Houillet
- Booklet, *In Honor of Henry & Cora Hostetler*, 2003 – gift from Nova J. Boyer
- Video, *Southern High School – Class of 1955, Reunion of 2000* – gift from D. F. Lane
- Photo and Card of Ellsworth G. Moon, Judge of the Orphans' Court, 1946, '54, '58 & '62 – gifts from grandchildren Daniel K. Moon and Coral Moon Lewis
- Photos of Judge Neil C. Fraley, First Resident Judge of Garrett County Circuit Court, and Asa Totten Matthews, Attorney – gifts from Dwight W. Stover
- Oct. 24, 1935 CCC Photo of Company 304, Camp S-59, Swallow Falls, Oakland, Md. – gift from John E. Miller
- Photographs of Hinebaugh Restaurant, Hinebaugh Family Members and Friends, and the Local Area – gifts from Jeanette Mae Hinebaugh Detrich and James Harry Hinebaugh
- 1936 Deep Creek Lake Map – given in Memory of Mel Foley by Mary Foley and Melanie Foley Rodney
- 1939 Floor Model Zenith Radio – loan from Nancy DeWitt
- 75 Unidentified Glass Plate Negatives – gift from Brenda McCartney
- Russian Army Non-Commissioned Officer Great Coat, Age Unknown; Standard Russian Army Winter Hat with Insignia, Age Unknown; and US Army Cap with Insignia – gifts from Christian Crossing
- Book, *The Wilson Family of Western Maryland and West Virginia and Associated Families, Ashby, Cresap, Harvey, Moon*, by Merritt Wilson Jr. – gift from Pamela Wilson Barrows and Diana Wilson Cropp





Continued from Page 142

to help round out the manuscript.

Mrs. Mary Jones was the first Curator of the Historical Society's Museum, and Beth was her assistant. In the 1980s, Mrs. Jones gave up the position and turned over Curatorship to Beth, a title she had for the next 20 years; in 2003 Beth passed it to Carol Davis, the present Curator of the Museum.

Years ago her late brother, William Shirer, said that Beth should have been an engineer because she seemed to have so much natural engineering and architectural ability. Her ability really came in handy when the Historical Society moved the Museum from Center Street in Oakland to the present building on Second Street. Interior changes in some of the rooms on the first floor had to be made for the most effective use of the space.

"Close up these two doorways, put a new door here, and a long window in the hallway over the desk in the Museum office," said Beth as she looked around the rooms that had been a part of the professional offices, "that way the person sitting at the desk in the office can see what's going on in the hallway and look into the gift shop." The changes were made and it turned out to be the proper solution to the rearrangement for the best display of the artifacts.

Last September, the Historical Society had a "fund-raising" dinner at Will O' the Wisp at Deep Creek Lake. However, instead of a speaker for the occasion, the Society called it a "Stroll

Down Memory Lane." The program was a memorial to the years that Beth and myself had spent in our positions working in the Historical Society: Beth as Curator and myself as Editor of *The Glades Star*. It turned out to be quite a gratifying affair, which both of us appreciated.

Now,... .. Beth is gone, but we'll remember her work and personality for a long, long time.

Continued from Page 163

Tomlinson's Stone House Inn was built in 1816 at Little Meadows. Owner Jesse Tomlinson was a veteran of the Revolutionary War and a successful businessman and innkeeper. He anticipated the business that the new National Road would bring to the area. The inn's walls are two feet thick and 10 of the 18 rooms had fireplaces. Slave labor helped with much of the construction. The Stone House remained an inn through the end of the 1800s and has served as a tavern, post office, and polling place. It is now a private residence.

In 1818 Jesse Tomlinson also erected the building now known as Penn Alps Restaurant. It began life as a log tavern called Little Crossings Inn. Enlarged and remodeled around 1900, it became the home of William Stanton. Known later as the Dixie Tavern, this establishment hosted many travelers over the years, Presidents Taylor and Jackson and Santa Anna among them. The current structure encloses the original building.

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JUNE 2004



Carol Davis (1941-2004)

Carol Davis (1941 – 2004)

Carol Davis was almost 63 years old when she died on March 29, 2004; not too old by today's standards, yet she crowded a lot of activities into her adult years. To the members of the Garrett County Historical Society she was best known as Curator of the Society's museum.

"Curator" has a rather passive sound to it; a particular assignment of "checking in" artifacts which are brought to the museum. However, Carol was not passive but took an active role in all phases of the museum's operation. She greeted visitors who came in and briefly explained what could be seen in the various museum rooms. If the visitor was interested in genealogical research, Carol would explain what information was kept and where it could be found in the various books and folders in the research section of the museum.

I really got to know Carol after the Museum was moved to the present location on Second Street in Oakland and I was still editor of *The Glades Star*. I would stop by the Museum several mornings a week to pick up "Star" mail that she set aside in a special folder for me. Sometimes letters would arrive addressed to the Society only, asking a general historical question. Carol would ask if I knew the answer to the question and if I wanted to reply to the letter, which I generally did.

After graduating from Southern High School, Carol went to work for the U. S. Air Force at

the Pentagon from 1959 to 1971. She had a "security clearance" from the Air Force, and this was a source of an on-going private joke that we shared. To understand our joke, I have to explain that I was in the Army Air Force during WWII, and, among other things, learned "photo interpretation." One part of this work was to look at and interpret the photograph's background information as well as interpret the dominant items in the foreground.

Carol undertook the job of separating hundreds of photographs given to the Society over the years and put them into albums. Once in a while she would set aside a photograph and when I came in for *The Glades Star* mail, she would show me the photograph and ask if I knew when and where it might have been taken.

After looking at the photograph for a minute or two, I would say, "Well, from what I see in the background and this person I see in the foreground," and then give her an approximate location, date, and perhaps the name of a person in the foreground (usually someone I might have seen in another photograph).

Time after time, Carol would laugh and say to me, "Are you sure you weren't in Air Force Security?" and both of us would laugh at our little joke.

Very gradually I learned more and more about Carol's family,

Web Site Information

Web page with historical items:

www.deepcreektimes.com

The Republican Newspaper:

www.therepublicannews.com

Chamber of Commerce:

www.garrettchamber.com

Spruce Forest Events:

Tmorgan@spruceforest.org

Society Museum in Oakland,
phone: 301-334-3226.

Address For Donations & Memorials

Friends and members of the Society who wish to contribute to the Museum Fund as a donation or a memorial are asked to send them to:

Kenneth Hardesty
Corresponding Secretary
P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550

Museum Visitors During 2003

As in past years, the Museum in Oakland has had an increase in the number of visitors. During 2003, there were 6,556 visitors who came to view the artifacts in the museum. They came from 43 states and the District of Columbia, and 13 different foreign countries. Included in the number of visitors were 566 school children (mostly 4th grade).

Museum Hours

The Society's Museum in Oakland resumed its summer hours on May 3, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Saturday. The Museum will be closed holidays.

Do You Know...

Which pharmacy has the longest running history in Oakland? Proudfoot's Pharmacy established in 1893 by Dr. Joe Harned, a well-known botanist of his time when many remedies were herbal. The Proudfoot family, already associated with the business, purchased it in 1964, along with Carl Cathell, and changed its name. Milton Proudfoot continues as the owner.

Congratulations 2004 Graduates!

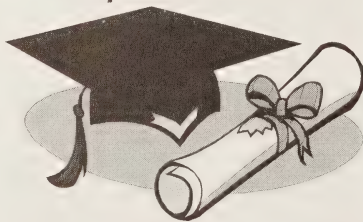


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GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 2003-2004

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1st Vice President James Ashby
2nd Vice President Paul Shogren
Treasurer Kevin Callis
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Senior Editor John Grant
Cir. Manager Joseph Connors

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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MEMBERSHIP: Annual membership fee is \$15.00; life membership \$250.00. The four issues of this quarterly bulletin, *THE GLADES STAR*, are included with each membership.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

April Fund- Raising Dinner

Seventy members and friends of the Garrett County Historical Society attended the April fund-raising dinner held on Thursday evening, April 22, at the Pleasant Valley Community Center. People came from different parts of the county to support fund-raising efforts for Museum Building Fund.

Prior to the beginning of the meal, President Robert Boal made a few brief announcements. He spoke of the recent deaths of Beth Shirer Friend and Carol Davis, both of whom have died since the September dinner of the Historical Society; both ladies served as curator of the Society's Museum in Oakland. He spoke of changes being made at the Museum, including the new cupola to be placed on the Deer Park Hotel façade on the north side of the museum building. In addition, he asked recognition be given to Mrs. Mary Jones, first curator of the Museum.

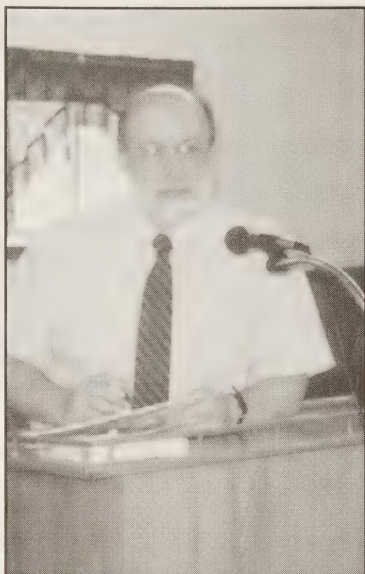
President Boal asked Rev. John Grant to give the invocation and blessing. Rev. Grant asked the diners to please stand for a moment of silence in remembrance of Beth and Carol.

Needless to say, the ladies of the Pleasant Valley Community Center had prepared a delicious meal for the people attending.

The program for the evening was given by Mr. Al Feldstein, writer, photographer, and histo-

rian from Cumberland. His topic for the program was a series of slides of old postcards from Garrett County, along with a description of what the audience was seeing on the postcards. In addition he closed the program with a series of slides from postcards which were made about 1908 of a group of historians who hiked over the old Braddock Road.

At the end of the evening there was a drawing for the bouquet at the speaker's table which had been donated by Flowers By Webers; it was won by Mr. Hopwood Wooddell. The second drawing was for a book, *Brown's Miscellaneous Writings*.



Historian Al Feldstein presented the program at the April Fund-Raising Dinner at the Pleasant Valley Community Center.



Shown at the April Fund-Raiser with Al Feldstein (at right) are (left to right) Commissioner David Beard, the Rev. John Grant, Commissioner Ernie Gregg, and President Bob Boal.

DAR Publishes New “Graves” Book

One of the most valuable tools for genealogical research in Garrett County has been the book *Maryland's Garrett County Graves*. It was published by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

For a number of years, members of the DAR tramped through fields and woods locating and recording names on tombstones in small family cemeteries. In addition, they recorded names and burial dates on tombstones in the larger, well-known cemeteries.

However, after publishing the first *Graves* book, interested people would tell them about small grave yards that had been missed, and so the DAR later published a corrigendum to the original book to include the missed cemeteries.

Throughout the years there would be questions from genealogical researchers about relatives whose names did not appear in the book. These were ancestors who lived near the boundaries of Garrett County, but were buried outside these boundaries. For example, people would search the *Graves* book for the Nethkin Hill Cemetery, and not find it because it was located at Elk Garden, W.Va. Many residents of Kitzmiller, Vindex, and Shallmar were buried in this cemetery. Thus, Volume II of the *Graves* book picks up where Volume I ended, but *does not* contain the material of

Volume I. It is a new book containing the records of 322 cemeteries in Garrett County and outside its boundaries.

Offered for sale at \$30.00 plus \$3.00 for shipping and mailing, it is made up of 376 pages 8.5" x 11 inches with a double wire-binding. It can be ordered through Mrs. Randall Kahl, 877 Frick's Crossing Road, Deer Park, MD 21550. An order form is on the page of the centerfold of this magazine. Make checks payable to Youghiogheny Glades Chapter NSDAR.

Continued from Page 174

and found that I had known a few of her cousins for years.

Sometimes, when there wasn't anyone else in the Museum, we would talk about religious matters, and I learned how proud she was to be a member of Pleasant View Baptist Church. I can remember times when she would be "bubbling over" after hearing a message from a visiting pastor. However, this "bubbling over" was minor to the testimonies given at her funeral, when I learned how many lives she had touched over the years as a member of her church.

Now, I find myself realizing that she touched my life too. She was an extraordinary person - I'm glad that I knew her... and, like others, ...I miss her now that she is gone.



The C&O Railroad Station in Friendsville during its years of operation.

Last Train Out Of Friendsville

On Tuesday, March 31, 1942, the last train to run on the C&O Railroad pulled out of Friendsville to go to Confluence and the connection with the B&O Railroad. With its departure ended the dream of a connecting rail line between Confluence, Pa., and Oakland, Md.; thus the name Confluence and Oakland Railroad.

Payload for the last train consisted of about 20 coal cars from the McCullough mine at Kendall, 2 miles beyond Friendsville along the Youghiogheny River. A month earlier the Interstate Commerce Commission had ordered operation on the railroad to end, but heeded a petition from the McCullough Coal Company claiming that it still had coal

orders that would take a month to fulfill for shipment. So, the closing of the rail service and removal of the tracks was extended to April 1, 1942. On that date, all shipping tariffs were canceled, and operation of the C&O Railroad ceased.

Although rail operations had ended, Harry J. Black, Friendsville Station agent, kept the station open until April 9, 1942, completing necessary paper work; he had been agent and telegraph operator since November 8, 1890, only the second person to fulfill that role during the 52-year-life of the railroad.

One oddity about the rail service was that when the last train

Continued on Page 182

Donations

Latest donations to the Garrett County Historical Museum Fund from February 14, 2004, to May 3, 2004. (Members are asked to note the beginning and ending dates for the listings.)

by Dorothy Needer
by Junior Woman's Civic Club
by Ihor & Sandra Zakaluzny
by Thomas Jones in honor of
Mary Virginia Jones's 90th birthday

Memorials

Latest memorials and donations to the Garrett County Historical Society from February 14, 2004, to May 3, 2004. (Members are asked to note the beginning and ending dates for the listings.)

Elsie Bernard, Leo Friend, Beth Friend, and Wilma Calhoun
by Troy R. Gnegy
Wilma Calhoun
by Robert Proudfoot
Pauline Browning DeBerry
by Gladys Wensel Faherty
Adam Lucas
by Troy & Frances Gnegy
Carol Davis
by Ted Lascarus
by Kenneth & Leona Hardesty
by Robert & Leanna Boal
by Clifford DeWitt
by Maxine Broadwater
by George Ferguson
by Joseph R. Connors
by Michael & Pat Vanbuskirk
by Martha DeBerry
by George & Mildred Perrine
by Bud & Pat Peed
by Randall & Martha Kahl
by Cecil & Arletta Bittinger
by Bob Beeman & Lloyd Fike

Memorials

Continued from Page 181

by Offutt & Joan Johnson
by Donna & Wayne Callis
by Carl & Dorothy Cathell
by Kathryn W. Gonder
by Lucille Ludvigsen
by Jane B. Avery
by Nancy Helbig
by Bonnie Fitzwater
by Robert & Susan Webster
by Terry & Kathy Helbig
by Constance Beachy
by Troy & Frances Gnegy
by Rev. Lawrence & Hazel Sherwood
by Kevin Callis
by Ellen Zimmerman
Life membership for her granddaughter,
Shelly Lee, by a secret donor
by Margaret Germain
by Garrett County General Services
by David & Lisa Davis

Beth Friend

by Bill & Deirdre Kildow
by Hannah Sincell
by Jane B. Avery
by John & Dolores Ashby
by Maxine Broadwater
by Von & Fannie Johnson
by Clifford DeWitt
by Buck & Linda Fike
by Jerry Moyer & wife (Dolores)
by Bartley & Charlotte Robey
by Nancy Helbig
by Bonnie Fitzwater
by Robert Proudfoot



Friendsville Station location today

Continued from Page 179

arrived at Friendsville it had brought with it a carload of feed for David S. Custer; he received a consignment of furniture for his store on the first train when it came into town in 1889.

The exit of the last train was a quiet affair, since America was involved in WWII; the opening of the railroad was just the opposite. In the autumn of 1889, soon after the railroad was opened for regular traffic, the town staged a grand celebration attended by over a thousand people. There were addresses for the assembled guests by various local dignitaries, a variety of foot races, along with music and dancing to highlight the celebration.

Beginning Of Railroad

Prior to construction, two corporations were chartered in 1889 for building the railroad: one in Pennsylvania and one in Maryland. The Pennsylvania one was called "Confluence and State Line Railroad Company," and the Maryland part was called "State Line and Oakland Railroad Company"; they were merged together to become "Confluence and Oakland Railroad Company." After the merger, the corporation's railroad was leased to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for 99 years. Eventually, the B&O acquired all of the stock of the C&O and operated the railroad until the track was torn up in 1942.

Original construction of the

C&O was urged by the Yough Manor Land Company that owned large tracts of virgin forests. The chief object of promoting a railroad was the further development of the lumber business which was then "booming" in Garrett County. An aside was serious consideration by the B&O Railroad of completing the rail line to Oakland thus giving it a short cut to its Pittsburgh Division at Confluence.

Friendsville became the chief business center and shipping point on the railroad, and two mixed freight and passenger trains operated to the town each day. Gradually narrow-gauge rail lines were extended up stream along the Youghiogheny River and its tributaries, some coming all the way to Swallow Falls and Deep Creek.

The Clark & McCullough Company began timber operations along Bear Creek in 1895 with a sawmill in Friendsville, and shipped the lumber to market over the C&O Railroad. Other companies began cutting lumber along Bear Creek, and eventually the narrow-gauge railroad paralleling Bear Creek became almost twenty-five miles long. The largest of the other companies, Meadow Mountain Lumber Company, had a mill which produced 50,000 feet of softwood and 20,000 feet of hardwood per day.

At the end of the original C&O rail line there was a settlement along the Youghiogheny two miles upstream from Friendsville. The settlement consisted of houses for the workmen at the various saw mills that were built

there, and the town was known by three different names over the years. It was successively known as "Manor Land," "Krug," and "Kendall," depending on which company owned the saw mills at the time.

Beginning in 1910, the output of the forests began to diminish. Rail service to Friendsville gradually dropped from two trains a day to one and finally to one a week. The last big shipper of lumber over the railroad was a company known as Black and Frazee, which dealt primarily in mine timbers. They shipped up to 300 cars of mine post a month.

Coal Mining

There are coal outcroppings along the Youghiogheny River in the Friendsville area, and after the demise of the lumber companies a coal mine was opened at Kendall. Known as the McCullough Mine, it used the C&O Railroad to ship out carloads of coal. It was this mine that produced coal for the last train of almost twenty cars of coal to pass over the C&O Railroad.



Memories of Recent History Is Highlighted In New Series

Editor's Note: The following article is the first of a series covering the recent history of towns in Garrett County.

By Glenn Tolbert

Asa McCain

Eight-year-old Asa McCain knew exactly where he wanted to spend the rest of his life. Garrett County. Now 61, McCain has just been elected to his ninth term as mayor of the county seat — Oakland.

"One of my fondest memories is the old road that we had to drive as a family back on family vacations between Oakland and Herrington Manor. We came to Oakland from Herrington Manor where we always rented a cabin to buy groceries at the old Miller's Market. I also remember being able to buy fishing equipment and being able to go to the movie theater in town," he said.

It was when he was 29 years old that McCain landed a job in the Garrett County School system, and he and his wife Marilyn moved into Oakland. "I knew going through school that the best chance I had to make a living here was by being a teacher, so that's what I majored in through college," he says.

But McCain is hardly a man to sit idle and simply recite yarns from yesteryear. He likes to use his own and his town's history as a stepping off point for the vibrant community that Oakland has always been and continues to be. Some of the high points of

his administrations he will talk about only after being prodded by an interviewer. One of the first major improvements to Oakland under his leadership was the rebuilding of Bradley Manor, a project that entailed the reconstruction of the town's major public housing apartments. Another is the transformation of the Little Youghiogheny from an open sewer into a trout stream. The developments of new parks and the construction of the town's walking path along with Rotary Park are other highlights.

"There could be no improvements at all were it not for the completion of a sewer for Oakland, which the lack of caused a state imposed moratorium on growth. After that we began the planting of several hundred trees when corporate America discovered us." Those first encroaches by nationally recognized businesses included McDonald's whose arrival on Third Street "was a really big deal" for the community.

While welcoming new business, McCain has always been an advocate of conserving the town's heritage. Under his leadership the 1884 B&O train station has been revitalized, and its image incorporated in the town's logo. It is arguably the most well-known structure in the county.

But McCain sees much more to be done in the area of maintaining our heritage. "We need

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Dues Payable – Change of Address

Dues payable for next year begin on July 1, 2004. Dues not paid by September 1, 2004, will be considered delinquent, and the member shall be automatically dropped from the Society. Dues are \$15.00 per year and can be paid at the Museum or sent by mail to the Corresponding Secretary.

Name _____

Address _____

Mail to: **Garrett County Historical Society**
Corresponding Secretary
P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550

Please use this form for change of address



Volume No. 9 Order Form

Please send _____ copies of the newly bound Volume No. 9 of *The Glades Star* at \$42 plus \$2.10 tax and \$3 for packing and mailing.

Name _____

Address _____

Make check payable to
Garrett County Historical Society
and mail to:

Garrett County Historical Society
P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550

Annual June Banquet

The Annual June Banquet of the Garrett County Historical Society will be held **6:30 p.m. Thursday, June 24, 2004**, at the Bitteringer Community Building. Price for the banquet will be \$12. Seating is limited to 105 people. Reservations must be made by June 19.

Please make _____ reservations at \$12 per person.

Total amount enclosed \$_____.

Names for whom you are making reservations:

Send to : Corresponding Secretary
P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550



Order Form

Maryland's Garrett County Graves Volume II

Please send _____ copies of the *Maryland's Garrett County Graves*, Volume II, at the pre-publication price of \$30.00 per book plus \$3.00 for postage and handling per book.

Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Amount Enclosed _____

Make check or money order payable to
Youghiogheny Glades Chapter NSDAR
and mail to:

Mrs. Randall Kahl
877 Frick's Crossing Road
Deer Park, MD 21550





Mayor Asa McCain in Oakland City Hall

Continued from Page 184

to preserve our legacy and emphasize what we were founded on, including coal, timber, agriculture and tourism. Those are our roots and they still serve as the basis for our economic health."

John Grant

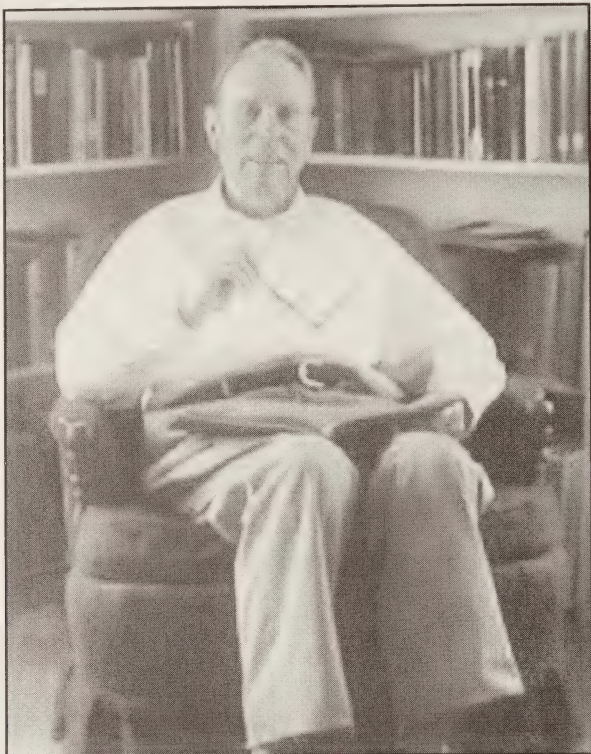
The two names "John" and "Grant" when put together have come to mean one of the richest resources of local history. Born at a time when Civil War veterans still lived in Oakland, Grant came into this world in the same house in Oakland where he lives today with his wife Jean.

An incredibly healthy man at age 81, Grant attributes his robustness to the diet and exercise regime first developed while serving with the Army-Air Force. "My habits for living were learned early. I take a drink once in a while but never to excess," he explains.

Grant's early childhood in Oakland involved interacting with a wide variety of nationalities including Irishmen, Italians and Slovaks. His childhood is also the source of memories, such as those of a family man named Johnson who, whenever his tabs at the local store began growing too large for comfort, would pay down his accounts with a .22 rifle. "This gentleman would grab a handful of shells and go out into the woods and come out with a nice brace of ruffed grouse. They would go toward his debt at the store. The grouse would be iced down and sent by train to Baltimore," Grant remembers.

But it isn't simply anecdotes that Grant remembers. This retired and wonderfully well-read Episcopal minister is quick at just answering questions or stating some basic facts about Oakland:

Which is the oldest religious congregation in Oakland?



John Grant, historian, in his study at home

“The Methodists.”

Who owned and ran one of the oldest businesses in Garrett County?

“John Grant. His store was called Grant’s store on the corner of Third and Alder.”

What’s one of the most historical and best-preserved pieces of history in the county?

“The Oakland Train Station.”

What was one of the most traumatic events ever to occur near Oakland?

“The 1960 train wreck which scattered sixty-six cars all over the tracks.”

Perhaps the most enjoyable way to try to learn even a small nugget of the historical information in John Grant’s mind is just

to sit and listen. It’s even better than reading any of his numerous, fascinating books – one of the latest that is crammed full of photographs is titled simply *150 Years of Oakland*. Buy the book, but meet the man. The latter experience is not only free, it’s far richer.

Dorothee Bittinger

Dorothee Bittinger has the opportunity and the ability that belong to only a few. Raised in Germany, Bittinger came to Oakland after living in a society quite different than the one offered in Garrett County. Married to Thomas Bittinger in 1963, the couple moved from the large city of Frankfurt am Main in 1967. The



Dorothee Bittinger, German-born American citizen

transition wasn't a discovery of small town delights.

"The distances were difficult to deal with," she remembers. "No public transit, and to go shopping in Cumberland you have to go on Old Route 40. There was also the fact that my family was on the other side of the ocean."

But despite the inconveniences, Bittinger quickly fell in love with Oakland and its people. "My husband grew up on a farm here so there was no transition for him. But with his help and that of some local people I gladly made the transition, and now have come to love Oakland," she says.

In 1974 Dorothee Bittinger had what she still calls "one of the proudest days of my life." That day she achieved American citizenship. "I was so happy that day. I could vote and everything. I always tell everyone to vote."

Thomas and Dorothee Bittinger raised two children in Garrett County. She retired from the Health Department. He re-

tired twice, once from the Army and once from the postal service. "During that time I came to love this town. It is so much freer over here than it is in Germany. The societal rules aren't as strict and people here are much friendlier," she says. "Oakland is still a friendly town, but it has grown to be better over the years. You have things like Our Town Theatre, the Arts Council and concerts. The changes that I've seen here over the last 40 years have been for the better," she says.

Bittinger now has a platform for promoting the evolution of the county's seat. She works at the front desk of the Garrett County Visitors Center as a "Tourism Specialist" and is often the first person that visitors talk to when looking for entertainment and things to do.

"I don't of course just promote Oakland. I am equally fair to all of the towns. But it is nice to see the reasons increasing for people to come here."



Stanton's Mill

Stanton's Mill Revitalized

by Peggy Santamaria

One of Garrett County's first grist mills is once again in operation. Known today as Stanton's Mill, it is located along the historic National Road east of Grantsville. Dedicated miller John Childers has assumed the enormous task of refurbishing the long-vacant mill and refitting it to replicate its operations of the mid-1800s.

Jesse Tomlinson originally built the white clapboard mill in 1795 or 1797 in Little Crossings to serve the growing community. According to historical accounts, this was the second mill in what is now Garrett County – the first having been built and operated by Jacob Forman along Bear Camp Run around 1774.

The mill at Little Crossings was deeded to William Stanton

in 1862 and his son Eli Stanton later assumed the role of miller, continuing to do so for 43 years. It is to this period that John Childers is restoring the business.

It was a serendipitous moment that brought Childers to Stanton's Mill. The grandson of a miller living in Hazard, Kentucky, he was traveling to New England two years ago in search of millstones when he saw the blue and white lettering on the side of the old structure in Little Crossings.

A die-hard milling historian, Childers interrupted his travels to take the exit off I-68 into Grantsville. Not unlike a yard sale enthusiast, he cannot pass an old mill without stopping in to learn about it. "I was looking for



John Childers explains the mill's operation to Karen Reckner, Garrett County Special Events Coordinator

an old mill to restore," he explained. As luck would have it, this particular old mill was perfectly situated for revitalization.

Interest in the history and heritage of the Old National Road has grown during the last several years, sparking an increase in tourism. An interstate initiative now focuses on marketing the historic route. The Grantsville area boasts a significant number of original and rehabilitated colonial sites along this road to attract visitors.

Childers met with Cliff Maust, president of Penn Alps board of directors, and board member Mark Folk to explore the possi-

bilities of partnering in a restoration venture. Discussions led to an agreement as it became apparent to all parties involved that Childers' goals wove smoothly into the fabric of Grantsville's plans.

The mill, which had switched from producing grain for human consumption to animal feed in the 1970s, had completed ceased operations in 1994. In the intervening decade the property stood idle.

The first project for the new mill tenant was to remove the detritus of years of neglect. The task that lay ahead would require Herculean dedication.

Childers' enthusiasm more than matched the challenge. "Equipment had been stolen. The place was full of dust, dirt, trash, and old lumber. It was in complete disarray," he said. His dreary, dust-filled cleaning days brightened considerably with the discovery of initials and date carved in the floor boards on the second level of the mill – E.S. 1862 (Eli Stanton).

Out with the new and in with the old – this was Childers' mission. As he cleared debris from the last decade, he needed to bring in 19th century milling equipment. One cannot, however, head for the local building supply company and find the type of materials that were needed. So Childers hit the road.

On his shopping list were such items as a waterwheel, a buckwheat scourer, mixers, baggers, and a set of grinding stones. Childers' shopping spree covered a vast area. He found the water wheel in northern Georgia. Gears were located in Pennsylvania. In Tennessee, he bought a mixer and a bagging table. Appropriate grinding stones were discovered in North Carolina, and other assorted accouterments were acquired in West Virginia and Kentucky.

Sorting through the clutter as he cleared out the mill, Childers found a motor used for grinding grain during the 1940s. This he put back in use to drive the grinders while continuing the rehabilitation of the old mill. When complete, Stanton's Mill will reflect several periods in its history, Childers said.

On Mother's Day in 2003



**Millstone Mr. Childers
obtained in North Carolina**

Childers began grinding corn meal at Stanton's Mill. Today his list of products has grown considerably. He is grinding local yellow corn and wheat that is certified organic. Among the items available for sale at the mill are buckwheat flour, graham flour, whole wheat flour, sifted wheat flour, pancake mix, Amish funnel cake mix, course corn meal, white and yellow grits, white and yellow corn flour, seven grain whole wheat flour, and hush puppy mix.

Though the restoration continues as a painstaking work-in-progress, Childers invites visitors to stop in at Stanton's Mill and learn about the history of the building, see the grinding process practiced by past generations, and purchase some of his authentic stone-ground flours. Stanton's Mill products are also available at Penn Alps and other specialty markets.

Disappearing Farms Near Oakland

By Raymond McRobie

Ed. Note: Raymond McRobie lived in the Oakland area until he left the employment of the H.P. Stores in 1955 and moved to Washington, D.C. Among other things in his life he saw his house blown apart while he was clinging to a fence post when a tornado passed a mile north of Oakland in 1944. Several years ago he started to write his recollections of the area in a series called "Disappearing Farms near Oakland," published in *The Glades Star* three years ago.

In March of this year he sent *The Glades Star* a long manuscript describing farms along Memorial Drive, Broadford Road, and Kings Run Road. In his words he says, "The McRobie family has lived beside all three roads at one time over the years."

For brevity sake your editor has divided Raymond's manuscript into three parts denoting these roads in order to fit the texts into a manageable form for the magazine. Below is the first section, "Disappearing Farms on Memorial Drive."

Disappearing Farms on Memorial Drive

For years, most of Memorial Drive was known as Deer Park Road, beginning at its intersection with 3rd Street in Oakland. There was a large vacant field on the south side of this section of Memorial Drive, owned by Raymond Houck, containing a small shed that was used as a fruit market in the summer months; today the field is completely filled with an ice cream stand, a laundromat, and a series of apartments that face 4th Street.

On the north side of this section between 3rd and 4th streets, Raymond Houck built a garage and gasoline station which was run by Sherman White and his brother Howard. The brothers later bought the property from Houck, operated it for five years in the 1930s, and then sold it to Leighton Brothers who opened up the Hawkinson Tread Service. In the 1950s the business was sold to Fred Glotfelty who operated the business until the building was destroyed by fire in the early 1970s. Fred reopened the business two miles north on Rt. US 219; today it is known as Glotfelty Enterprises specializing in tire sales and repairs. Today, NAPA Auto Parts occupies a new building

on the site of the old garage and gasoline station.

One fond memory of the old garage was a small birdcage with a spark plug in it and a sign underneath saying, "This bird Was Caught Stealing Gas"; it was an advertisement for new spark plugs.

On this same side of Memorial Drive at 4th Street was the home of Dr. John Darby; he with his wife, Nell, and three sons John, Edwin, and James lived there.

Across 4th Street from the Darby residence was Helbig's Grove, a large grove of oak trees covering an acre of the Andrew Helbig property. It was the setting for annual Knight of Pythias' Picnic held over Labor Day week each year until the late 1940s. There would be a parade on Labor Day that wound through the town of Oakland and ended at Helbig's Grove. Today the grove is a part of the grounds of Garrett County Memorial Hospital.

Back of the Andrew Helbig house, there was a small mill pond which has been replaced by a flood control dam. The dirt impoundment dam of the old mill pond collapsed from the water of a "cloud burst" during the summer of 1938, and caused a flood in downtown Oakland.

On the south side of Memorial Drive, opposite the grove, was the Nelson Offutt property. Today, it is owned by the American Legion and the Offutt house has been enlarged to be the home of Post 71. Just east of

the Legion is a vacant property which once contained a large house supposedly built by the Kendalls of the Kendall Lumber Company. An interesting piece of history about this particular farm land is that the Lawton Woolen Mill once stood on the land beside Wilson Creek which runs along the lower part of this property. (Some small concrete supports for the building can still be found in the brush beside the creek.)

Continuing along Memorial Drive, the land on the left side beyond Wilson Creek was once owned by Wilbur Davis and is called the Davis Addition to Oakland. There are three houses on this land near the intersection of 8th Street extended and Memorial Drive. In succession they were built by Donald Glotfelty, Marvin Graham, and Donald Hinebaugh.

On the same side of the road there is a large house located in a grove of oak trees called "Cornish Manor Restaurant." Built by Thomas Powell, it has had a number of different owners and names through the years. Wilson Lambert of Washington, D.C., called it "Thorncroft." Lawson Loar purchased it as a summer home and he renamed it "Ethelhurst" in honor of his daughter, Ethel. (For years one of the stone pillars had a porcelain sign with the name Ethelhurst printed on it.) Following WWII Lewis Cornish purchased the property for a Red Men's Club, and the name "Cornish Manor" evolved from



The Cornish Manor

his ownership. Today, Cornish Manor Restaurant is owned by Fred and Christiane Bergheim.

Across the road from Cornish Manor is a series of small homes. The first of these was built sometime after 1910. They are on lots laid out on land that was part of the Roy Winters farm.

Next to these lots is a 25 acre farm known as the Albert Lee property. There were no houses, to my knowledge, on this property, but there was a barn and Carl Frazee may have farmed part of this land. I remember Uncle "Bob" Wilt and Philip Filsinger placing a thrashing machine in the barn. Carl Frazee's son, Owen, remembers thrashing grain at this barn. Today, the office of Dr. David Tuel and the Regional Eye Cen-

ter are located on this old farm property.

Across the road from this land is Garrett County Memorial Gardens. Originally owned by Gordon Blake, it was sold to John C. Reddan of Kentucky who started the cemetery as "Estates Development Company." In 1962, the First United National Bank of Oakland bought the cemetery. At the present time Alfred Marucci and his sons are caretakers of the cemetery.

Continuing eastward on the same side of the road is ten acres formerly owned by the late Emroy Bolden; it may have been a part of the Earl Field farm. Today, buildings of the Garrett County Health Department occupy the land.

The Earl Field farm occu-



Carl Frazee home

pied the remainder of the land to the boundary of the Carl Frazee Farm and is owned by Roger P. Glotfelty, Jr.

Carl Frazee owned about 300 acres of farm land on both sides of the road, the eastern portion extending all the way to Broadford Road. He and his three sons, Hagen, Wade, and Owen, helped their father work on the farm and conduct a local milk distribution business. Sometime after WWII, Owen formed a company called "Frazee Enterprises," which his son Michael now operates. Much of the farm land has been turned into a residential development with houses on both sides of the road, except the portion facing Broadford Road which has two schools on it.

Moving eastward along Memorial Drive on the right side

was a large wooded area of about 50 acres. Thomas Johnson bought the property and cut off all of the timber on the land. This property was later purchased by Roy O. Winters, who subdivided the property into building lots; some new houses have now been built on it. A roadway along one side of the property that goes past the two schools and onward to Broadford Road has been named Harvey Winters Drive for Mr. Winters' son.

The next farm is located on both sides of the road and first belonged to Carl William Trickett. Carl and his wife, Frances, died when their car exploded in the 1930s on W.Va. Rt. 7 near Hope Mount; the cause of the explosion was never determined.

Today, Robert "Bob"

Schmidt, Jr. owns this farm plus an additional 21 acres he purchased from Walter DeBerry; the farm now contains 181 acres. He lives in a house on the right side of Memorial Drive that was built after fire destroyed the original Trickett home. "Bob" Jr. now operates the farm and raises about 100 head of beef cattle a year along with corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa and timothy hay to feed the cattle.

The next farm is also on both sides of the road and is known as the Kreyenbuhl farm. At one time there were the original farmhouse, barn and outbuildings on this farm, but they have since disappeared. Any "farm" activity on this property is on a "sharecropping" basis; and is the final one before the intersection of Memorial Drive and Broadford Road.

A word here about some crops raised on these and other farms in the area.

In the early 1930s until about 1942, there existed the Mt. Airy Canning Company, located at Loch Lynn. The company worked with local farmers to get crops for its canning operation, furnishing sweet corn and sweet pea seeds; the farmers would raise the crop, and upon delivery get paid for raising the vegetables.

To speed up the process at the plant in Loch Lynn, the company set up machinery for removing peas from the vines at various locations around the County; one was on the old

Trickett Farm. After the peas were removed from the vines, the vines were then given to local farmers for cattle feed. It seems to me that every Fourth of July my father had to haul vines for the cattle.

I would like to share a personal story about what happened one time near the Kreyenbuhl farm.

We were riding home in a 1929 two-seater car with no side curtains and hit a skunk. Brother "Hob," being an avid skunk hunter (for hides), jumped out of the car, grabbed the skunk and promptly got sprayed with its perfume. Needless-to-say, he had to walk home and ended up burying his clothes out behind the barn.



Continued from Page 200

building and across Tub Mill Run Road where it is part of a large flat space that the employees use as a parking lot.

At one time there was a railroad station for the town; now, the location is marked with a large concrete slab in front of the West of the West Salisbury Post Office. Even the unusual tall door that let locomotives into the building is gone due to expansion of the foundry.

Now, the railroad is a thing of the past, but the foundry which once served as the "shops" for the railroad is a busy, growing industry in West Salisbury, Pa.



Jennings Brothers Railroad Shops

by John A. Grant

Jennings Brothers Railroad has been gone for half-a-century, but the foundry which acted as their "shops" is still there in West Salisbury, Pa.

Railroad locomotives and cars are in constant need of repair work. In railroad language, the work is done in the "shops" where there is heavy duty machinery to handle the iron parts that wear out on locomotives and cars. The Jennings Brothers Railroad, although it was a small lumber railroad, was not an exception to the need for a "shops."

It ran from Meyersdale, Pa., through Grantsville, Md., and up the Casselman River valley to the town of Jennings, in Garrett County, Maryland. Begun in 1889-1890, it was built to haul logs to the big sawmill at Jennings, and then to haul the cut lumber to a siding of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Meyersdale. On the way to Meyersdale, the railroad went past the West Salisbury Foundry and Machine Company, Inc., when it crossed over Tub Mill Run Road. A railroad siding was laid into the foundry, so locomotives and cars could be taken into the building; it became the "shops" for the Jennings Brothers Railroad. A couple of tall doors were built over the rails, and a semicircular opening was put

over the doors to provide clearance for the locomotive's smoke stack.

The West Salisbury Foundry and Machine Company, Inc., has had an unusual business history, expanding from a blacksmith shop in 1880 to the modern foundry with the latest electronic machinery. Early in the expansion process, an iron furnace was built inside the foundry building. Known in the iron business as a "cupola" it was two stories tall, and followed the traditional style of being charged from the top and having tapping spouts on the bottom to carry off the molten iron and slag.

Now, the "cupola" has been replaced by an electric furnace which produces the molten iron for the various castings. However, even the most modern appliances have their limits. Back in May 1998, two tornadoes ripped through that part of Pennsylvania, took down electric lines, and the foundry was shut down for almost a week. Yet, this event had a positive side to it, because the foundry had a roof which the tornado winds could not rip off.

The railroad is gone now. Parts of the old roadbed of the Jennings Brothers Railroad can still be seen behind the foundry

Continued on Page 199

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THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 10, NO. 7

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER 2004



Hundreds enjoy a concert in Dailey Park at the celebration of the museum's 35th anniversary.



The Garrett County Historical Society Museum on Second Street, Oakland.

Museum's 35th Anniversary Celebrated

The Garrett County Historical Society Museum celebrated its 35th anniversary on Friday and Saturday, August 27 and 28, 2004, with guided tours and refreshments and culminating with a live concert at the museum's Dailey Park by the local Mountain Top Dixieland Jazz Band and the Crellin Quartet with gospel music. Looking at the crowd of hundreds spilling off the lawn on an idyllic summer evening, one could imagine a magical scene from bygone days with women in long dresses and wide-brimmed hats, men in white suits, and young couples pushing wicker baby carriages. Mrs. Mary Jones, the museum's first curator, now 90 years young, served as hostess for the celebration.

The museum first opened on November 9, 1969, in the former

Episcopal Parish House on Center Street (now Our Town Theatre). Mary Jones's dream as curator at the Center Street location was that someday the museum would outgrow that small building and seek new, larger quarters. Little did she know that her dream would come true and that she would live to see the 1997 move to the former Garrett National Bank building on Second Street. Today Mary says she is living her dream and "is happy to lend a hand at the new location when needed." It has been said that the new downtown museum offers something of interest for nearly everyone, giving visitors an excellent and diversified display of the county's unique history.

*More photos on
Page 236*

Web Site Information

Web page with historical items:

www.deepcreektimes.com

The Republican Newspaper:

www.therepublicannews.com

Chamber of Commerce:

www.garrettchamber.com

Spruce Forest Events:

Tmorgan@spruceforest.org

Society Museum in Oakland,
phone: 301-334-3226.

Address For Donations & Memorials

Friends and members of the Society who wish to contribute to the Museum Fund as a donation or a memorial are asked to send them to:

Kenneth Hardesty

Corresponding Secretary

P.O. Box 28

Oakland, MD 21550

Museum Visitors During 2003

As in past years, the Museum in Oakland has had an increase in the number of visitors. During 2003, there were 6,556 visitors who came to view the artifacts in the museum. They came from 43 states and the District of Columbia, and 13 different foreign countries. Included in the number of visitors were 566 school children (mostly 4th grade).

Museum Hours

The Society's Museum in Oakland resumed its summer hours on May 3, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Saturday. Summer hours will continue through Autumn Glory Festival week. The Museum will be closed holidays.

Do You know...

that Garrett County has a monster story in the tradition of Bigfoot, the Loch Ness Monster, and the Abominable Snowman? Known as the Monster of Spook Hollow, this creature was said to have been seen during the 1830s by William, John L., and Jane Browning as they were leaving Sang Run to go to a party near Accident. Similar stories of a century and a half ago exist.



Autumn! Glorious!

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GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

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Editor Jack Regentin
Cir. Manager Joseph Connors

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

Little Meadows

by Ken Hardesty

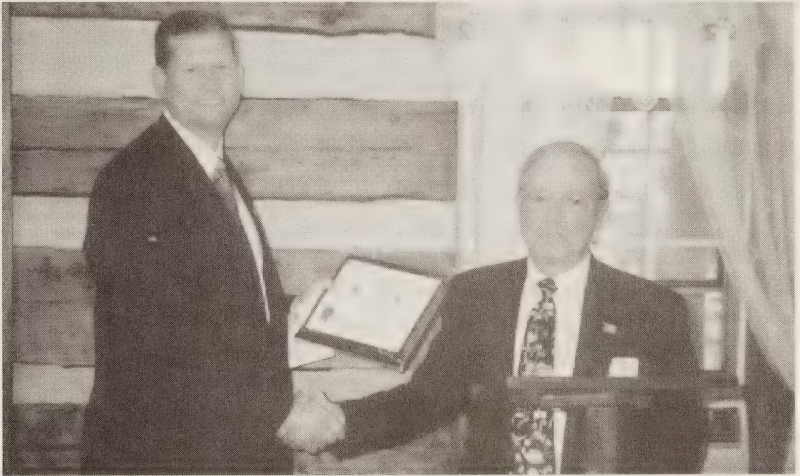
Little Meadows Camp, which served as General Edward Braddock's fourth camp on June 17, 1755, on his march to Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh), is located in a wide, shallow valley at the base of the western slope of Meadow Mountain, approximately two miles east of the Little Crossing Inn. After Braddock's defeat and death on that march at the hands of the French and their Indian allies near Fort Necessity just off present-day U.S. Route 40, George Washington, a colonel in the Virginia militia who accompanied Braddock on that fateful march, camped at Little Meadows on five different occasions on surveying expeditions. His last visit occurred on September 10, 1784.

It is with this heritage that the name "Little Meadows" has been chosen for the Maryland Society Sons of the American Revolution's Western Maryland Chapter. The Society's meetings are held in the old section of the tavern now known as Penn Alps in Grantsville. The tavern dates back to about 1814, when it was a stagecoach stop on the old National Highway.

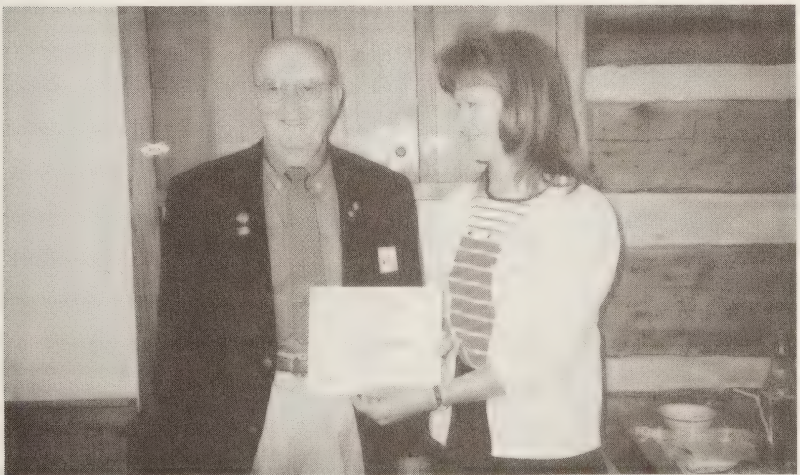
At the Chapter's summer meeting, the chairman of the Flag Committee, Robert F. Rodeheaver, presented Gregory Shockey, SAR member and president of Team One, Oakland, the yearly American Flag Award. This certificate has been designed to be presented to those individuals,

companies, or government agencies that display the United States flag for patriotic reasons. Kenneth Legge Hardesty, past president of Little Meadows Chapter, presented Mrs. Kerri (Stephen) Shockey a special "Certificate of Appreciation" for her outstanding support given to the SAR.

Little Meadows Chapter President Paul Shockey acknowledged special guests at the meeting, foremost among them, Mary Virginia Jones, past curator of the Garrett County Historical Society Museum and past regent of the Youghiogheny Glades Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.



Robert F. Rodeheaver (right) presents Gregory Shockey with the Yearly American Flag Award.



Kenneth Legge Hardesty presents the Certificate of Appreciation to Mrs. Kerri (Stephen) Shockey.

Memorials

Latest donations to the Garrett County Historical Museum Fund from May 7, 2004, to July 27, 2004. (Members are asked to note the beginning and ending dates for the listings.)

Judge Lewis R. Jones

by Ken and Leona Hardesty

by Robert and Leanna Boal*

by Kathryn W. Gonder*

by Rev. Lawrence and Hazel Sherwood

by Dr. and Mrs. James H. Feaster Jr.

by Jacquelyn L. Shirer

by Robert E. Proudfoot

by Helen H. Kahl

by George J. Ferguson

by Wayne and Judith Wilt

by Dick and Joanie Sanders

by Elizabeth Whittelsey

by Mary Smith*

by Kevin Callis*

by Marianna Naylor

by Thomas and Juanita Browning

by Francis L. Patterson

by Celeste Lascaris and family

by Ken and Lynn Wakefield

by Paul and Mary Stakem

by Wayne R. Johnson

by Edith and Richard Votta

by Robert and Rosetta Rodeheaver

by Betty J. Jones

by Carol S. Foster

by Mildred Schrock Meyer

by Bob and Gretchen Shaffer

by Knights of Pythias and Mary Jones**

by Donald and Irene Sweeker

by Margaret Germain

by Fred and Diane Thayer

by Jim and Marcia Moore

by Robin and Stuart Jones

by Nancy L. Jones
 by Cheryl Putman
 by Thomas and Despina Jones
 by Ed and Emily Thomasson

Beth Callis Friend

by Dale and Patty Copeland
 by Bob and Gretchen Shaffer
 by her beloved husband, Bert Jones
 by Rita Liller-Dodd
 by Mary B. Burroughs

Frank Arnold

by Judge and Mrs. Lewis R. Jones*

■ Minnie Moore

by Judge and Mrs. Lewis R. Jones*

Alice Arnett Proudfoot,

for her extensive work on *Garrett County Graves* in 1987

by Robert E. Proudfoot

Nelson Thomasson Jr.

by DeCorsey E. Bolden

Maxson Collins

by Fred and Diane Thayer

Bruce Knox

by Ken and Leona Hardesty

*For the Museum's elevator fund

**For building to house cars

Donations

In Honor of Mary Jones's 90th Birthday

by Bob and Gretchen Shaffer

The Museum

by Garrett County Business and Professional Women's Club

The Museum

by Ross and Donna Johnson

In Honor of Troy and Frances Gnegy's 50th Anniversary

by Charles and Barbara Thorne

The Museum ■

by Mountain Laurel Garden Club



Autumn Glory Parade on Second Street, 1985.

Autumn Glory Revisited

by Marilyn Regentin

Scattered throughout America in towns large and small, in counties and regional groups, there are cherry festivals, apple festivals, strawberry festivals, crab festivals, snow festivals, and, in our own backyard, a buck-wheat festival. Each of these events helps people understand and celebrate who they are as a community. In each case an asset or export is highlighted. In Garrett County we highlight the natural beauty of our mountains in all their glory in October when 60,000 people show up to celebrate.

The starting date for Autumn Glory always goes back to 1968 – the first year of our parade. Yet, there are headlines such as this one from *The Republican* dated October 5, 1961, "Mountain Top Awaiting Visitors for Autumn Glory," and this one from Octo-

ber 15, 1959, "804 Attend Autumn Glory Celebration." Headlines about Autumn Glory are found in *The Republican* each year going back to 1951, when a front-page spread is titled "Autumn Glory Time Officially Proclaimed." On October 18, 1951, Governor Theodore R. McKelden delivered an address at Deep Creek Lake in the presence of newspaper and TV editors from New York, Baltimore, and Washington, extolling the glories of this area as "one of this country's most beautiful spots." Local and state officials gathered for the event at Railey's near the Deep Creek Bridge. The Grantsville Band played, and the group was given a boat ride. Planned by the Deep Creek Lake Promotion Council and the Mountain Top Chamber of Commerce to promote tourism and business, these

events seem to mark the first time the title "Autumn Glory" is used to describe autumnal celebrations in Garrett County. Governor McKelden returned in 1952 to officially sanction "Autumn Glory" once again and to assist in the dedication of the county's first tree farm. Virgil T. Steyer's 96-acre tract of timber was featured with recognition by the State Forestry Department of Mr. Steyer's forest management skills. Paul B. Naylor of the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks presented the award.

Autumn Glory activities in 1952 included a wood-chopping contest, a power-saw contest, an excursion train from Baltimore, and a half-hour television show in Baltimore featuring Miss Mary Edith Glotfelty as Miss Autumn Glory and showing some of the products for which the county is famous. With the excursion train well established by 1953 (and continuing today), the Garrett County Turkey Growers Association became involved, providing box lunches of turkey sandwiches and donating several turkeys for lucky winners on the leaf train each year.

Throughout the '50s and '60s as interest in the celebration seemed to rise and fall, interest in the excursion or leaf train remained constant. With Autumn Glory time an official two-week period, there were other trains on two succeeding weekends in October, and one year, with three separate trains from Washington, Baltimore, and Silver Spring, 1,000 visitors arrived. The Turkey Growers continued food service with box lunches and

concession stands promoting the spread of turkey dinners around the county. One year a turkey dinner was provided on the train in conjunction with the B&O Railroad for excursionists to enjoy on the way home. Sometimes the county's 4-H Club provided food and beverage. Much later during the 1990s, members of St. Matthew's Parish picked up the job of making box lunches for train visitors. Oakland's Mayor Asa McCain says that the leaf train experienced a renewal in interest during the 2003 season with the train originating in Hagerstown rather than Cumberland as had been done in recent times. Six hundred came to town last year – a tradition spanning more than 50 years.

There were times in the '50s and early '60s when the Autumn Glory celebration seemed little more than the excursion train. One year the Autumn Glory King and Queen went with the whole court to Keyser, West Virginia, and rode the train to Oakland with the travelers as "goodwill ambassadors." Train riders were always bused to Swallow Falls and Muddy Creek Falls, and were sometimes treated with a water-ski show. Sometimes there were stop-offs at Herrington Manor. Autumn Glory news in 1966 and '67 amounted to three excursion trains each year with Southern High School providing choral entertainment at the State Park, where visitors ate turkey dinners.

Something was about to happen, however, and in 1968 it did. There was an explosion and Autumn Glory came alive in a brand new way, not just with a parade



Tom Butscher, Autumn Glory's first Golden Ambassador, 1985.

added, but with a weekend celebration suddenly so rich and full that people began to think of 1968 as the very first one, although the name "Autumn Glory" had been around since 1951. The Promotion Council and the Chamber of Commerce had done a good job. The event's 1968 brochure, for one last time, is titled the "Garrett County Autumn Glory Turkey Festival." The Turkey Growers, already suffering from federal labor and marketing regulations, would continue for a while but would not survive.

The four-day schedule of events in the 1968 brochure seems to have something for everyone, from a carnival and fireworks to bingo games and turkey shoots. There were chair lifts, a rodeo, and music with local barbershop groups downtown and a Saturday-night Grand Old Opry

Show featuring Jim and Jessie. Of course, there was a leaf train, but also a parade, the "largest ever in Oakland." It drew 20-30,000 and was led by an army drill team. Mayor McCain remembers that his daughter Alain was born during that first parade. Irvin R. Rudy organized the parade and made things run smoothly. Local artists exhibited their paintings at Proudfoot's Allegheny Room. Other activities built on what had gone before, and some, such as the parade and Maryland State Fiddle Contest, were brand new and still survive today. Oakland resident Polly Hanst recalls those days. "The best thing about that time," she says, "is what Autumn Glory did for our town. It brought us together."

For a few years after 1968, the list of events seemed to focus more on youth than later times.



Square dancing in the streets during the 1985 Autumn Glory celebration.

These events included the Autumn Bowl Football game between the Southern Rams and Terra Alta Hilltoppers and the reinstitution of the Queen's Pageant in 1969 set for Friday afternoon at Northern High School. A teen show and dance took place at Southern after the game that year.

By 1973, parade crowds had grown to 50,000, and the Civic Club was sponsoring an arts and crafts show at the National Guard Armory, with a silver-smith, a glass blower, a jewelry maker, antiques, china, and ceramics. The banjo contest was added, and some years there were ballroom dances around town, other times, square dances. Grand Old Opry stars such as Hank Snow and Kitty Wells showed up. The year 1976 brought Sir John Westbrook

Blandford, Queen Elizabeth's ambassador to the United States, for the Bicentennial Year. In 1977 the Cub Hill Cloggers performed on St. Matthew's lawn prior to the parade.

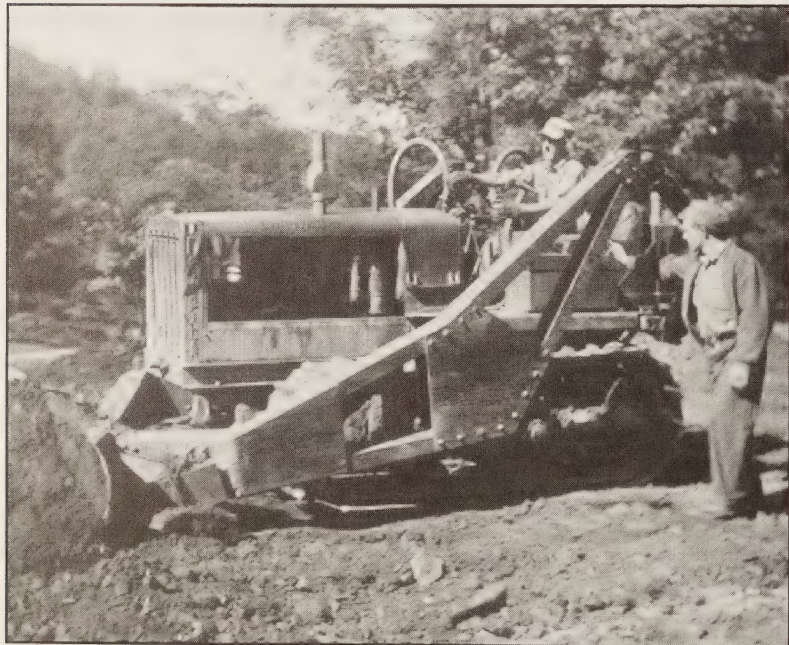
The first Oktoberfest at the Oakland Volunteer Fire Department is dated Thursday, October 12, 1978. First mention of the "Oom Pah" band is 1979, and now with Opry singer (are we down to the second string?) Stella Parton. 1979 also saw two inches of snow before Autumn Glory.

The Autumn Glory Craft Show of 1981 is listed at the Oakland Center of Garrett Community College, thus separating crafts from antiques at the armory, and the first bagpipe music was heard on Sunday, October 11, at St. John's Episcopal Church with the Ali Ghan Highlanders, some of whose members

would soon form a local pipe band. 1984 brought a special Autumn Glory Postal Cancellation and Ted Koppel, who served as grand marshal of the parade. In 1985 Tom Butscher was the First Honorary Golden Ambassador. An early promoter of the Festival, Tom had been responsible for attracting some of the celebrities and Opry stars. A turning point in Autumn Glory newspaper coverage came in 1990 when *The Republican* began its large community insert for the festival. Throughout the 1980s and '90s and into the new millennium the Autumn Glory festival

has continued to show a refinement of the format chosen in 1968, as well as a continuation of some activities first tried in 1951. As a newcomer to Garrett County in 1995, I will not forget my first experience of Autumn Glory. Under the bluest of skies, I could see crowds along 2nd Street basking in autumn warmth (some having placed their chairs on the parade route the night before). Down the street the parade started to inch forward, and, as people moving about on lawns and porches turned to take notice, I felt in some ways that I had come home to America.

CCC Camps in Garrett County



CCC Crew building trails and roads at Big Run Recreation Area, 1934.

The Civilian Conservation Corps In Garrett County

by Offutt Johnson

The 1929 Wall Street financial crash and the unforgiving depression of the 1930s left much of this nation in bankruptcy. Willing workers lost jobs, and young folks looking to start careers or to begin college were stalled by unemployment or lacked the funds for school. By 1932, over 5 million young men and some World War I veterans were roaming the country looking for jobs or were on relief. Regrettably, some of the unemployed turned to crime.

If money problems weren't enough, the country also faced an emergency depletion of numerous natural resources. Forests were severely over-harvested and farmlands severely over planted. The land was now devoid of nutrients to be productive, and soil erosion was silting in waterways and creating a "Dust Bowl" in the Midwest. Floods ran rampant through many towns and cities, and mosquito infestations were overwhelming. Tourism, such as it was, was a luxury for the rich, and public parks with facilities were only found in and around large cities. The recently established national and state parks of the day were still accessed by dirt roads and usually offered only primitive facilities. Few people could afford a traveling vacation. The dawn of the 1930s was far from the happiest of times in the United States.

On January 20, 1933,

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) was elected the 32nd president by offering Americans a "New Deal." Within 37 days of taking office, he started new emergency programs aimed at reducing problems troubling the country. These new programs helped to stimulate the economy and provide jobs. Just like his own nickname "FDR," Roosevelt's "New Deal" programs were tagged with short titles such as "WPA," the "Works Progress Administration," "TVA," the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the "CCC," the Civilian Conservation Corps.

FDR's inauguration was held on March 4, 1933, and by March 6 he had a strategy meeting with the secretaries of War, Agriculture and Interior along with the budget director, the judge advocate general of the Army and the Interior Department's solicitor to work on establishing the Civilian Conservation Corps. Years before, as governor of New York, he had experimented with a similar conservation-jobs project. He had confidence in the concept – public works for the unemployed in restoring public natural lands.

He would put up to 500,000 unemployed to work on improving state and national parks, forests and range lands as well as other assorted public owned properties. The camps would be run by the US Army in cooperation with the National Park Service, the US Forest Service, the Army and Navy, and the local state



Built in 1936 at the New Germany Forest Recreation Area for camp leaders, this CCC project became the State Forest headquarters and superintendent's residence in 1939 and in the 1980s, rental cabin No. 11.

forestry department or state park authority. The Army would administer the camps and the host agency, whose lands were being improved, would plan the projects and train and supervise the "boys" to do the work.

The boys would be well fed, clothed, provided health care, and given the chance to complete their high school education in addition to being paid. A CCC boy earned \$30 per month or \$1 a day.

He had to send \$25 of his earnings home to mom and dad, who were unemployed. The \$5 he kept would allow him luxuries at the canteen (toothpaste, cigarettes, candy bars, film, stamps, stationery) and some Saturday nights in town to catch a "flick" (movie) and a 5 cent ice cream soda or sundae at the Ice Cream Parlor.

FDR sent the following message to Congress on March 21,

1933:

I propose to create a Civilian Conservation Corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects.

More important, however, than the material gains, will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. The overwhelming majority of unemployed Americans who are now walking the streets and receiving private or public relief would infinitely prefer to work. We can take a vast army of these unemployed out into healthful surroundings. We can eliminate to some extent at least the threat that enforced idleness brings to spiritual and moral stability. It is not a panacea for all the unemployment, but it is an



Recreation Hall at the New Germany Camp, 1936. It is still in use as a warm-up center for cross-country skiers.

essential step in this emergency.... I estimate that 250,000 men can be given temporary employment by early summer if you will give me the authority to proceed within the next two weeks.

On March 31, 1933, Congress approved what they called the "Emergency Conservation Work" authorization. Thirty-seven days after FDR's inauguration, the first enrollee, Henry Rich of Alexandria, Virginia, was sent to Camp Roosevelt, near Luray, Virginia. A miracle of bureaucratic cooperation had started what was to become perhaps the greatest conservation and public park development effort in history. By the way, the name President Roosevelt gave it, "Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)," won out in popular usage over "Emergency Conservation Work." But, Congress officially changed the name to the "CCC" in 1937. The "CCCs" operated for 9 years (April 1933 until shortly after

the United States entered World War II). It disbanded on June 30, 1942.

Boston labor leader and good friend of FDR, Robert Fechner, was appointed the first director of the CCC. He was a respected and capable administrator. Upon Fechner's death in 1940, his assistant, James J. McEntee, assumed the directorship until 1942.

The accomplishments of the CCC provided development of entire new national, state and municipal parks, clean-up and disaster relief, soil erosion control, wildlife protection and habitat improvement, and historic restoration.

The results are incredible, and what they built, they built to last. Today, 71 years after their work began, many a CCC structure is in sound condition and still being enjoyed. President Roosevelt believed in the CCC as a short-range jobs program and as emergency environmental re-



Mess Hall at Swallow Falls Camp.

pair. But, its greatest contribution is, "it is also a means of creating future national wealth," said the president. Generations yet unborn will enjoy the public lands improved by the CCC.

For starters, Robert Fechner called for 250,000 boys to be enrolled by July 1, 1933. Young men from throughout the land who were unmarried, between 18 and 25, and whose families were on relief were invited to "enroll." They were processed at Army Training Centers and sent out to remote camps in out-of-the-way places that they never knew existed like Swallow Falls and New Germany. Many desperate, homesick, young lads who lied about their ages to get in a CCC Camp wondered if they would ever find their way out and back home. It was a sobering experience, when they first found themselves deep in the Swallow Falls or Savage River State Forest and living in a tent. Yes! With the speed of establishment, the Army first created "tent camps" and, it's no picnic to tent camp in April and May in Garrett

County. Next, the CCC boys would start their first project – creation of permanent camp structures with heat, electric, running water, screens and fly-paper. By mid April 1933, 14,000 Native Americans were approved to enroll to work on soil erosion projects on the reservations. However, these enrollees lived at home and not in camps.

On April 22, 1933, an additional 24,000 "LEM," short for "Local Experienced Men," were requested. These were older, experienced men who were out of work, and had skills for working in the forest, or doing carpentry, plumbing, electrical installation, road building, and automotive repair. This would be the training staff who would supervise the boys. These men had to learn the proposed projects, then teach the boys to get the project developed. The Training Staff, as both teacher and supervisor, were paid at a much higher rate than the young enrollee. There was a lot of administrative work involved in each CCC Camp, so profes-

Continued on Page 221



1880 Garrett County Census – \$17.00 + .85 tax
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 The Beachy Family – Our American Roots – \$20.00 + 1.00 tax
 Thoughts Of A Country Doctor – \$10.00 + .50 tax each

Membership dues (\$15.00) for the Historical Society are now due. Dues may be paid in person at the museum or by check payable to the Garrett County Historical Society, Inc., and sent to:

P.O. Box 28
Oakland, MD 21550



\$2.50

COUPON

\$2.50

toward the purchase of
Brown's Miscellaneous Writings,
by Jacob Brown
of Cumberland.

First published in 1896, the book is full of informative, often amusing, articles about people, places, and things in Garrett and Allegany counties during the period from 1880 to 1895.



Barracks interior at the New Germany Camp, 1935.



One half of the CCC company at the Swallow Falls Camp, 1937.

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sional engineers, physicians, foresters, writers, teachers, and business managers were also essential to plan the projects, oversee construction and aid in the camp's administration, operation and educational efforts.

Camp Life

A CCC company usually con-

tained between 150 and 200 CCC boys with hardy appetites, and large amounts of food were needed to fuel their pick and shovel, rock breaking, log sawing, work days. In the early days, a great number of the enrollees arrived at camp undernourished, and usually gained on the aver-

age of 11 to 12 pounds during the first four months. The rigorous CCC routine, a combination of hard work, physical training exercise and sports, distributed the added weight over more muscular and healthy bodies. Six months in the CCCs and these boys could whip their weight in tigers. The unofficial motto used by the CCC boys was "We can take it." Two camps were even named "Camp We Can Take It." All physical conditioning was an unplanned advantage of the program. When the CCC boys went to World War II, they were conditioned to Army camp life, accustomed to being away from home, and they were in great physical shape. Another unofficial motto the boys used in describing camp life was "Three square meals and a dollar a day." This gives a positive opinion of the Army food. The CCC veterans usually speak favorably about camp chow, except that once in a while the cooks screwed up.

Food was plentiful, and one story tells about the delivery of meat to Potomac Camp during the blizzard of 1936-37. Potomac, like most of the Garrett County camps that winter, was snowed in most of the time. Miller's Meat Market made a delivery of meat to Potomac and found the road closed by snow that almost reached the tops of the telephone poles. Knowing the need for the meat, the delivery men buried the meat in the snow and marked the location with a flag. Back at the market, the location of the buried meat was called into camp and the boys shoveled out to dig

it up and opened up the road in the process.

That same winter another detail of CCC boys was shoveling open the road between New Germany and Grantsville. It was bitter cold, and the crew sought cover and hot coffee at a nearby farm house. The farmer, who was most appreciative of what the boys were attempting to do, invited them to follow him to a shed behind his house where he had something that would truly warm them nice and toasty. The warmth of an old potbelly stove greeted them inside the shed along with the aromatic fragrance of fermenting fruit arising from several large crocks. The CCC veteran who told this story recalled how smooth that applejack tasted to those cold snow shovelers. When the detail had not returned to camp for supper, a truck was dispatched for fear the shovelers had frozen to death maintaining the "We Can Take It" tradition. When the shoveling detail was found, they were nice and warm but in no condition to shovel or even walk, and it took them about three days to get back to normal.

The following excerpts from *The Tree Army* by Stan Cohen provides a glimpse into camp life:

Camp life was regimented and a drastic new routine for most every enrollee.

Health and safety were of primary importance. Each camp had either a medical reserve officer or a local contract physician. All enrollees were inoculated against typhoid fever and smallpox. Illness or potential illness was

treated quickly to prevent its spread. Each enrollee had to bathe at least once a week, clean teeth daily, keep his hair short, keep his fingernails short and clean, and keep his bedding and clothing clean. A dentist was in camp every six months, and emergency dental work was done at the nearest army base or at a local private dentist.

The typical daily routine meant reveille at 6 a.m. and breakfast at 6:30 a.m. Then sick call and policing of the campsite. At 7:15 a.m., trucks were loaded with men and tools to start the day's work projects. The boys worked under experienced foremen and received on-the-job training. Thirty minutes were allotted to the lunch break, and at 4 p.m., the trucks headed back to camp. The retreat ceremony, involving flag lowering, inspection and announcements, came at 5 p.m. Dinner followed, and from then until lights out at 10 p.m., the enrollee was free to read, write letters, attend a class, or "shoot the bull" with friends.

Many a CCC veteran has proclaimed his wonderful experience in Roosevelt's Tree Army saying, "We had everything but money and it was some of the best days of my life!" Others have said, "Given the opportunity, I would join the CCC all over again – it saved my life and put me on the right track to a future.

Vocational Training

Although not part of the original concept of putting the unemployed to work on public conservation projects, the Corps evolved into efforts that also provided vocational training and academic instruction. This vocational

training was imperative since many of the boys coming into the Tree Army were school dropouts and in some cases could not read or write. This lack of schooling was a big problem for the boys who were needed to operate machines and perform technical jobs.

As some of the work projects became more sophisticated, building dams for lakes, constructing cabins and other buildings, a good bit of the work changed from "pick and shovel jobs" to more technical and challenging work of operating bulldozers and other heavy equipment and following plans and specifications. Skills were needed for plumbing, carpentry, electrical wiring, concrete finishing, surveying and landscaping. The nation's largest fleet of vehicles in one ownership needed good mechanics. Forestry work required training in the biological sciences and the use of maps, compass and measuring tools. Cooks and bakers were trained. Boys put in charge of canteens (small stores) and supply rooms needed typing skills and knowledge of records systems.

So, training and schooling was necessary for the CCC to meet its mission, while at the same time turning out trained youth for jobs outside the CCC and smarter soldiers for World War II.

CCC Camps in Maryland

Over the nine years, there was an average of twenty-one CCC Camps operating in Maryland: 13 State Forest Camps, 2 State Park Camps, 3 Animal Industry, and 3 Agricultural Engineering

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Disappearing Farms Near Oakland

Part 2 – Broadford Road

Ed. Note: The following article is the second in a series by Raymond McRobie and deals with farms that used to be found in the Oakland area.

Broadford Road

This article about Broadford Road begins at the intersection of Dennett Road and Broadford in Mtn. Lake Park. From this intersection the text of the article moves north on Broadford Road, which has changed dramatically since 1932. There were no streets going off the left or right side of the road; now there are several, along with driveways and access roads going to new houses and proposed building sites.

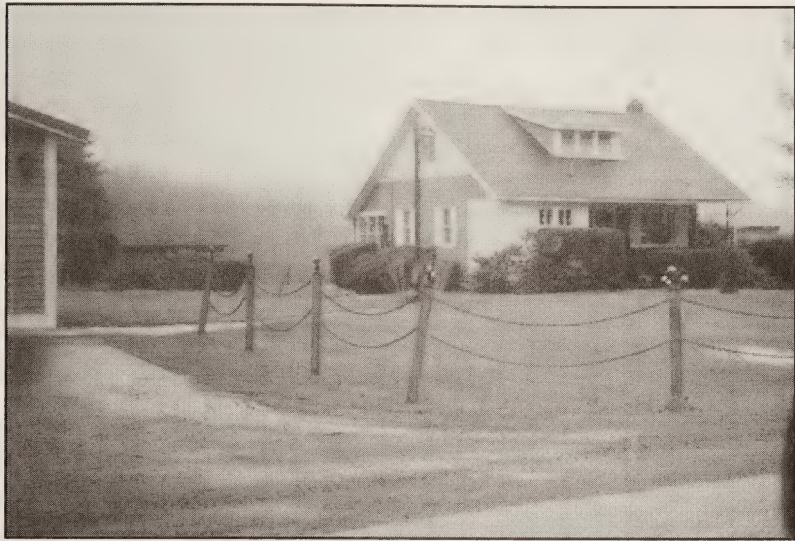
Two of the newest buildings on this road are the new Broad Ford Elementary School and Southern Middle School. The new intersecting road that serves the schools is Harvey Winters Drive. It is from the intersection of the drive and Broadford Road that I would like to present some historical information about Broadford Road.

The name of the road is derived from the location half a mile north where travelers had to ford a very broad and shallow stream, later named Broadford Creek. However, the name "Broadford Road" is comparatively new. Northward and westward from the school area part of the road was once an Indian trail (called the Glades Path) that turned and went over the meadows to an Indian camp site west

of Oakland at Washington Spring. In 1789, Maryland and Virginia cooperated to build a road following this path from the present site of Bloomington and the Potomac River to a point on the state line west of Red House. It was known as the "State Road" and handled merchandise in both directions to and from the newly settled lands to the west.

Across the road from the present location of the schools was a one acre lot owned by Robert and Anna Brafford. They had a house and garden along with some out buildings on their property. I remember Robert Brafford so well because he worked a big part of his life at the Fairmont Creamery in Oakland. He was in charge of the furnace room of the creamery and in the summer months sold ice produced by the creamery from a truck that ran over the streets in Oakland and Mtn. Lake Park. A Sheetz Service Station and store now occupies the land where the Fairmont Creamery was located in Oakland. As kids, we used to think it interesting that Mr. Brafford lived on Broadford Road.

Throughout his business years, Mr. A.D. Naylor of Oakland was constantly buying up and leasing farms in this part of Garrett County. One of the farms which he owned was on Broadford Road. It was about 200 acres with a two-story farmhouse and a large two-story barn and a silo, which was used to store chopped corn stalks or pea



Original Henry Shaffer farm, a new home built by James T. and Virginia Gower.

vines.

On May 6, 1970, the A.D. Naylor farm gave way to the Broadford Dam. Oliver "Bud" Riggleman of Moorefield, W.Va., cleared the area for the dam, the last of a series of soil conservation projects for flood control, recreation and additional water supply. The water covers some 140 acres of land. The town of Oakland controls the activities in and around the dam as well as the water in the lake formed by the impoundment of Broadford Creek and other streams in the immediate area. Thus another farm in the Oakland area disappeared.

Going north on the Broadford Road is the Shaffer Farm. It also covered about 200 acres of land. The original farm house burned, and the Shaffers lived in a barn remodeled into a house. Changing owners, the farm was sold to Mr. Helbig of Oakland and later to James "Jim" Gower and his

wife, Virginia. They live in a bungalow not far from the Shaffers' old place. Jim's daughter, Sharon Decker, and her husband have built a house on the property but nearer Broadford Lake. As of this writing, Jim is still farming the property. He purchases young cattle in the spring and pastures them during the summer months and then sells them in the fall. He also leases about 165 acres to Roland Harvey, who also uses the land for raising beef cattle.

Going farther north on Broadford Road is the Allen DeBerry farm. All members of the family are now deceased, but the original farm house and barns are still there. Part of the farm land has been subdivided into building lots, and there are some beautiful houses on this subdivision. When it comes to innovation the Allen DeBerry family is remembered for the "DeBerry Family Telephone Line." In the late 1920s the telephone lines



Original home of James "Allan" and Martha DeBerry.



Broad Ford Lake, on the original A.D. Naylor farm.

did not run very far past the boundaries of Oakland, so the DeBerrys built their own family line. It went westward over the hill behind the farm to the farm owned by his brother, Walter De Berry; from there it went to their sister's house where a telephone hooked up to the Oakland system. She would relay or accept messages for the DeBerrys from people on the Oakland system. Mr. Thane White, Walter

DeBerry's neighbor, was also hooked onto the "DeBerry Family Telephone Line."

The farm land north of the Allen DeBerry farm was owned by Roy and Elva Zimmerman. It is accessed from the Kings Run Road, and details about the Zimmerman farm will be in the next installment of this series, which is on vanishing farms along the Kings Run Road.

Vanished County of Yohogania

By John A. Grant

Ed. Note: At the Historical Society's Annual Meeting, the Guest Speaker was the Rev. John Grant. His subject was about a Virginia county that existed on Pennsylvania soil from 1776 to 1780 and was named Yohogania County. It was a bit of history that was unknown to most of the audience, so he was asked to write up his talk for *The Glades Star*. What follows is the essence of his presentation at the Annual Meeting.

It is almost impossible to imagine living in a place where the governing body was simultaneously represented by two different states; yet, this is what happened to people living in southwestern Pennsylvania 1776-1780. Three Virginia counties, complete with courts, magistrates, and clerks, existed at the same time that Pennsylvania counties did in exactly the same place.

For over 150 years, the Colony of Virginia had claimed the territory that went around western Maryland, all the way west and north to the Ohio River. This explains why Benjamin Winslow surveyed the Potomac River in 1736, the establishment of the Fairfax Stone in 1746, and Virginia's interest in the Nemacolin Pack Horse Path in 1748. Virginia hunters and trappers passed through Maryland on their way to southwestern Pennsylvania, which they con-

sidered Virginia land.

The reality of the situation was that this whole area was a wilderness; part of the colonial "western frontier." Virginia even went so far as to call the whole area West Augusta County with the county seat being a settlement which they named Augusta Town near the present Washington, Pa.

After the victory of General Forbs in taking Fort Duquesne and renaming it Fort Pitt, people gradually began to move into the area from both Pennsylvania and Virginia never really knowing if they were living in one colony or the other.

The first surveyed boundary line was the Mason - Dixon Line in 1767. Unfortunately, the two surveyors had to stop at a point west of the Monongahela River, 23 miles before reaching the end of the line.

For the Virginia legislature, the fact that the boundary line protruded so far into west Augusta County seemed of little consequence. Mason and Dixon had not completed their survey and the validity of the boundary line was therefore questionable. So in October 1776, the Virginia legislature divided West Augusta County into three new counties: Ohio, Monogalia, and Yohogania.

County Seats for the three new counties were as follows: Ohio County, Black's Cabin,

Short Creek (West Liberty, W.Va.); Monongalia County, Theophilus Phillips farm (2 miles above the present New Geneva, Fayette County, Pa.); Yohogania County, the farm of Andrew Heath (a mile above the present West Elizabeth, Allegheny County, Pa.)

Very quickly, Pennsylvania took exception to the fact that Virginia had established three new counties in the western part of its state. The controversy that arose over this exception did not subside and residents of the area found themselves under the laws of counties of two different states.

This state of affairs continued for three years. Finally, representatives of Virginia and Pennsylvania met in Baltimore on August 27, 1779, and agreed that the Mason – Dixon Line should be extended the final 23 miles, and a due north line run from the end of the Mason – Dixon Line so that the true boundaries of Pennsylvania could be established.

Pennsylvania quickly ratified the Baltimore agreement, but it was 1780 before Virginia accepted the Baltimore agreement. Commissioners were chosen from both states, and work began on extending a temporary line westward to establish the end of the Mason – Dixon Line; the work was completed in 1781. Then Indian troubles began in 1782, and no work on the boundaries could be done that year. Work began again in 1783, but the work of the surveyors was constantly hampered by all sorts of troubles

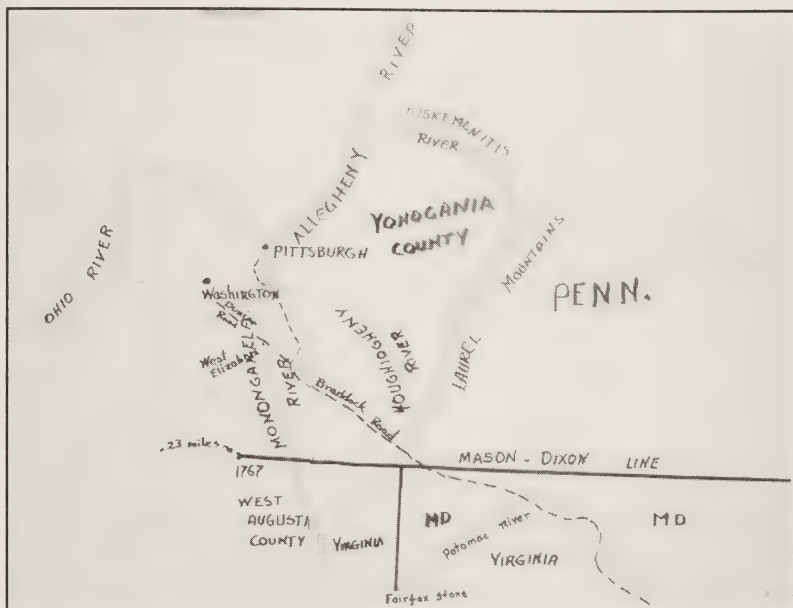
from local inhabitants; there was still much anxiety about the final location of the boundary line; eventually, the line was completed in 1784, and the northward boundary line was completed in 1785.

With the 1780 acceptance of the Baltimore agreement by Virginia, Yohogania County ceased to exist. Although greatly reduced in area, Ohio and Monongalia Counties did not vanish, but are a part of the present state of West Virginia.

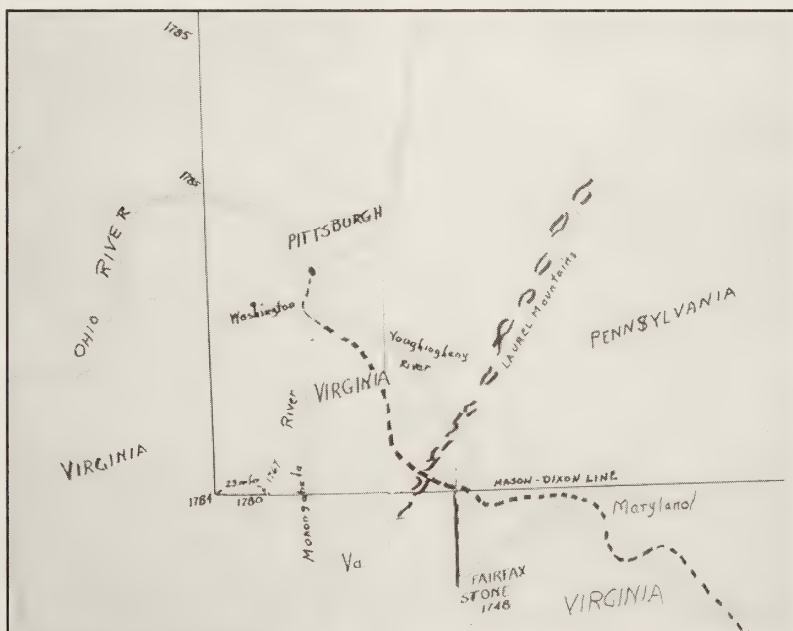
One additional note about Yohogania County. Back during the French and Indian War, a Virginia militia officer, Edward Ward, was forced to surrender the small fort he had established on April 17, 1754, and go to Fort Necessity to be with George Washington. This same Edward Ward was the person who signed the last court records of Yohogania County on August 28, 1780.

Speaking of George Washington, he was a large land holder (with Virginia land titles) in the area that became a part of Pennsylvania. After 1780, his land titles were no longer valid, and he lost ownership of a grist mill and hundreds of acres of farm land.

I would like to express a word of “thanks” to the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Sherwood for a book he loaned to me after he heard about the subject of my talk. It was called *Virginia Court Records in Pennsylvania*, and contained many details that were unavailable to me previously.



End of Mason-Dixon Line in 1767 and location of Yohogania County.



The boundary line of Pennsylvania after 1785.

1949 Train Wreck At Deer Park

By John A. Grant

It is an occurrence that has happened to almost every driver at one time or the other. He or she pulls up to a traffic light early in the morning or late in the afternoon when the sun is directly in line with the traffic light, making it impossible to see if the signal is red or green. Such an occurrence was presumed the ultimate cause for a train wreck which happened near Deer Park, Maryland, on Sunday morning, July 3, 1949; the engineer could not see the railroad "stop" signal and went right past it.

It was clear weather that morning when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's eastbound fast passenger train, the Diplomat, passed the "red" signal east of Deer Park railroad station. Rounding a curve 100 feet east of the signal it ran into the back of a freight train on the same track; it was standing still because of a broken air brake hose. The Diplomat was traveling about 45 miles per hour when it hit and pulverized the caboose, throwing the wreckage up on the dirt bank of the east bound track. The big diesel locomotive continued on, smashing into a freight car loaded with pigs, killing and wounding almost 200 of them. As the locomotive plowed through the wreckage, it tipped over the remaining car loads of pigs onto the westbound tracks, trapping pigs in some of the cars, and freeing others to run loose in

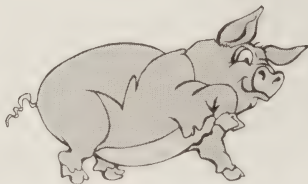
the Deer Park area, where they were captured by farmers.

Unfortunately the Diplomat's engineer, E.C. Frohart, and fireman, W.L. Hartman, were killed instantly when the diesel locomotive hit the caboose and ripped open the front of the locomotive. Back in the train, 23 passengers were treated for cuts and bruises; none were seriously injured.

A thorough investigation of the accident was conducted by the railroad officials, but most of the blame was put on the blinding of the engineer by the morning sun. The railroad officials said that the engineer should have slowed down if he couldn't see, but since he was dead, the cause still remained uncertain.

Years later, when your author worked for the B&O Railroad, he asked the claim agent assigned to this wreck about how he collected money for all the pigs which had escaped and were captured by the farmers.

"No problem," he answered. "I just drove around to the farms in the area, and when I saw a new pigpen, I stopped at that farm. Surprisingly, most of the farmers admitted that they had B&O Railroad pigs and were willing to pay for them."





**Foreground – Overturned box car loaded with pigs.
Background – Overturned and smashed diesel locomotive.**



Same location of train wreck today.

Continued from Page 223

Camps at Beltsville, 3 Military Camps, 1 Naval Base Camp, 3 Soil Conservation Service Camps, and 2 Mosquito Control Camps. The following chart outlines the 15 camps in State Forests and State Parks. Of the 13 State Forest Camps, 7 were located in Garrett County.

GENERAL INFORMATION
Garrett County CCC Camps
S 52 New Germany State
Forest Recreation Area –
Savage River State Forest

Before the 1929 acquisition of the Savage River State Forest by the Federal Land Utilization Program and the State Board of Forestry, New Germany was a milling center where a crudely built lake had been developed by damming "Poplar Lick Run." The lake was called "Swauger's Dam," in tribute to John and Charles Swauger who built the

dam. Both a saw mill and a grist mill were developed at New Germany that used water power from the lake. Also, in winter, ice was cut from the lake and packed in saw dust and stored in an ice house to be sold in the summer. The mills and the ice business were operated by the McAndrews family (two brothers and a sister), who also added to the site one of the original "Jot Em Down" stores where dry goods and fuel was sold.

The alpine valley where the milling village of New Germany was nestled was and still is delightfully picturesque. It is both historic and beautifully natural partly because of a unique stand of old-growth hemlock and white pine that is found near the lake. Therefore, it was an ideal location for one of the first CCC tent camps in June 1933.

The following projects were

STATE FOREST & PARK CCC CAMPS IN MARYLAND SPONSORED
BY THE STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY

<u>Number</u>	<u>CCC Camp</u>	<u>Post Office</u>	<u>Federal Sponsor</u>
SP 1	Fort Frederick State Park	Big Pool	NPS
SP 2	Patapsco State Park	Elkridge	NPS
S 51	Potomac State Forest	Mtn. Lake Park	USFS
S 52	New Germany/Savage River State Forest	Grantsville	USFS
S 53	Green Ridge State Forest	Flintstone	USFS
S 54	Cedarville State Forest	Brandywine	USFS
S 57	Gambrill State Park/Frederick Municipal Forest	Frederick	USFS
S 58	Little Orleans/Green Ridge State Forest	Paw Paw	USFS
S 59	Swallow Falls State Forest	Oakland	USFS
S 60	Bond/Savage River State Forest	Lonaconing	USFS
S 68	Meadow Mountain/Savage River State Forest	Swanton	USFS
S 65	Backbone Mountain/Potomac State Forest	Swanton	USFS
S 67*	Piney Mountain/Swallow Falls State Forest	Oakland	USFS
S	Pocomoke State Forest	Snow Hill	USFS
S	Elk Neck State Forest	North East	USFS

Note: Under Federal Number, "SP" means State Park project, and "S" means State Forest project.

*S 67 Piney Mountain was developed but never staffed.

accomplished by the CCC boys at New Germany:

- Platforms for the tent camp.
- Mess Hall, six barracks (approximately 33 men housed/barracks), Recreation Hall (still in use in 2004), Officer's Quarters (still in use in 2004 as a vacation cabin), Headquarters Building, combination bathhouse and toilet, Educational Building, Supply and Tool Building and Generator Building.

- Removed existing dam and built a larger dam which increased lake size to 13 acres.

- Developed a day use recreation area around and near the lake to include: bathhouse, boat-house, gazebo, two large log pavilions, several single table picnic shelters, fire places, latrines.

- Developed overnight facilities to include a tent camping area and ten housekeeping log cabins.

- Ski trails and ski slopes.

- Support facilities for the recreation area included roads, parking lots, water carrying sewage disposal system, and well and water storage reservoir.

- Thousands of trees were planted in the state forest, and considerable timber stand improvement was accomplished. Many forest fires were brought under control.

The New Germany Camp closed in 1938. The personnel and equipment were moved to the Meadow Mountain CCC Camp, S 68. Crews of boys were still trucked to New Germany to complete the recreation and forestry projects until the camps closed in 1942.

S 59 Swallow Falls and Herrington Manor State Forest Recreation Areas Swallow Falls State Forest now Garrett State Forest

Improvements by the CCCs to Swallow Falls State Forest and its two forest recreation areas, now known as Herrington Manor and Swallow Falls State Parks, was accomplished by the 304th Company CCC located at Camp S 59 at what is now the Swallow Falls Camping Area entrance.

The Swallow Falls State Forest was a 1,917 acre gift from brothers John and Robert Garrett in 1906 and was offered to the State of Maryland providing it would start a forestry service. The area that is now Swallow Falls State Park where the CCC Camp was located was part of a 600 acre tract known as the "Falls of Muddy Creek," and it was adjacent to the Garrett gift. The Falls of Muddy Creek tract contained a magnificent, forty acre stand of old growth hemlock and white pine that one of the site's earlier owners, lumberman Henry Krug, could not bring himself to cut. The old growth trees were so old and so magnificent that lumberman and whisky barrel maker Krug protected them. At his death he willed the property to the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania and West Virginia for protection as a retreat center.

The majestic old growth forest, where some trees are now estimated to be more than 360 years old, is bordered by the cascading Youghiogheny River and Muddy Creek where Maryland's

highest waterfall drops 65 feet. The site is considered to be Maryland's best example of a primeval northern hemlock forest and one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the state. In 1923, the State Board of Forestry and the Grand Lodge of Masons entered into a arrangement whereby the state would manage and protect the Falls of Muddy Creek property as an Auxiliary State Forest as had been done at other scenic forested areas in the state. As a result of this joint land-use agreement, the state was able to locate the CCC Camp, where it could make improvements to both Forest Recreation Areas and the Swallow Falls State Forest. The other recreation area was located at Herrington Manor, four miles to the south on a 656 acre tract donated in 1917 to the state by Henry and Julian Leroy White. The Garrett gift of the Swallow Falls State Forest lay in between and adjoined the two recreation areas.

The CCC projects at Swallow Falls and Herrington Manor State Forest Recreation Areas were similar to the New Germany projects except that the Swallow Falls/Herrington Manor projects were larger in numbers. The Herrington Manor lake was 53 acres and there were 16 cabins. Swallow Falls had an intricate trail system that descended a steep canyon through the old growth forest along the creek and river and connected four water falls in a scenic walk.

The CCC projects in the state forest were also similar to the New Germany projects. However, the Swallow Falls Boys planted

extensive red and white pine plantations across the lake from the Herrington Manor beach.

**S 60 Bond CCC Camp –
Savage River State Forest
Big Run State Forest
Recreation Area**

The Bond CCC Camp in the Savage River State Forest was located north of Big Run State Forest Recreation area and the Savage Reservoir.

The CCC boys at the Bond Camp worked on the Big Run Recreation Area, which had a small day use area with a large log shelter and a cabin area with thirteen rustic camping cabins with no running water. This area was designed for fisherman and youth groups. The cabins were later taken down since the area could not be closed at night because the county road passed through it. The Bond CCC Boys also worked extensively on state forest improvements and forest fire suppression.

They may have also constructed the Whiskey Hollow ski slope, which is a challenging serpentine path that propels skiers down from the top of Meadow Mountain. The CCC attempted to advance skiing by creating opportunities for the sport in Garrett County. They did create a small following at New Germany, but the effort was way ahead of its time. The limited roads from big cities, unpredictable warming weather patterns, and the depressed economy had to be overcome before skiing could be a money making venture.

**S 51 Camp Active, Potomac
State Forest 304th
Company, CCC**

The Potomac State Forest was

started in 1931 with the purchase of land by the Federal Land Utilization program that was set up to help struggling land owners whose farms and businesses were not successful and needed to get a fresh start. The lands were turned over to a state or federal conservation agency who would reforest them. Many of these purchases were along waterways with the plan of controlling soil erosion and improving water quality. The Potomac River is quite alpine in appearance at Potomac State Forest with white foamy cascades bordered with a mixed pine, hemlock, oak and Maple forest. It is strikingly beautiful in every season of the year.

The 304th Company CCC was established May 22, 1933. The state forest was under the capable supervision of M. Carlton Lohr, the resident forest warden. Carl, a native from a Garrett County farm family, was a planner and a capable administrator who worked well with his US Army counterparts, and together they created a model State Forest Demonstration Area with a small primitive camping area and a day use area for picnicking. However, reforestation of the Potomac River watershed was the main objective. The one unique facility that the CCC boys constructed was a large log house to serve as the forest headquarters and forest superintendent's home. The house had a large wide front porch that was the site of many meetings of visiting groups who studied forestry practices. Mrs. Ruth Lohr was the gracious hostess, who enjoyed

providing refreshments to the many groups of frequent visitors.

First Lieutenant D.W. Santelle, 3rd Cavalry, was company commander. Mr. Lohr and Lieutenant Santelle both agreed when they said, "The men have worked well. Brown backs and big appetites testify to that. The morale is excellent; the willingness of the men is very gratifying. All of them seem to feel that the phrase 'the dignity of labor' has real meaning. And the results have been splendid." As FDR said, "...every boy should have the opportunity to work for six months in the woods. This was the happiest of the New Deal programs, for it simultaneously rehabilitated the land and men."

Acknowledgments

The following publications were researched for this article:

(1) *Recollections of New Germany during the CCC and Post-CCC Era As I Remember It*, William J. Martin, October 31, 1986

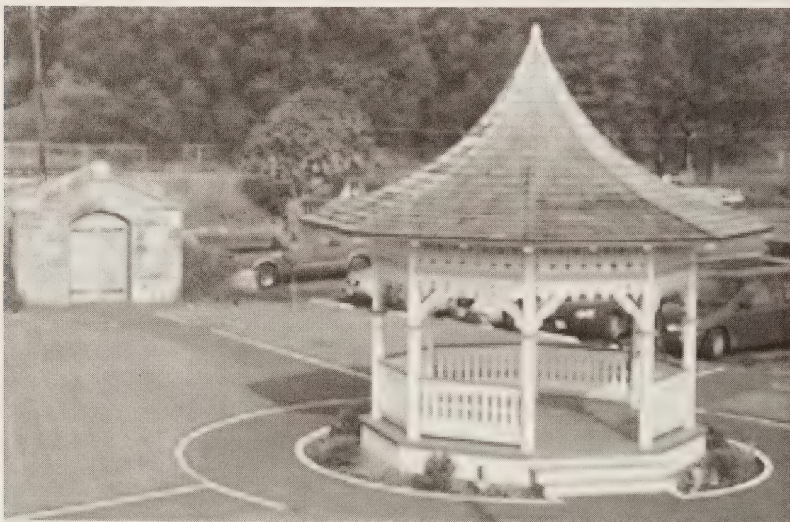
(2) *The Quiet Crisis*, Stewart L. Udall, November, 1963

(3) *The Tree Army*, Stan Cohen, June 1980

**The editor invites
CCC veterans to
share personal
memories of the
program for future
issues of
The Glades Star.**



A portion of the concert audience. Mrs. Mary Jones, the museum's first curator, is front-row-center in the light outfit.



The restored original Deer Park Hotel gazebo was added to the museum's Dailey Park in 1999.

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

ISSN: 0431-915X

-- Published By --
THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 10, NO. 8

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER 2004



The cupola is lifted into position atop the Garrett County Historical Society Museum, October 11, 2004.



The cupola in place after all the work was finished.

Deer Park Hotel Cupola

On Monday, October 11, it was finally completed; the cupola for the Deer Park Hotel facsimile built on the side of the Historical Society Museum was lifted into place on top of the facsimile. The rest of the facsimile was completed three years ago, in 2001. One hundred thirty years ago, a cupola was one of the crowning design features of the original Deer Park Hotel.

As an architectural item, the cupola has a long history that dates back to Roman times. Its use gradually spread across Europe during the centuries; much later it eventually came to America where it was very popular during the late 1700s and 1800s and kept its prominent position until the small tower of the Victorian age made its appearance.

As the reader might guess, the cupola on the Deer Park Hotel had an interesting history.

Located on top of the central building of the hotel complex, it was reached by a stairway from the top floor. From inside the cupola a person could gaze over the grounds of the hotel, see the houses in Deer Park town and the farm land adjoining the hotel grounds. Undoubtedly, the cupola was graced with the presence of a few of the U.S. presidents who visited there in the summertime to get away from the heat of Washington.

Thus, it was only proper that the Deer Park Hotel cupola should be remembered by the Garrett County Historical Society. In the design of the hotel facsimile on the side of the museum building in Oakland, the cupola was reduced to a scale model from photographs of the hotel when it was still in existence. However, planning the cupola and completion of the project

Continued on Page 240

Web Site Information

Web page with historical items:

www.deepcreektimes.com

The Republican Newspaper:

www.therepublicannews.com

Chamber of Commerce:

www.garrettchamber.com

Spruce Forest Events:

Tmorgan@spruceforest.org

Society Museum in Oakland,

phone: 301-334-3226.

Address For Donations & Memorials

Friends and members of the Society who wish to contribute to the Museum Fund as a donation or a memorial are asked to send them to:

Kenneth Hardesty

Corresponding Secretary

P.O. Box 28

Oakland, MD 21550

Do You know...

what Meshack Browning, best known for his autobiography *Forty Years of the Life of a Hunter*, accomplished besides hunting?

A literate man who subscribed to three newspapers, he owned a grist mill at Sang Run and was well-known as a surveying guide in Annapolis. In 1824 he served a party that included Secretary of War John C. Calhoun. A case in the museum holds his hunting memorabilia.

POST SCRIPT TO DEER PARK CUPOLA STORY

Placement of the Deer Park Hotel model cupola was the end of one of the largest projects that the Historical Society has ever undertaken. The project began with the Hotel facsimile on the side of the Museum building and concluded with the placement of the model of the cupola. Many items were donated from start to finish; unexpectedly, the final donation, whose cost is unknown nor can it be calculated, was made by Ted Wolf of the Ted Wolf Construction Company. He donated all the time and labor involved in the construction of the cupola.

And so as a "Post Script" to the story above, and on behalf of the Historical Society, we say, "Thank You" to Ted Wolf for this unexpected donation of the time and labor to build the cupola.

Museum Hours

The Museum's regular hours, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Saturday, will continue through December, holidays excepted. The Museum will be closed for interior renovation January and February, although anyone doing genealogical research may access museum files by appointment.

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GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 2003-2004

President Robert Boal
1st Vice President James Ashby
2nd Vice President Paul Shogren
Treasurer Kevin Callis
Secretary Alice Eary
Asst. Sec'y. Edith Brock
Corre. Sec'y. Kenneth Hardesty
Curator Gretchen Shaffer
Asst. Curator Eleanor Callis
Building Mgr. George Ferguson

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EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor Jack Regentin
Cir. Manager Joseph Connors

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, Md. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

PRINTED by the Sincell Publishing Co., Inc., Oakland, Maryland. FOR SALE by the secretary and at the Ruth Enlow Library. Single copy \$3.75

MEMBERSHIP: Annual membership fee is \$15.00; life membership \$250.00. The four issues of this quarterly bulletin, *THE GLADES STAR*, are included with each membership.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

Continued from Page 238

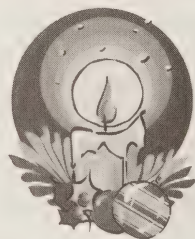
took time to accomplish.

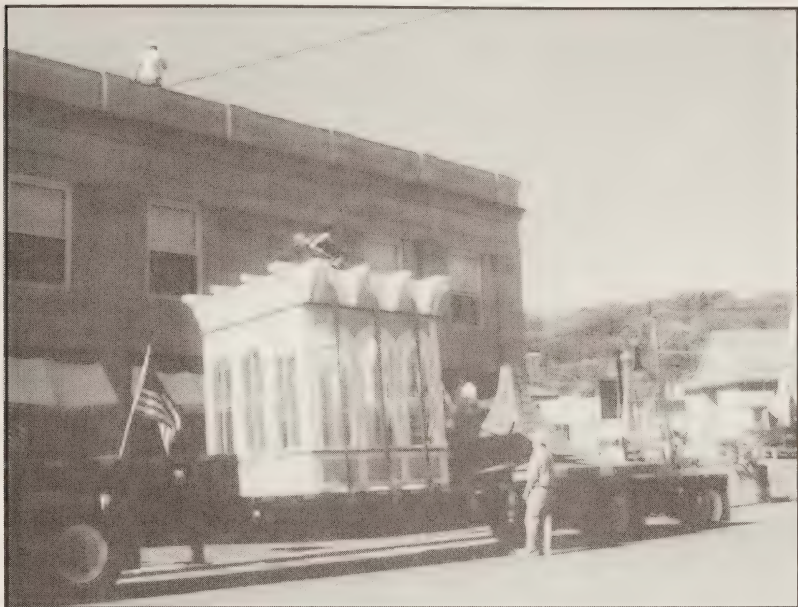
The design was produced by the combined efforts of Ted Wolf, Troy Gnegy and Steve Gnegy. It was built by Ted Wolf at Ted Wolf Construction facilities located in the former B & L plant in Mtn. Lake Park. After being completed, the cupola was allowed to stand out in the weather for several months before it was painted by Rebecca Skidmore. Frankie Lewis, Jr., built the structural base for the cupola, and it was lifted into place by Welding Rod Inc. George Scheffel was very active in the project including designing the cupola to receive a building brace to keep the windows from being shattered during the installation process. The top of the cupola was a detached structure, and George Scheffel designed the metal straps to hold it onto the rest of the cupola.

Robert Shaffer of the Historical Society managed the entire project and was assisted by Museum building manager Junior Ferguson.

The structure stands in memory of Jim and Gladys "Happy" Nordeck of Oakland, who were members of the Historical Society.

Now, with the cupola in place, people will be able to realize the grandeur of the old Deer Park Hotel.





Cupola arrives at the Historical Society Museum.



The lightning rod was on the original Deer Park Hotel cupola.

Latest donations to the Garrett County Historical
Museum Fund from July 31, 2004, to November 4, 2004.
(Members are asked to note the beginning
and ending dates for the listings.)

Memorials

Joseph Battista

by Robert and Leanna Boal

Howard Boltz

by Sons of the American Revolution

Little Meadows Chapter, MD

Jerry Browning

by Ken and Leona Hardesty

by Don and Naomi Wolf

Mr. and Mrs. Maxson Collins

by Jacquelyn L. Shirer

Carol Davis

by Albert and Carolyn Receveur

by Sue and William Schwarz

by Jane G. Fox

by Steven and Mary Lantz

by Ruth C. Porter

Kazuko Hamill

by Thomas and Despina Jones

by Cindy Ringler

by Bob and Gretchen Shaffer

by Mary Virginia Jones

by Nancy L. Helbig

by Margaret Germain

Judge Lewis R. Jones

by Ruth C. Porter

by Sue and William Schwarz

by Mary V. Jones (For the elevator fund)

by Steven and Mary Lantz

Haseleah Snyder Kahl

by Ken and Leona Hardesty

Forrest Sanders

by Ken and Leona Hardesty

James Austin Sanders

by Ken and Leona Hardesty

Helen Schlossnagle

by Arnold Korab

June Fratz Wilt

by Wayne and Judy Wilt

Corrections to the memorials listed in the
September issue of *The Glades Star*

Carol Davis

by Dave and Lisa Baker

by Frances Meese

by Bob and Gretchen Shaffer

by her beloved husband, Burt

by Rita Liller Dodd

by Mary Jones

Judge Lewis R. Jones

by Frances Meese

Ted Lascaris

by Mary Jones

Donations

Gary and Luanne Ruddell

Dr. Michael L. Wolfe

Bonnie Fitzwater

Helen M. Harper

Terry and Kathy Helbig

Mabel Thompson

Rotary Club of Oakland

Fred Thayer

Frank J. Lewis Co. (Materials and Labor for Museum
Cupola)

Gnegy's Painting (Labor for Museum Cupola)

Oakland - Mtn. Lake Park Lions Club

Sheldon and Carol Dearden

Kathryn W. Gonder

Ted Wolf Construction Co. (Labor for Museum Cupola)

The Republican

Troy Gnegy

George Scheffel

The Welding Rod

WKHJ

B & G Lumber

**GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT
MAY 31, 2003, TO MAY 31, 2004**

BALANCE: CHECKING ACCOUNT MAY 31, 2003	\$3,122.41
RECEIPTS	\$85,083.60
SUBTOTAL	\$88,206.01

DISBURSEMENTS	\$84,584.87
NET BALANCE AS OF: MAY 31, 2004	\$3,621.14

BALANCE: SAVINGS ACCOUNT MAY 31, 2003	\$38,322.90
RECEIPTS (PLUS INTEREST)	\$6,022.77
SUBTOTAL	\$44,345.67

DISBURSEMENTS	\$19,082.98
NET BALANCE AS OF: MAY 31, 2004	\$25,262.69

OTHER FUNDS ON DEPOSIT

C.D., FIRST UNITED BANK	\$1,000.00
TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT	\$ 29,883.83

MATTHEW W. NOVAK MEMORIAL - HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP FUND
\$5,000 ACCOUNT ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 2003

TOTAL FUNDS ON DEPOSIT INCLUDING INTEREST	\$5,002.93
---	------------



RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,
KEVIN E. CALLIS
TREASURER



September Board Meeting



Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Elliott hosted the September meeting of the Garrett County Historical Society at their home on Backbone Mountain near Hoye Crest.



At its September meeting, members of the Society's board and spouses hiked to Hoye Crest, highest point in Maryland. The crest was named in memory of Captain Charles E. Hoye, founder of the Historical Society and an important figure in recording the county's history. Standing left to right are: Bob Shaffer, Lawrence Sherwood, Paul Shogren, Bob Boal, Eleanor Callis, Alice Eary, Leanna Boal, Jack Regentin, and Gretchen Shaffer (kneeling).

Grantsville Community Museum Fundraiser



In preparation for its opening next spring, the Grantsville Community Museum, a branch of the Historical Society Museum in Oakland, raised \$1,200 at a fundraiser at the Grantsville Senior Citizens Center on October 29, 2004. Pictured left to right are: Gerry Beachy, Mayor of Grantsville; Alice Trauger, Museum Curator; and Maxine Broadwater, Museum Committee member.



Entertaining at the fundraiser was the Windy Ridge Quartet. Left to right they are: Olen Beitzel, Ron Beitzel, Steve Yeash, and Don Beitzel.



Now a community museum and meeting place, the newly renovated ticket office of the Bashford Amphitheater is all that remains of Mountain Lake Park's grand Chautauqua events of yesteryear.

A Test of Time

by Lauren Jolles

Nestled in the town of Mountain Lake Park, the Bashford Amphitheater's ticket office stands proud as a true test of time. With its quaint exterior, the building is truly a warm welcome to all who visit it. In its time it served the crowds of people who swamped its windows to buy season tickets to the amphitheater building behind it.

Of course, the ticket office was not as outstanding as it is now; it was dominated by the 5,000 seat amphitheater that it served. It was crowded inside, with a partition which separated the build-

ing into two offices. When the renovators began to refurbish the building, they faced two large items among the many things that had to be done. The partition had to be removed, and the dirt floor had to be covered with a good hardwood floor.

"When you go to save historic buildings," said Mrs. Wooddell, a partner on the renovation team, "you have to think what it can be used for in the future." Much like the Oakland Train Station, the Ticket Office is now used for a community museum, displaying items of local history with pride.



The Mountain Lake Park Ticket Office and Amphitheater as they appeared early in the 20th century.



The Mountain Lake Park Association sign being placed on the ticket office.

Many of the items are associated with the Amphitheater, whose performance season ran from Memorial Day to Labor Day.

The Chautauqua program of the Mountain Lake Park Association strived to present programs which entertained and educated families after the manner of a summer school and also supplied a means to get away from busy city life. Some of the well known speakers in the amphitheater during the summer programs were Mark Twain, Billy Sunday, Pearson Hobson, and President William Howard

Taft.

The old ticket office which once was somewhat of a utilitarian building for the Association has now been turned into a gem of a building for Mountain Lake Park to display its history.

"America likes to tear down old buildings," said Mrs. Wooddell sadly, "however, thanks to all the helping hands who worked to refurbish the ticket office, hopefully *this* building will stand the test of time and continue to be a proud tribute to the history of Mountain Lake Park."



Sheriff Paul Richard "Dick" Sanders presents the annual Sons of the American Revolution Law Enforcement Award to Captain Larry Gnegy of the Garrett County Sheriff's Office on September 19, 2004. In his presentation speech, Sheriff Sanders cited Captain Gnegy for his many years of service in the Sheriff's Office. SAR Little Meadows Chapter president Paul R. Shockey and Garrett County Commissioner Ernie Gregg participated with Sheriff Sanders in the award ceremony. Left to right: Commissioner Gregg, Captain Gnegy, Sheriff Sanders, President Shockey.

Garrett County, Republican Yesterday And Today

by Jo Donaldson

With Garrett County's record of voting Republican, it was no surprise George W. Bush easily won in the county this November with 8,431 votes. While the state went with John Kerry, he received only 2,952 votes in Garrett County. George W. Bush also took all the county districts in 2000, winning with 7,514 votes to Al Gore's 2,872 votes. In 1996, when Bill Clinton took the election and had a 54 percent majority in Maryland, Garrett County residents gave 5,400 votes to Dole, 1,008 to Ross Perot and 3,122 to Clinton. Even during his first presidential election in 1992, Clinton received only 2,856 votes in Garrett County, compared to 5,714 for George Bush. In 1988, Michael Dukakis received 2,557 votes to George Bush's 6,665.

Although not always on the winning side, Garrett County consistently votes Republican. The reason goes back deep into the county's history, at least back to the Civil War, according to local historian Jack Caruthers. "Many area men were Union soldiers. Almost every able bodied man went off to war and most voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1864." The Republican party was new then. When the veterans came home they continued to vote Republican and their descendants continued the tradition. Commissioner David Beard, a Republican and retired teacher, agrees the strong Republicanism of the county. The county was established in 1872, only seven years

after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. "This was a time when emotions were still very high," he said. "Most people in the area really identified with the martyred President."

Local historian John Grant said Garrett County became even more Republican as a form of protest when it separated from Allegany County. Unhappy with the government located in Cumberland and protesting the lack of representation, a committee petitioned the Maryland General Assembly to divide Allegany and form a new county. With its new status in 1872 as an independent county, Garrett residents wanted their own identity and most saw themselves as Republicans, said Grant. "This was an assertion of independence when Garrett County separated from Allegany County, which was Democratic." The fair treatment of people who worked for the lumber companies had a lot to do with it, as well as the fact that farmers are often very independent.

The county had two primary newspapers in the early years. *The Republican*, and *The Mountain Democrat*. *The Republican* is still publishing, but the rival *Mountain Democrat* did not have as large a circulation and closed after World War II. Both were very similar in the way they covered the news, said Grant, but had different editorial opinions. In 1887, *The Mountain Democrat* editorials endorsed the Democratic slate in edition after

edition, and urged Democrats to vote the party straight. An article after the election said that only one Democrat won in the county election, Nov 8, 1887. "The official vote of Garrett County elected the entire Republican ticket, except for Captain E. M. Friend, a Democrat in the Legislature." The Republican state ticket carried the county by an average margin of a little over 200. In the Nov. 12, 1887, issue, *The Republican* read, "We have great cause for rejoicing over the splendid victory in Garrett County." Allegany County voted for Democrats. Those differences still exist today.

Republican party leader Brenda Butscher is pleased with the support the county gives to Republican candidates. It is easier for the rural, more conservative nature of voters to identify with the goals and accomplishments of Republicans. The county has always been a farming community. Farming is a small business and small businesses almost always were attracted to the Republican Party, said Beard. Most students stay with the party of their parents, he said. Tradition is strong in politics. With so many Republicans, the students also have a lot of peer support.

Longtime Democrat George Brady said the Democrats used to be strong in the coal mining areas, but most farmers were Republicans. Brady remembers his father hauling people in cars to vote. It didn't matter if they were Democrat or Republican. "What makes this country great is that people have a choice," said Democratic Club President Betty Pritt. She encourages

people to get out and vote regardless of their party. Apathy is what is dangerous, she said. Farmers often are more conservative, said Pritt, plus many who came through the Depression learned to save and conserve and are reluctant to change. Few Democratic candidates in the county were successful in being elected to higher office. B.I. Gonder, a Senator in the 1930s was an exception, said Grant. More Democrats are elected to local town offices. Brady remembers when one couple visiting the county asked to take pictures of the Democratic Headquarters. "They wanted to show people there were Democrats in Garrett County," he said. Doris Goldsborough, also active in Democratic politics for years along with her late husband, is pleased to see the ratio changing slightly. She and her husband became more involved in the 1980s when Clint Englander helped revitalize the party. "Years ago you didn't have many Democrats, but the party has gradually grown," she said. The local party even has its own website now. However, a bumper sticker appearing on some local cars shows that things have not changed much. The bumper sticker reads, "It takes guts to be a Democrat in Garrett County."

More than 1,000 people registered to vote between May 2004 and the end of October. The registrations were two Republicans for each Democrat. With 70 percent of registered voters turning out for the recent election and most voting Republican, it doesn't look like things will be changing anytime soon.

Mountain Democrat.

VOL. XXX.

OAKLAND GARRETT COUNTY, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1977

NUMBER 39

CIRCUIT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Questionnaires Being Prepared By

COUNTY BOYS' CLUB

RED CROSS TAG DAY

THOSE WHO HAVE DEPARTED

ONLY HALF SIZE PAPER THIS WEEK.

The
Mountaineer
1977-1978

THE MOUNTAIN DEMOCRAT NEWS

An
Independent
Democratic
Newspaper

ONE OF MARYLAND'S OLDEST NEWSPAPERS . . . ESTABLISHED 1878

OF THE 7th, NUMBER 50

OAKLAND, MD. DECEMBER 17, 1953.

PHONE 2-3456

by Melodee Hill

Obituary

"*The Mountain Democrat* died today at the age of 75 years. It was born in Oakland, Maryland in 1878, the brainchild of Moses R. Hamill and John J. Smith. About fifty years ago it was adopted by Charles A. Deffinbaugh.

"The deceased spent its entire life in Oakland. It has been in ill health for several years, never having completely recovered from a three year suspension during World War II.

"Survivors are it's [sic] foster child, the Oakland Printing Company, and a step brother the *Oakland Republican*. Close relatives that died in infancy were the *Garrett Journal*, *Glades Star* and a few other short lived publications.

"It leaves to mourn the publishers Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Deffinbaugh, all of their relatives and a few of their friends.

"Interment will be in *The Democrat's* own morgue."

This is the somewhat bitter, tongue-in-cheek article that appeared in the final edition of *The Mountain Democrat News* pub-

lished on December 17, 1953, by its owner/editors T. O. and Evaline Deffinbaugh.

As mentioned in the article, *The Democrat*, one of Oakland's first newspapers, was established by Moses R. Hamill and John J. Smith on February 2, 1878. This was probably in response to growing political interest in Garrett County which had prompted Captain James A. Hayden to begin publishing the *Oakland Republican* newspaper less than a year earlier in 1877.

In the Saturday, January 26, 1878, issue of *The Republican*, Hayden had this to say about *The Democrat*: "Messrs. J. J. Smith and M. R. Hamill, of Oakland, will commence the publication of a Democratic paper, in Oakland, next week, under the above title. They are well-informed and energetic young men, and they will no doubt succeed, if the Democracy of Garrett can support two papers, which we think very doubtful."

Shortly after their partnership in *The Democrat* began, Moses Hamill sold his share of the newspaper, on April 20, 1878, to John Smith, who published the newspaper until his death in 1881. According to *History of*

Continued on Page 257



\$2.50

COUPON

\$2.50 toward the purchase of
Brown's Miscellaneous Writings, by Jacob
Brown of Cumberland.

First published in 1896, the book is full of
informative, often amusing, articles about
people, places, and things in Garrett and
Allegany counties during the period from
1880 to 1895.



A string of antique vehicles carried the Historical Society's colors in the 2004 Autumn Glory Parade. Shown in the photographs (P. 254 top) are a Model A Ford Panel Wagon owned by Gene and Lillian Elliott; a Model A Ford Touring Car owned by Cliff DeWitt; and (P. 254 bottom) the 1873 horse-drawn Deer Park Hotel Omnibus owned by Rich and Marylou Rohrbaugh. Not shown is the Model A Ford Roadster owned by Dave Friend and Jane Golliday, which led the Society's entries.

This page, top photo. Performing at this gala celebration on August 28, 2004 (*Glades Star*, September 2004), were The Mountaintop Dixieland Jazz Band directed by Larry Perez and bottom, The Crellin Quartet. Left to right: Cliff DeWitt (on piano), Tim Miller, Dave Martin, Lloyd Decker, and Bob DeWitt.

Continued from Page 252

Western Maryland by J. Thomas Scharf, A. M. Smith, who was born in 1839, "...was an able writer and a genial gentleman." Smith's widow, M.E. (Groshon) Smith continued publication of the paper until October 22, 1881.

Soon after the death of Smith, *The Democrat* was sold to Reverend C.B. Ludwig of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania and then to J. M. Litzinger. During Litzinger's tenure as proprietor of the paper, a terrible fire raged through the buildings on the South side of Second Street in downtown Oakland on Tuesday, July 12, 1898. Several buildings were completely destroyed and many businesses, including *The Democrat*, were left "homeless".

A news report in the Thursday, July 14 issue of *The Republican* contained among others, a listing of the losses and insurance for *The Democrat* as follows: *Democrat* building, \$1,500; insurance \$1,200 and *Democrat* office, machinery, type and books, \$3,500; no insurance. That same issue contained "A Card to the Public", an explanation and appeal from J. M. Litzinger, "...*The Mountain Democrat* office, with its entire contents, was completely destroyed- building, presses, type and all. We have already opened negotiations for a new plant, which we hope to have in operation in the course of a few weeks. In the meantime, through the extreme kindness of Mr. B. H. Sincell, editor of *The Republican*, we have secured temporary quarters at *The Republican* office, where we shall be glad to see all our friends and

patrons."

Litzinger goes on to request that "...those of our patrons knowing themselves to be indebted to us are urgently requested to come forward and settle what they think or know they owe us, so as to make the heavy burden we are called upon to bear as light as possible..." Mr. Litzinger was proprietor of the newspaper, "...risen phenix-like from its ashes..." for almost two more years.

In 1900 the newspaper was purchased by Oakland's Postmaster, Charles A. Deffinbaugh, who became the owner and editor. He was assisted with publishing the newspaper by Reverend L.A. Rudisill of Mountain Lake Park. The masthead from an issue published in 1925 lists Deffinbaugh as the proprietor and Rudisill as the editor. Deffinbaugh continued publication of *The Mountain Democrat News* until his death in 1926, when publication of the paper was carried on by his son, Thornton.

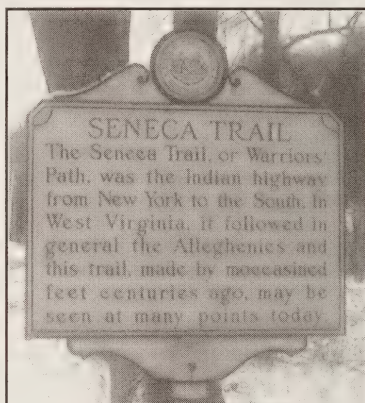
Thornton Deffinbaugh enlisted the aid of his cousin, William O. Davis, as managing editor and together they published *The Mountain Democrat News* until 1943 when Thornton entered the army during World War II. Publication was suspended and the offices were closed until Deffinbaugh returned in 1946.

When the offices were reopened for general publishing business in June of 1946, Wilbur W. Close was the editor and Mrs. Thornton Deffinbaugh was added to the staff. In May of 1947, *The Mountain Democrat*

News was being published every Thursday morning at the single copy price of 5 cents. A yearly subscription cost \$1.50, payable in advance.

However, after almost fifty years of ownership by the Deffinbaughs, family sentiment was the only thing keeping the business open. The three-year hiatus had hurt the newspaper. The rising postwar costs of labor, machinery, repairs and newsprint taxes forced the Deffinbaughs to cease publication of *The Mountain Democrat News* while continuing the operation of their commercial printing company, Oakland Printing Company. The final issue of the paper on Thursday, December 17, 1953, contained a farewell written by Felix G. Robinson, "The mortality rate for local weeklies is increasing at a rapid pace...The short end of what could be a long tale is that private enterprise endowed with character, initiative, faith, competence and courage is no match for the monstrous impersonal forces of technology, economic procedure and the unpredictable flux of mass-mindedness."

The following week, Donald R. Sincell, managing editor and George H. Hanst, editor of *The Republican* newspaper, had this to say about the demise of their rival, "...the death of the 75-year old *Mountain Democrat News* is a tragedy...competition invites comparison, it is a guarantee against suppression of news and it assures a coverage of both sides of a question when there is a controversy...Competition makes better newspapers."



A historic marker on the Seneca Trail in West Virginia.

The Seneca Trail in West Virginia The First Footpaths

by Carolyn White

The roads of an area are an index to its culture and civilization. The status of any people, historic or contemporary may be determined by knowledge of its means of intercommunication. Many roads in West Virginia began as footpaths known as the Seneca Trail or "Warriors Path." The unique geography of the area renders it probable that the path followed low points in the valleys and gaps between mountain ridges, which offered the route of least resistance. In addition, game and fresh water were plentiful, and the thick woods and many caverns provided shelter. Indians had great skill in navigating through unbroken forest and had established a network of footpaths, marking them with only the blazes made by a stone tomahawk.

When Europeans arrived in West Virginia, it was an almost



A section of the Seneca Trail on Hoop Pole Ridge near Oakland much as it might have appeared when moccasined feet trod it.

uninhabited land. A clan of Shawnees lived along the South Branch of the Potomac and a few of the Tuscarora tribe of the Iroquois Nation lived in the Berkeley Springs area. It had not always been that way, however. The Iroquois Confederacy was the largest and most powerful claimant of the territory now known as West Virginia, the claim growing out of conquest of earlier inhabitants. The respect and fear that the Iroquois commanded from other Indians, as well as from Europeans, reinforced this claim.

In the mid-17th century the Iroquois launched a series of wars against other Indians that affected nearly all tribes in the eastern part of North America. An area that included parts of West Virginia was home territory of the Seneca, the largest and strongest of the Iroquois tribes. The Iroquois claimed the right to dispose of most of West Virginia territory and sold it to the state of Virginia by the Treaty of Lancaster in 1744.

The Seneca Trail originates in New York and winds south along the rivers, especially the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania. One portion enters West Virginia from the northwest, crossing from the valley of the Cheat River east of Kingwood and then through Rowlesburg and on to Parsons and Elkins over Pleasant Run to Leading Creek (currently Route 219). A section of the Trail enters West Virginia from Garrett County, Maryland. It enters the county from Pennsylvania near Grantsville and follows Route 219 over much of

its length to a point on U.S. Route 50 where the highway crosses into West Virginia to join the trail network there. From Elkins the Trail continues south along the Tygart River through Beverly. The route east from Parsons would logically have followed Dry Fork Run through Hendricks (Route 72) to Red Creek through the towns of Dry Fork and Harman (Route 32) and on to Horse Camp Run (Route 33) over Alleghany Mountain, across the Eastern Continental Divide and descending to Seneca Rocks, Smoke Hole Caverns and the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac River. To continue east to the ocean, the trail goes south in the valley on the east side of Alleghany Mountain (Route 28) then through Judy Gap and east across North Fork Mountain to cross the Potomac at Franklin and into Virginia.

Many of West Virginia's roads follow the general courses of Indian trails, some noted by Historic Markers. Early European settlers used the trails, but nearly a century passed after settlement before permanent roads were constructed along these routes.

Happy Holidays!



Famous Residents And Visitors To Garrett County, MD

by Clifford DeWitt

U. S. Presidents (or later became President):

George Washington

Lt. Col. – Camped at Little Meadows (nr. Grantsville) during expedition against French – 1754.

Journey to the Ohio – 1770.

General – Traveled Braddock road to “inspect his lands in the west” and returned by McCullough’s Path. Stayed at the home of Charles Friend near Oakland – Sept. 26, 1784.

Grover Cleveland

After a White House wedding to Frances Folsom, the couple honeymooned at Deer Park in June 1886.

William Howard Taft

Spoke at the 5000 seat Bashford Amphitheater in Mtn. Lake Park in August 1911.

Benjamin Harrison

He and his wife visited Deer Park for two weeks in 1887 and visited again in 1889.

William McKinley

Made an appearance at Deer Park Hotel during his campaign for the U.S. Presidency.

Ulysses S. Grant

Vacationed at Deer Park in 1883.

Andrew Jackson

Traveled National Road on way to Washington D.C. – 1829.

William Henry Harrison

Traveled National Road on way to Washington D.C. – 1841.

James K. Polk

Traveled National Road on way to Washington D.C. – 1845.

Zachary Taylor

Traveled National Road on way to Washington D.C. – 1849.

Vice President Daniel Quayle

Vacationed here in early 1990s.

Confederate President

Jefferson Davis

He and his family visited Oakland for a few weeks in 1859 when a U.S. Senator from Mississippi just two years before he became President of the Confederate States of America. Was treated here by Dr. J. Lee McComas for a health problem of which he was cured!

Military:

Civil War General Benjamin F. Kelley

Home at Swan Meadow, south of Oakland. Used this 600 acre farm for rehabilitation of broken down Army horses. Died here in 1891 and buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Civil War General George Crook

Home at Oakland’s “Crook’s Crest.” Famed Indian fighter. Funeral at Oakland in 1890 and first buried at Oakland Cemetery; later re-interred at Arlington National Cemetery.

Civil War General Lew Wallace

Author of “Ben Hur.” Stayed at Oakland’s Glades Hotel and worked on the novel while here.

Civil War General William Tecumseh Sherman

Vacationed at Deer Park in

late 1870s.

Confederate General John B. Gordon

Corps commander under Gen. Robert E. Lee, spoke at the Grand Army Days commemoration at Mtn. Lake Park after the Civil War.

Confederate General William E. Jones

Led raid into Garrett County during Civil War in April 1863.

Confederate Capt. John Hanson McNeil

Led raid at Bloomington during the Civil War on May 6, 1864.

British General Edward Braddock

His army, built Braddock's road through Garrett County in 1755 over which they marched to engage the French and Indians at Ft. Duquesne (Pittsburgh).

Other:

Alexander Graham Bell

Inventor of telephone, spent a few weeks in 1883 at Oakland Hotel. While here he directed the first telephone hookup in Garrett County between the Oakland and Deer Park Hotels.

Henry Ford

Inventor of Ford automobiles and founder of Ford Motor Co. camped at Swallow Falls in 1918 and 1921.

Thomas Edison

Inventor of the electric light, camped at Swallow Falls in 1918 and 1921.

Harvey Firestone

Founder of Firestone Tire Co. camped at Swallow Falls in 1918 and 1921.

John Burroughs

Famed naturalist/writer camped at Swallow Falls in 1918.

William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody

Served as a pall bearer at the funeral of Gen. George Crook in Oakland – 1890.

Archbishop James Gibbons

Was vacationing at Deer Park in the summer of 1886 when he was notified by the Pope that he was elevated to the office of Cardinal.

Thomas Lincoln

Cousin of President Abraham Lincoln spent summers at Backbone Mountain for health reasons and is interred there.

Rev. Billy Sunday

Famed evangelist spoke at the 5000 seat Bashford Amphitheater in Mtn. Lake Park.

William Jennings Bryan

Noted orator and presidential candidate spoke at the 5000 seat Bashford Amphitheater in Mtn. Lake Park.

John Work Garrett

Garrett County's namesake. President of the B&O Railroad during the Civil War. Friend of Pres. Lincoln. He had a large summer home at Deer Park where he died on September 26, 1884.

Dr. Jonas Salk

Developer of Salk Polio vaccine owned a cottage at Deep Creek Lake.

Albert Einstein

Vacationed at Deep Creek Lake in 1946 and again in the 1950s.

Hon. Francis Thomas (Governor of Maryland – 1842)

Built a home at Frankville (nr. Swanton) where he raised alpaca sheep. Killed when hit by a train Jan. 22, 1876.

Hon. Frank Brown (Governor of Maryland)

Visited Deer Park Hotel.

Indian Chief Two Gun White Calf

Traveled to Oakland on Iron Horse Fair Train in 1927. His likeness was used by the artist on the Indian Head Nickel.

Capt. Meriwether Lewis

Member of the Lewis & Clark expedition traveled through Garrett County in 1803 on his way to meet with Clark at Pittsburgh.

Dr. James McHenry

Baltimore's Fort McHenry named for him. He was Secretary of War under Pres. George Washington and Pres. John Adams. He had a large tract of land and a home at McHenry (Deep Creek).

Daniel Boone

Traveled the Braddock Road in Garrett County.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt

Wife of President Theodore Roosevelt and her son visited McHenry in 1902.

Eleanor Roosevelt

Wife of President Franklin D. Roosevelt caught train in Oakland on her visits to the Depression era model town of Arthurdale, W.Va., in which she was involved.

Countess Esterhazy of Austria

Visited the Deer Park Hotel.

Capt. Adrian C. Anson and his Chicago White Stockings baseball team (predecessor of the Chicago Cubs)

Visited the Deer Park Hotel.

Sen. Henry Gassaway Davis (W. Va.)

Friend of Pres. Grover Cleveland. Owned a home at Deer Park and extensive acreage in Garrett County.

Family of Francis Scott Key (Writer of National Anthem)

Mrs. Key was a visitor at Glades Hotel in Oakland. Her children and grandchildren established a home on Alder Street in Oakland and visited many years.

Elvis Presley

Famed Rock & Roll star stopped on Rt. 40 near Grantsville and ate at Robeson's Restaurant around 1956-57.

(Above list compiled by Clifford C. DeWitt from information gathered from *The Glades Star*, Volumes One through Nine; *Garrett County - A History Of Maryland's Tableland* by Stephen Schlosnagle and the Garrett County Bicentennial Committee; *Hoyes Pioneer Families*, by Charles Hoye; and *Deer Park, Then And Now* published by the Garrett County Historical Society).





Volunteers at work on the Friendsville "Dig."

Friendsville Archaeological "Dig"

by John A. Grant

Builders of Interstate Highway 68 (formerly 48) were pushing the new highway across western Maryland, and the highway plans called for bridges over the Youghiogheny River at Friendsville and access roads into town. All along the new highway's route there was a flurry of activity to preserve items of historical interest. In Friendsville it was to save as much evidence as possible of the Indian village that once existed there.

Thus, during the warm days of 1972 and 1973, a large group of volunteers helped professional archaeologists conduct the excavation called the "Friendsville Dig."

The Friendsville site had the potential of making a significant contribution to western Maryland and upper Ohio Valley archaeology. Professional interest in the site began when the late Frank R. Corliss persuaded a Carnegie Museum field party to make some preliminary field excavations along Riverside Drive in Friendsville in 1950. Indications uncovered from the field excavations pointed to occupation of that flat area of the town since the Prehistoric Indian Era. It had been occupied continuously from that time up to the mid-1700s. (Members of the Friend family purchased land from the Indians in this area in



The Friendsville "Dig" as it looks today.

1756.)

Ever since it was first reported by the Carnegie Museum field party, the site had been of interest to Friendsville residents and professional archaeologists. Some small stone items, arrowheads, drills and scrapers were found, and some of them are displayed in the Garrett County Historical Museum in Oakland. The proposed construction of the new highway bridges across the same area brought new interest in the archaeological site. It was one of the few wide floodplains on the Youghiogheny River where Indians had lived during the summer months for several thousand years. Most of the professional archaeologists were interested in the "Late Woodlands Period" of Indian history since the Carnegie Museum field party had found limestone, shell and hematite Indian pottery there.

With the evidence from the field party's excavations, the

Garrett County Commissioners were persuaded to use a road grader to clear off a foot of topsoil where one particular bridge abutment of the new highway would be built. Publicity to recruit volunteers for a "dig" went out and work began in 1972; it was continued during 1973.

Volunteers quickly incorporated into their vocabularies the archaeological term "post mold," and were on the constant lookout for "post mold." It was the dark round mark left in the soil by rotting tree saplings that once supported the skins which made shelters for the Indians. The "post mold" indicated that a part of the Indian village once existed where the top soil had been removed. The volunteers also found that every shovel full of dirt they dug up had to be sifted across a screen; sometimes they were filled with flint arrowheads or pieces of pottery a thousand years old.

Today, nature has taken over

the site; it is once more covered with topsoil and a heavy growth of grass and small trees. Unless a person knew the history of the

site, he would never guess the scope of the Friendsville archaeology "dig" that took place there over thirty years ago.

1910 Garrett County Census Book Now Available For Purchase

A compilation of the Garrett County Census was recently released by the Youghiogheny Glades Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The 1910 United States Census was the 13th census in the nation's history, and DAR member Susan Webster copied and compiled the Garrett County book from old handwritten records. This spiral bound, 233-page book is indexed, and survivors of the Civil War living at the time the 1910 census was conducted are listed on the last page of the book.

Webster also compiled the 1890 *Garrett County Military Census* and the 1880 *Garrett County Census*, which was the first conducted after Garrett County became a separate

county.

The present publication is an ideal tool for genealogical research.

In the past, the Yough Glades DAR chapter has also published *Maryland's Garrett County Graves Volume II*, a culmination of several years of work copying grave markers and picking up where the previous volume ended. Included are newly found cemeteries and the large Nethken Hill cemeteries.

To purchase a copy of the 1910 *Garrett County Census* book, or for additional information, write to Mrs. Martha Kahl, 877 Fricks Crossing Road, Deer Park, MD 21550, or call her at 301-334-8603. Price of the book is \$25.00, \$1.25 tax, plus \$3.00 to cover handling and mailing.

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Stop in the museum store to look at our entire selection of books. We also have small items to tuck into your child's Christmas stocking.

*See the attached coupon worth \$2.50.

Dedication of the Garrett Memorial Church

Oakland, Maryland
by Lawrence Sherwood

In the museum at Lovely Lane United Methodist Church in Baltimore is the Rev. Henry Slicer's retained copy of a letter that he wrote to John W. Garrett, President of the B&O Railroad. Garrett had invited Slicer to accompany him to Oakland for the dedication of the Memorial Church on July 10, 1870. A copy of this letter was given to me years ago by the Rev. Edwin Schell. It is copied below without changes in spelling or punctuation.

Baltimore July 6th-/70

John W Garrett Esqr
Presdt of B&O RR-
My dear Sir.

I thereby acknowledge the rect of your polite note of the 5th in which you invite me to accompany yourself and others, on Saturday next to "Oakland," to witness the dedication of the Memorial Church at that place on Sabbath the 10th.

It would afford me sincere pleasure to be one of the party – not only on acct of the great regard which I had for your Brother, (which regard was strengthen'd by an acquaintance of nearly twenty years) – but also on account of the relations of "a House for God" to the cause of Truth, Piety & Morals – Where God is regularly and publicly worshiped and Evangelical Truth plainly and Zealously propagated by the living voice, the tone of morals and religion must necessarily be advanced in a community. It was

with this view doubtless that the Elders of the Jews coming to Jesus, and referring to the Roman Centurian (Luke Chap 7th V 5) said, "He is worthy – For He loveth our nation, and he hath built us a synagogue." – This was, in their Judgment, his highest commendation.

Buildings for the Public Worship of God, are a part of that great system of means which God has established to bring back to himself, (to Union and fellowship, with himself) our revolted race.

That the "Memorial Church" which you have caused to be erected, may greatly contribute to this result, is my earnest prayer.

I regret, that my engagements here for the 10th, utterly preclude the possibility of my compliance with an invitation, which I highly appreciate.

Very Truly Yr friend and
servant–

Henry Slicer

JOHN W. GARRETT (1820-1884) John W. Garrett, then President of the B&O, was the one for whom Garrett County was to be named in 1872. He not only built the Memorial Church (now St. Matthew's Episcopal Church), he also donated land for a school in Oakland. He played a large part in the development of Deer Park and Oakland as resort areas. He died at his summer cottage at Deer Park on September 26, 1884.

HENRY STOUFFER GARRETT (1818-1867) According to a family biographer, few personal facts survive about Henry, John's older brother and the one in whose memory the Memorial Church was built in 1868. Both brothers were leaders in the Baltimore firm of "Robert Garrett & Sons." As John became more and more involved with railroads the firm's business became Henry's focus. The brothers, like many others in Baltimore at the beginning of the Civil War, had Southern sympathies. John soon became an ardent supporter of the North; President Lincoln said that he was "the right arm of the Federal Government." Henry continued to be a Southern sympathizer throughout the War.

Henry "had developed an interest in the classics while in school and all through his life read Latin and Greek literature. He was an ardent nature lover and spent much of his leisure in what is now Garrett County in what was known as the Glades Region on farms named 'Milk and Honey' and 'Kindness.' He was active in the Associated Reformed Church of Baltimore and, according to its pastor, in the music of the church 'he was the life and soul.'" (Williams, page 46)

His health was never as strong as his father's or his brother's. According to a family memorandum (printed in *The Glades Star*, June 1949), "It was at Oakland, whither he was accustomed to resort to escape his annual visitation of the hay fever that he was smitten with the disease which has laid him low in death;

and whilst there he was planning to build a church at that place; and as I stood beside his dying bed he referred to his not having been able to carry out that desire of his heart." His brother John soon became the one to carry out his heart's desire after Henry's death on October 10, 1867. The Church, erected to the memory of Henry S. Garrett, was built of stone from the Cheat River region.

HENRY SLICER (1804-1874) The person who wrote the letter about the dedication of the Memorial Church was a Methodist minister for 52 years. He was pastor of various major Methodist Churches in Baltimore and Washington. He was Chaplain of the U. S. Senate for seven terms.

He was called the old "war horse" and was involved in religious and social debates. He attended eight General Conferences from 1812 to 1872; the General Conference establishes the law of the Methodist Church. He was heavily involved in debates about slavery and how Church law and Maryland law were in conflict on this issue. He wrote a very controversial book on Baptism "in answer to the Rev. W. F. Broaddus, of Virginia, and others"; this Broaddus is the man who is memorialized in the name of Alderson-Broaddus College, Philippi, West Virginia.

It is interesting to note that the Garretts and Henry Slicer are buried in the same cemetery, Green Mount Cemetery in Baltimore.

Continued on Page 272

The following is reprinted from the December 1977 issue of *The Glades Star* to add a bit of holiday spirit to this issue.

Childhood Memories of "Old" Oakland's Christmas Are Recalled

The following article appeared in *The Republican* in December of 1974 and was written by Eleanor G. Robey, White Plains, Maryland, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Glotfelty, Sr., who resided south of Oakland. Many folks have seen this area change in the past five or ten years, but when reading this article one really appreciates just how much change there has been. All the business and shops which Ms. Robey mentions are no longer in operation.

Today the whole world seems to be yearning "for the way we were," so, as one's preparation for a modern holiday season gets under way, the mind clicks back to the recollections. Of childhood Christmases past I think that many of my own fond memories of my Old Oakland Christmas may be enjoyed by other Republican readers.

As a country child in Garrett County, just after the turn of the century, the big trip "to town" prior to Christmas was most memorable. Days of work went into that occasion. Fat, beautifully dressed turkeys had been prepared for the customers and were in big shiny, zinc tubs setting in the running water of the Spring, in the milk house though, where the sparkling water kept them chilled and moist, but unfrozen. Fresh sausage, liver pudding and "pon hos" had been prepared in the nights after the hog

butcherings had been completed, and the white, firm lard settled in big crocks and jars, ready for weighing out. Slabs of fresh spareribs and rolls of roasting tenderloin of pork were also ready to take to customers, as were jars of fresh mince meat.

Finally the day came. It started early, about 5 a.m., when the sounds of many parents' voices mingled with the odor of fresh stovefire smoke, floated up stairs from the kitchen, as breakfast got under way by lamplight. Really, the anticipation of the day's excitement took away part of my appetite. Soon the big bob sled, with clean, fresh, fragrant straw in its bed, and the sleigh bells jingling on the horses, Sally and Lizzie pulled up to the back gate. Bliss Hahn was driving, and high in the back of the sled, sacks of fresh oats were piled to drop off at Alvey Kelley's Livery Stable. The big spring seat was near the front of the sled. My father and Mr. Hahn would ride there. Big laprobes and blankets were spread over the straw and warmed brick were put in as "foot warmers." All of the produce that was to go to market was loaded in the back of the sled. Last, Mama, my sister Margaret and I got into the sled behind the seat, snug in the robes. We stopped at The Little Red House where Mrs. Hahn and Bob, who was then a tiny child, joined us, and off we went. The sun was barely up

over Sollar's Woods, it was very cold and the snow was quite deep.

In about 20 minutes we reached Oakland, which at that time was reached by crossing the R.R. at Collins crossing, up the steep hill, at the road to Cranesville and into town.

First the grain was dropped off at The Livery Stable and then we picked up Aunt Mollie Gonder, and her box of delicious Christmas cakes that she always took to her girlhood friend, Mrs. Gilmor Hamill. As she visited and left her gift we took the produce ordered for the season by The Semmes and Gilmore Hamills and others. I recall that Semmes had a special building where his hams, turkeys, and other game were hung to age and to keep chilled. After several stops we picked up Aunt Mollie and back down town we went.

There were the stops at Mr. Townshend's and Mr. Creutzburg's stores. They smelled so good, and it was fun to watch the coffee grinders work, and to see Mr. Creutzburg, in his big white apron, cut the meats on his big, clean butcher block. We bought some groceries there and then climbed the tall steps to Townshend's. Then over to the Hart's dry good store, where Mr. Hart unrolled the good-smelling bolts of yard goods for measuring, and where another raft of amazing things made memories: the Victorian Thread cases, the bolts of laces, braids and the buttons were of unending wonder. Next there was a stop at Hyde's Jewelry, where the happy and affectionate welcome of Mrs. Hyde was a joyous interlude.

We stopped next door at Sturgiss Pharmacy where Heinz was serving hot cups of "the new" bouillon, made from cubes. They were just being put on the market.

The store stop that seems most vivid to me was that at Davis' Hardware. Here (where the dime store is now located), one went up the several steps and landed in wonderland...many round tables arranged with seemingly endless displays of colorful china, glassware and other Christmas trade merchandise. Here I bought a little glass dish for a nickel, as a gift for my mother, and Mr. Davis, the Rev. John M. gave my sister and me each a calendar plate, their advertising gift for that year.

Another stop at Lauer's Bakery, for the now non-existent coconut strap candy. Then, with my hand firmly in my father's we went to Leather's Harness Shop. Oh, the unforgettable smell of the wonderful new leather, the unforgettable awesomeness of that big flake horse that graced Mr. Leather's shop! Here my father bought for me my first, and only pony bridle, black with long reins, tied with a leather thong, but which he later retied in a fancy, round knot, which even today remains in my memory as the Alpha and Omega of knot tying. I used that pony bridle until I went to college, and most generous portions of my tongue were taken off on its bit, on cold mornings, when in preparation for riding to school (there were no buses then)... I would test the bit with my own tongue to assure that it was not cold enough to

take the skin off the pony's tongue. That bridle was such a proud purchase.

Then we walked over to Helbig's Mill where Mr. Hahn was waiting with the sled. We all rode up to Aunt Mollie's house where we got warm, enjoyed cups of hot tea and samples of her most delicious Christmas cakes and cookies. Then Mama, Margaret and I went next door to Miss Scott's Millinery store, and climbed those stairs to another wonderland, hats in glass cases came into view, as the door, with its tinkling bell, opened to admit us. Baskets of plumes, ribbons and trimmings were everywhere. Miss Scott sat working in her rocking chair by the stove. Miss Scott had trimmed for my mother a special hat, with a Bird of Paradise, as decoration. It was to wear to a wedding in Ohio. For me, Mama bought an unforgettable hat of red and white spiraled felt, Robin Hood style, with a red feather, as trim. It was the final complement of my beloved red bearskin coat. Before we left Miss Scott went into her living quarters and brought out for me a lovely little Pink Lustre jar, with a lid and matching saucer, which I still have.

My own grandchildren now tell me that my childhood pictures resemble the painting of The Little Girl With the Watering Can. If I did resemble that child, it must have been that my childhood appearance evoked in others the feelings, such as looking at that painting always evokes in me, for it seemed everywhere I went, someone was especially nice to me. I do wish that all of today's children might know such happy adult reactions to children.

Finally, again snug in the sled we headed homeward, but last we had to stop at the Depot, as No. 55 pulled into the station to get from it the gallon of fresh oysters that our good friend Mr. Betts had put on the train in Baltimore that morning.

The sun was low in the West when we finally got home. I can remember sitting with my feet warming in the oven, my pet cat Clover snuggled in my arms, watching my mother prepare the delicious oyster stew for our supper, which like breakfast was eaten by lamplight. I can still recall how all right with the world everything seemed as the oyster stew steamed in Grandmother Browning's lovely old deep blue soup bowls, with their little floating crackers and minced parsley.

Two other events seemed the crowning glory of every childhood Christmas. On the Sunday nearest Christmas there was the Sunday School Entertainment at The M.E. Church. Rev. Davis and Cousin Eva Hinebaugh presided over that. After the program the name of each child was called. As that child marched forward he/she was given a box of candy and received a gentle pat on the head from Rev. Davis.

Then always there was Christmas morning. Like a Miracle, a lovely Hemlock stood in the bay window in the sitting room, shiny with its ornaments, the gifts piled underneath...and high at its top shone The Star, that everlasting symbol of all the Hope, the Love, and the Faith that The Shining Star of Bethlehem – forever shed on enraptured children, at The Blessed Time of Christmas.



Continued from Page 268

Then and Now

When John W. Garrett built and dedicated the church it was to be a community church; any congregation could use it. The Episcopal congregation had services there until they built their own church near the Oakland cemetery.

The Presbyterian congregation made much use of the building. They held worship services there and organized a Sunday School in 1872.

In 1885 the heirs of John W. Garrett placed the administration of the property in a Board of Trustees.

Garrett Memorial Church was formally deeded to the Presbyterian Board of Trustees on May 6,

1907. The Presbyterians continued to use the building until about 1938 when they ceased such use.

In 1939 the Presbyterian Board signed an agreement with St. Matthew's Episcopal Church with the understanding that St. Matthew's would occupy the property and keep it in repair.

(For additional information see: Harold A. Williams, "Robert Garrett and Sons, Incorporated, Origin and Development - 1840-1965." Baltimore, n.p., 1965. *The Glades Star*, June 1949, "The Garrett Memorial Church." "Encyclopedia of World Methodism, Nashville, TN, The United Methodist Publishing House, 1974.)



*Happy
Holidays!*

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THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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OAKLAND, MARYLAND

MARCH 2005

It's Back **Cornish Manor** *As Good As New!*



The Cornish Manor, a recently restored Garrett County landmark as seen in a 1939 photo. See story beginning on page 275.

Garrett County Historical Society

Founded in 1941

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THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

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- Web page with historical items:
www.deepcreekhospitality.com
www.deepcreektimes.com
- *The Republican* Newspaper:
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- Society Museum in Oakland:
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One of the gate entrances to the Cornish Manor about 1939.

It's Back **Cornish Manor** *As Good As New!*

*By Offutt Johnson with assistance from
Patty Bobo and John Grant*

BUILT IN 1868, it was a grand place to retreat from the sweltering summer heat of the big cities, but recently, following one hundred and thirty six tough Garrett County winters, the Manor had just about lived out its usefulness. "It would have been easy to take it down and replace it with a modern building," said its new owners Rob and Sharon Markwood, "un-

til you started reminiscing about all the memorable visits you had there while growing up." That is when the Markwoods' put demolition out of their minds, bit the bullet, and began planning extensive renovations to bring back the prestigious old Oakland landmark.

Now that the renovations are

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Some of the estate's 1,400 hydrangeas lined the drive leading to the portecochère that protected visitors to the Manor from the weather.

almost finished, we see how elegant it looked 137 years ago. Today, Cornish Manor is truly a re-creation from the post Civil War era, when people of means rusticated luxuriously in the salubrious air of the highest mountains they could find rather than swelter in the cities at lower altitudes.

Grand old houses with charm and character often reflect the stature and position of their first owners for they plan the house and the grounds to be developed according to certain guidelines. With regard to this delightful old summer home, one wonders who initially developed this retreat, who followed as future owners and residents, and how has it been used for all these 137 years. Those who have lived and worked there knew parts of the Manor's history. Their recollections along with some research filled

in the gaps. Now, here it is—the story of “Cornish Manor” aka “Thorncroft” and also “Ethelhurst”!

This picturesque country home located on the crest of the Allegheny Highlands was originally built in 1868 for Judge Wilson J. Lambert of Washington, D.C., by Thomas Powell. It was developed in the post Civil War era when it was fashionable to board the Baltimore & Ohio National Limited, sip a cold tumbler of Deer Park Boiling Spring water and escape for the summer. The train sped you away from the oppressive summer heat of Washington to the cool atmosphere of Maryland's mountaintop resort, Garrett County. Here the summer residents delighted in a host of social pleasures and recreational activities centered around large resort hotels, grand summer cottages, intellectual

"Chautauqua," ecclesiastical "Camp Meetings" and spectacular "Choir Festivals."

During the post Civil War period, the B&O Rail Road increased its passenger traffic by capitalizing on cool Garrett County summers. A chain of grand hotels along the route west offered a great change of pace and cool nights of sleep usually under covers. It was exhilarating compared to sweating it out in un-air-conditioned cities. Many of the wealthy summer patrons lodging in the hotels soon opted for their own country house or "cottage," where they could return at will for the summer season. Judge Lambert's estate Thorncroft was one of the larger summer places due to the size of the house and its extensive grounds. Many of the original "cottages" from this period are restored and lived in today in and about Oakland, Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park.

Much study and thought went into planning and constructing the Victorian country homes so that each conveyed an ambiance of stately relaxation and tranquility. These cottages were the summer neighborhoods for the aristocratic families of Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh. Even U.S. presidents including Grover Cleveland, Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley and William Howard Taft visited at Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park during the mid and late 1800s and early 1900s.

Thorncroft originally comprised over 19 acres, which is 13 acres larger

than the Cornish Manor property is today. The house had 14 rooms (10 large and 4 small) plus wide halls, a pantry and a large kitchen, laundry and servant's quarters. A wide porch almost encompassed the entire house and part of this porch included a glass-enclosed sun room. On the right side of the house, the side porch was connected to a porte-cochère which covered the side steps and the limestone drive as well. Never mind the frequent summer evening showers, residents and guests could enter and exit a carriage under cover.

A cheerful fireplace was a focal point of the large living room. The house was equipped with combination electric light and gas chandeliers. Support and outbuildings included a large icehouse with a fine cold storage apartment added to it plus a cold storage cave built into the ground.

The 19 acres of grounds were originally accessed via two front gates with cut stone portals topped with spherical electric globed lights. From these two entrances flowed a circular limestone driveway to the house and back to the public road. On the right side of the house a spur drive extended to the rear of the house, under the porte-cochère and on to the garage and barn.

The property contained eight acres of fine meadow and three orchards with 171 fruit trees. The house was stately situated in a mature grove of 200 large trees, mostly oak and maple. Large cultivated berry patches produced red raspberries, blackberries

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The Manor's cold storage cave.

and strawberries in season. There were over 1,400 flowering hydrangeas around the grounds and along the driveways. Three acres of mature forest provided a sylvan backdrop behind this large white house. The entire 19 acres were attractively fenced. Both the house and landscaped grounds complemented one another to make a statement of relaxed elegance.

Annually Judge Lambert returned to Thorncroft until about 1893 or 1895, when he sold it to Mr. Lawson L. Loar, a successful merchant from Grafton and Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lawson Loar was the brother of George Loar, an Oakland merchant, who initially endowed the Garrett Memorial Hospital.

The Lawson Loar family changed the name of Thorncroft to Ethelhurst

in honor of their invalid daughter Ethel, who found it helpful to summer in the rarefied atmosphere of Garrett County.

The Loars took a sincere interest in maintaining the house and enhancing the gardens and grounds, but they only spent five summers at Ethelhurst due to Ethel's debilitating condition. In 1900 with both the house and the grounds in excellent condition, the estate was placed on the market for sale. For the next thirty-three years the history of owners and residents is clouded, and we can only assume that Lawson Loar retained ownership and that Ethelhurst was rented to a number of summer vacationing residents.

It was at this time that a new trend in vacationing began to slowly emerge. The growing popularity of the auto-



Helen and Bill Johnson with son Offutt (this article's author) on the sun porch at Ethelhurst (Cornish Manor) in 1941.

mobile in the early 1900s gradually provided vacationers more and varied opportunities and flexibility for summer destinations, and the option not to take the train. Consequently, the

era of the grand old resort hotels serviced exclusively by the railroads slowly declined as auto touring became more and more popular. With

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many of the wealthy summer patrons being the first to acquire Oldsmobiles, Cadillacs, Fords and Duesenbergs, the stream of vacationer's gold began to move to the seashore and other points of interest now accessible by motor car. This shift in vacationing trends also affected the purchasing of summer estates because people did not want to be locked in to going back to the same place summer after summer. Also, it was a cost / benefit value judgment as to how much of one's capital to tie up in a summer estate. Later the impact of World War I and the onset of two economic depressions could have discouraged the sale of Ethelhurst. "The times they were a changing." Ethelhurst may have become Lawson Loar's "white elephant" in the early 1900s.

In 1933, we have learned of a bona fide tenant who saw Ethelhurst as a year-round home and a super place to raise children. The visionary was the County Health Officer, Dr. Peck. He had three children and he wanted these kids to have their own park. The Peck children had a pony, a tennis court, and they made good use of the sun porch. It was almost perfect but you have to remember, this house was built as a summer place and it was a bit drafty for Garrett County winters. Be that as it may, the Pecks stayed until 1937.

Following the Pecks in 1937, Ethelhurst was leased to Major Gary, a World War I veteran, who was a retired West Point instructor. Major Gary developed and ran an organized summer camp for boys prior to World

War II in the vicinity of "A Thousand Acres" at Deep Creek Lake. Eventually, the Major became involved in real estate and developed a reputation for real estate advertising. He had a talent for designing and writing attractive brochures and ads that proved successful at attracting buyers. Major Gary took on the challenge of selling Ethelhurst. The Major moved out of Ethelhurst in 1939.

In 1938, the management of Ethelhurst was turned over by the owner, Lawson L. Loar, to his friend, William R. Offutt, a local attorney and prominent citizen. Mr. Offutt arranged for his newly wed daughter and son-in-law, Helen and Bill Johnson, to rent Ethelhurst and to care for the house and maintain the grounds while an intensified effort was made by Major Gary to sell the property. Bill Johnson was a forester employed at the Swallow Falls Civilian Conservation Corps Camp. Lawson Loar was pleased to have a professional forester do some timber stand improvement on the estate's neglected woodlands.

The Johnsons truly enjoyed life at Ethelhurst as did their English Setter hunting dog, "Jim," who spent his waking hours pointing birds, squirrels and chipmunks. Helen and Bill often invited family over in summer for dinner on the front porch. Young Dan Offutt and Bill Johnson set up a 22 target range in the backyard where they practiced their marksmanship. It was a great time until winter set in. Then it was a challenge to keep the summer place warm. The

Johnsons' approach was to close off one half of the house and focus on trying to heat the half they were living in.

They frequently used the living room fireplace which was cheerfully charming except for the fact that the chimney often caught on fire. Emroy Bolden, an old friend of the couple, was the fire chief. When the alarm was sounded, Emroy would gather the fire brigade and race on out to Ethelhurst with sirens wailing and lights flashing. Emroy always had the same greeting for Helen and Bill, "What's the matter, you two get lonely rambling around in this big old place!" The chimney fires were so frequent that Bill Johnson could tell by sound when the chimney was going to catch fire. He would hear the tell-tale sound, and would go to the phone and report the fire that was about to happen. A few minutes later Helen would say, "There's the fire siren, I wonder what's on fire?" To which Bill would reply, "It's our darn chimney again, grab the cat and go out in the yard and tell Emroy you got lonely!"

And that's the way it was in 1939 and '40 at Ethelhurst. "How do I know so much about this," you ask. Well, in March of 1941, Helen and Bill had their first child at Ethelhurst and that would be me, the writer of this article. While I was too young to remember, I have seen all the old photos and heard all the wonderful stories. It was a special and happy time in a truly beautiful setting. Our family enjoyed a unique experience before the world got turned upside down

in December 1941. The Johnsons lived at Ethelhurst until 1942. The CCC Camps disbanded and my father took a job as a guard at the Deep Creek Lake Power House and Dam. We moved into one half of Senator Gonder's duplex house on Alder Street. In 1943 we moved to Cumberland when Dad was appointed District Forester for the four Western Maryland counties; he was employed by the newly reorganized Maryland Department of State Forest and Parks.

During World War II, Ethelhurst was not occupied, but the effort to sell it was continued by Major Gary and Mr. Offutt. They were eventually successful because the property was purchased by Lou Cornish in 1947.

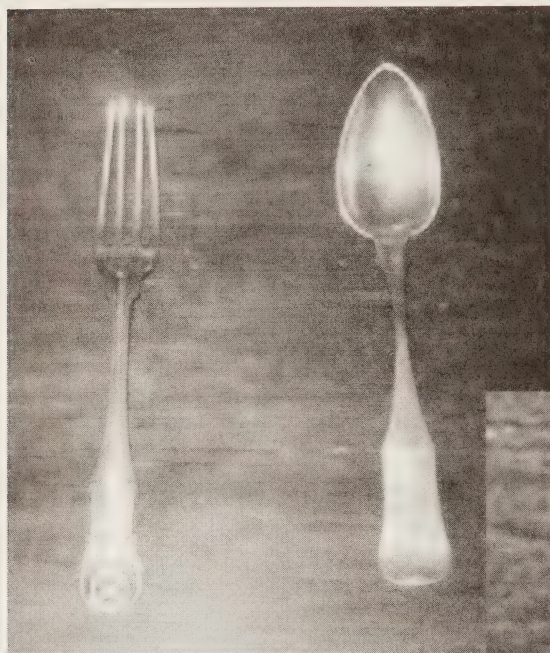
Mr. Cornish, a most personable and industrious fellow, was associated with a "fraternal organization" called the "Red Men's Club." It was a private social club with national affiliation similar to the Moose or the Elks. In those days Garrett County was a "dry county" and mixed drinks were outlawed. But, we have been told by several reliable sources, that the Red Men's Club out at Ethelhurst might mix you a drink or two if you knocked on the door or rang the bell and waited patiently to be recognized. I believe that type of establishment has been referred to in the past as a "Speakeasy."

In the mid 1950s the question of liquor sales was put to referendum and portions of Garrett County approved liquor sales while other portions chose

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Francis Scott Key Silver Pieces

By John Grant



Fork and spoon that were wedding presents to Francis Scott Key and his wife.

Shortly after the Garrett County Historical Society was formed, artifacts having to do with the history of Garrett County were presented to the Society for a museum "some day." Then before a museum could ever be established, the gifts of artifacts increased to include not only items that were of local and state interest, but several of national interest. Included in the latter category were two artifacts that had local, state, national association. These were a silver fork and spoon which were part of a silver table setting given as a wedding gift to



Hall mark on the Key silver fork handle.

Francis Scott Key and his wife when they were married in 1802.

Now, the fork and spoon are displayed in the Society's museum in Oakland. They were a gift from his great-grand daughter, Miss Frances Key Howard, one of the original



Stabler Cottage (Howard House) that once stood in the 600 block of East Alder Street.

members of the Society.

The Keys' first visit to Oakland was in 1857 when Mrs. Key (then a widow), her married daughter Mrs. Howard, and Howard children came and stayed at the Glades Hotel. Except during the Civil War years, they came each summer to Oakland. In the late 1860s they bought the Stabler cottage on Alder Street. Very gradually, they added porches and wings to the cottage until it was a fairly large house. They continued to come to Oakland each summer for years until only one of the Howard children was still alive, Miss Frances Key Howard. In 1958 she presented the silver fork and spoon to the Historical Society.

After Miss Howard's death, the Society lost touch with the Howard side of the Key family. This despite the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Francis

Scott Key had six sons and five daughters. In addition, the Oakland summer house was put up for sale and eventually torn down because no one purchased it.

Then, in November 2004, a letter came from Mrs. Sarah Boddy, great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Francis Scott Key. She and her mother, Mrs. Barbara Roberts, had a box full of old documents and photographs. They thought that one of the photographs was of Phoebe Key Howard, the oldest child of the Keys, and wanted to know if the Society had any photographs that included Mrs. Howard. The society sent her a photocopy of one that appeared in the *Tableland Trails* in 1963.

Hence a renewed interest in the Key silver fork and spoon now on display in the Society's museum.

Chautauqua Comes to Garrett County

By Melodee Hill

The lyceum movement of 1826 could be credited with giving birth to the Chautauqua assemblies and later on to the tent or circuit Chautauqua. Lyceum is a word from the late 16th century via Latin, from the Greek word *Lykeion* (gymnasium), which was the name of the school where Aristotle taught, and which was named for the nearby temple of Apollo, *Lykeios*. It should come as no surprise then that the purpose of the lyceum movement was self-improvement through lectures and discussions on literary, scientific, and moral topics.

Beginning in Massachusetts as early as 1826, the lyceum movement soon spread to all of the New England states, New York and eventually to the western and southern states. In 1868, James C. Redpath founded the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, a commercial lecture bureau, which represented such famous speakers as Susan B. Anthony, P. T. Barnum, Mark Twain, and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A few years later, in 1874, a Methodist clergyman, John H. Vincent, and an Akron, Ohio, businessman, Lewis Miller, started a summer school to instruct Sunday school teachers in the organization, management and teaching of Sunday schools. The first Chautauqua Assembly was held in

August of 1874 on the shore of Lake Chautauqua in western New York state. It resembled a summer camp with not only religious instruction, but lake recreation and secular lectures as well. Over the next few years, Chautauqua evolved from a temporary camp-like atmosphere into a summer university with hotels, clubhouses, and lecture halls offering such diverse courses as languages, history, economy, and library training under the tutelage of Melvil Dewey.

A home-study correspondence course, called the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, was established by Bishop Vincent in 1878. Over seven thousand people enrolled during the first year of the four-year reading course to study the humanities, sciences, theology, and social studies. Students would then gather in small groups or circles to discuss the books that they were reading.

The difficulty of traveling to New York combined with the popularity of these programs led to the formation of assemblies in small towns in various parts of the United States. Calling themselves daughter Chautauqua, or independent assemblies, people began to organize lectures, discussions, and summer schools similar to the one at Lake Chautauqua. Ideally, these assemblies would have their own

“campgrounds” and were located near a lake or wooded area with camping facilities.

That’s how the town of Mountain Lake Park came into being. In 1881 a group of Methodist ministers and businessmen from Wheeling, West Virginia, visited the 800 acres near Oakland in Garrett County known as Hoye’s Big Pasture. The men were impressed by the beautiful scenery, the crisp, clean mountain air and the convenient train service. They were inspired by this ideal mountain location to fashion their own Chautauqua resort where body, mind and soul could be stimulated and refreshed. The land

was purchased for \$4,672, and even though there would be no lake on the property until 1896, they named it Mountain Lake Park.

In the spring of 1882, the Assembly Hall was the first building constructed in the Park. The first camp meeting was held on the grounds in July of that same year, and in August a session was held that blended religious revivalism with cultural and educational activities. This was the very first Chautauqua held in Mountain Lake Park exactly eight years to the month after the original assembly of 1874 at Lake Chautauqua, New York.

Attention: All Readers of The Glades Star!!!

The Garrett County Historical Society and Museum is in search of any and all old printed material pertaining to Garrett County. The Society’s consistent goal is to preserve as much local history as possible. We want to continue to expand in as many areas of research as possible. Our main goals in research include genealogy, historical sites, businesses, old homesteads, people, old stories, and grave sites.

So if you plan to clean out the attic, basement, garage, or out-buildings this spring; and if you would happen to find any old (identifiable) photos, postcards, and newspapers—*Republican*, *Mountain Democrat*, or other local newspapers—and old clippings of obituaries, news articles, ads, and so on, please don’t throw them away. Instead, save them for the museum. Then you can sit back and think “I am helping to preserve our heritage” and add to your local community. We are seeking material as far back as possible and up to as recent as 1975. The Museum would be willing to copy any items you may not want to part with.

You may contact the museum between 11:00 am and 4:00 pm by calling 301-334-3226 or 301-334-1789. If there is no answer, leave a message and someone will return your call. *Thank you, Your friends at GCHS*

Wish List

The Garrett County Historical Society is looking for the following antiques items, dating from around 1850, for their collection: An **early mantel clock, trundle bed, dry sink, corner cupboard or dough box**. If you have any of these items that you wish to donate, please contact the Garrett County Historical Society.

Coal Talk

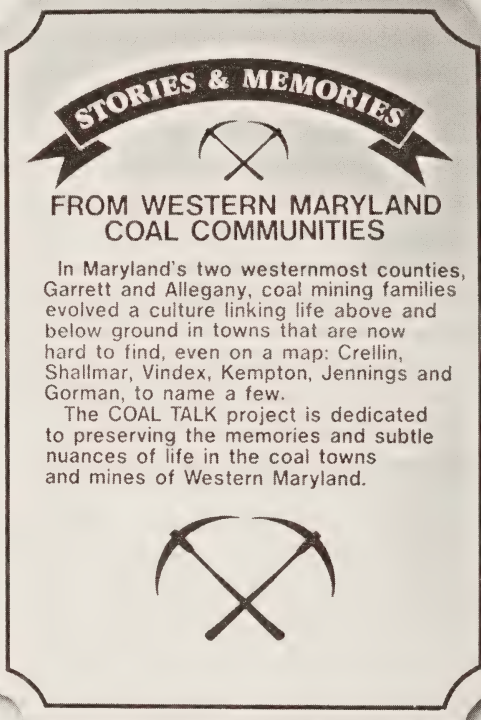
by Jo Donaldson

Once known as "black gold," coal played a large part in the history of Allegany and Garrett counties. Although many still think of dead canaries, pickaxes, ponies and trapped miners deep underground, modern technology such as the long-wall machine has drastically changed the face of deep mining.

In a small room at Garrett College some of Garrett County's coal heritage is being preserved. The "Coal Talk Room" houses a collection of coal artifacts, photographs and 37 audiotapes and transcripts. Located in the college library, this little-known resource is invaluable for those who want to better understand the history of coal in western Maryland. Some of this history can be understood by viewing the photos and exhibits in the Coal Talk Room, including a large drill, a pickax, safety lamps and other coal-mining equipment. The room also includes a variety of books on coal mining, photos and exhibits. "This is such a rich resource," said Gail

Herman, coordinator of the Coal Talk Project. "Some of the transcripts have photos, making them more personal."

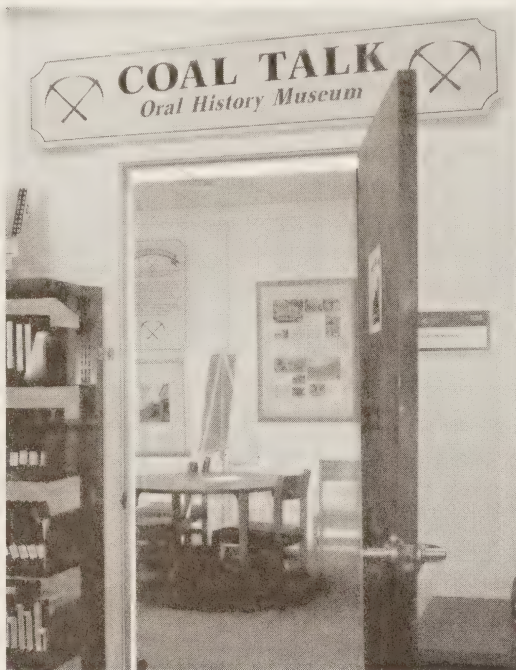
There are recorded conversations between local volunteers and miners from coal-mining communities of the 1930s, '40s and '50s. Written copies make the interviews accessible to people with hearing problems. One of those interviewed was George Brady of Kitzmiller. He worked in the mines for three years in the 1950s for



A plaque in the Coal Talk Room explaining the purpose of the display.

Burrell Brothers Coal Corp. "I drove ponies and hauled the coal outside with ponies," he said. "We still used carbide lights also." While he was there the mines began to use electric lamps and battery-operated motors, but still used some ponies inside. Kitzmiller supplied residents of the surrounding towns with stores, doctors and dentists. Brady also worked in the company store at Shallmar when he finished high school. John Ayers of Barton, who also was in-

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The Coal Talk Room at the Garrett College Library.



Dana Shimrock, Library Director, with a display of coal mining artifacts.

interviewed, collects coal memorabilia and loaned some to the college. "He helped us with the display and with the presentation to the Maryland Humanities Council," said Herman.

The Coal Talk Project was funded in part by the Maryland Humanities Council, which also supports Chautauqua, an event featuring people who portray famous historic characters held every July at the college. The initial grant was completed, "but we feel an obligation to continue the project," said Herman. A long-term goal is to get the information on the Internet so it will be available to more people. Local historian John Grant, co-director of the original project, edited spelling of coal equipment and other technical terms. The college works with other museums and groups trying to preserve the history of coal in Western Maryland. "If it can't be used in the library, we will find a place for it," said Herman.

More than 30 interviews also are available in the reference section at the Ruth Enlow Library in Oakland. These were completed by eighth-grade students more than 10 years ago.

An Open House will be held during the Chautauqua celebration in the mini-museum. This fits well into this year's Chautauqua theme, War and Democracy, since it was during World War II that coal mining reached a peak in this area, helping to supply this country's energy needs. Light refreshments will be served at the open house, which is just before the Chautauqua performance at the college.

For more information on the Open House or Chautauqua, call Gail Herman at 301-387-9199.

Thanks for information from *The Cumberland Times-News*, Dr. Gail Herman, Library Director Dana Shimrock of Garrett College, and John Grant.

Museum Hours

The Museum renovation is proceeding apace, and the plan is to reopen the beginning of April. The hours will be 10:00 am to 3:00 pm Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. On May 1 the Museum will be open Monday - Saturday, 10:00 am to 3:00 pm, and Sunday 2 pm to 4 pm. Please note new hours.

Do You Know . . .

. . . the age of the eagle flying over the Garrett County Courthouse in Oakland?

The current eagle was cast in the early 1980s during courthouse renovations from a mold of the original eagle that had flown over the courthouse for more than 70 years. Known as the "Emblem of Liberty," this eagle now stands restored and in full glory in the museum.

Only Two Years Ago

By John Grant



Mary McEwen of *The Republican* and TV cameramen in downtown Oakland.

Even though it occurred only two years ago, the February 2003 snow storm will eventually become a part of Garrett County's "winter lore." The reason will not be due to the fact that the 50 plus inches of snow broke the County's records for a one-storm accumulation of snow, but the storm will be remembered because it received nation wide TV coverage.

A heavy fall of snow began on Saturday evening, Feb. 16, and did not stop until Monday afternoon, Feb. 18. When the storm ended, it left over 50 inches of snow on many parts of

Garrett County.

Traditionally, people living in New York and New England think of Maryland as "south" because it is below the Mason-Dixon Line. After the news media reported the unusual accumulation of snow in Garrett County, the producers of the ABC television show, *Good Morning America*, decided to send a TV crew to Oakland and get some "live" shots of the snow for the New York based show. The show's producers contacted *The Republican* newspaper on Tuesday, and on

Wednesday morning a crew arrived in Oakland to send the "live" shots back to New York.

Mary McEwen of *The Republican* staff acted as the "on camera hostess" for the broadcast to New York. Mary is not a tall woman, and the crew asked her to stand behind the snow accumulated in the parking lot on Liberty Street. It was a true graphic representation of how much snow had accumulated during the storm.

Unfortunately, the people who watched the *Good Morning America*

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U.S. 219 was kept clear by snow plows. Note height of snow banks.

show on television did not know about other aspects of the record snowfall: collapsed roofs, day and night work by the snow plow crews on the highway, or the personal inconvenience that accompanies so much snow.

One storm problem that was almost impossible to deal with was what to do about the previous snow that had accumulated from other storms. A large portion of the new snow was piled onto the old and in some places it made snow piles topping out at 20 feet high.

Little by little, the snow problems were sorted out and handled. By Friday evening, Feb. 21, most of the county roads were open for traffic; some were still reduced to single lanes

in places, but were completely open in a few days.

Of course, some concessions had to be made because of the heavy snow storm. For example, faced with a Saturday, Feb. 22 timetable, the Deep Creek “dunk” to raise money for the Special Olympics had to make adjustments. It was impossible to remove a large amount of snow from the ice on the lake so the “dunkers” could plunge into the frigid waters. In place of the open water, the “dunkers” splashed about in water dump tanks supplied by local volunteer fire departments.

So, as the world turns and other matters ascend to prominence, the great snow storm of February 2003, moves further and further “back In time” to become a part of Garrett County’s “winter lore.”

Oakland Train Station

by Jo Donaldson



The Shoppe at the Chamber of Commerce Visitors Center housed in the Oakland Train Station at Heritage Square.

Characters from Oakland's past mingled with visitors at the grand opening of The Shoppe at Heritage Square and the Garrett County Chamber of Commerce's Visitors Center at the Oakland Train Station in May 2004. Elizabeth Jenkins, portrayed by Liz Gilbert, was waiting for her husband. Captain George Jenkins, who was returning from fighting in the Spanish American War. Julianna Bray, played by Chelsea Davis, was taking the train to the Deer Park Hotel to fix President Harrison's wife's dress. Judy Bertsch played Lavinia Stafford, head housekeeper at the Oakland Hotel. The actors from Our Town Theatre added historical perspective to the event at the 1884 Queen Anne style

B&O train station. Hundreds came to tour the station and see the new retail displays. Since that time, thousands of others have visited Oakland's historic station, and local artisans have another outlet to sell their products.

The train station went through many changes to get to where it is today. The original station, a four-sided wooden building constructed in 1851, was destroyed by fire. The new station, built in 1884, was designed by Baldwin and Pennington, who were noted for their Queen Anne style of architecture. The railroad was a major source of development for the region's coal, timber, and tourist industries. John Grant, a former railroad employee, retired Episcopal minister

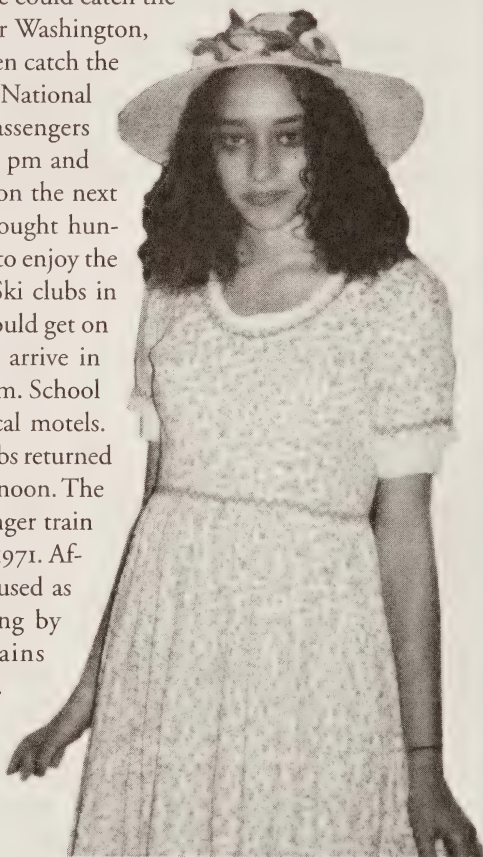
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The model railroad in the basement of the train station.

and local historian, said people could catch the 6:30 am train for Baltimore or Washington, conduct their business and then catch the 6:00 pm train to return home. National Limited trains could take passengers from Garrett County at 11:00 pm and have them in St. Louis by noon the next day. Autumn Glory trains brought hundreds of visitors to the county to enjoy the scenery and turkey dinners. Ski clubs in Baltimore and Washington would get on a train Friday afternoon and arrive in Garrett County about 4:00 pm. School buses would take them to local motels. After a weekend skiing, the clubs returned home by train on Sunday afternoon. The last regularly scheduled passenger train stopped in Oakland April 30, 1971. After that the train station was used as an office and storage building by CSX Railways. Amtrak trains stopped occasionally for years.

The town of Oakland bought the station from CSX in 1998. Restoration returned the station to its former glory thanks to the work done by SMG Archi-



Julianna Bray, played by Chelsea Davis.

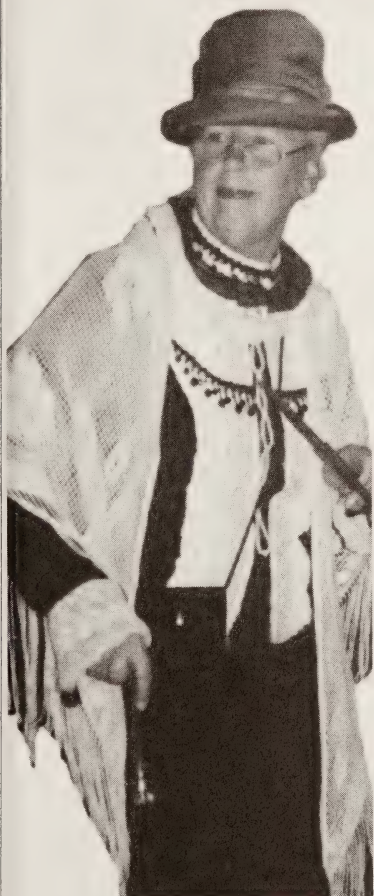
pects of Baltimore, as well as Allegheny Restoration of Morgantown, WV, along with numerous local and regional contractors. Today the station is a keystone in Oakland's revitalization plan. Fully restored, the building attracts train buffs from around the country. In the past, most visitors had to be content to view the station from outside. Now, Chamber of Commerce tourism specialists help visitors coming to the southern end of Garrett County, providing the same

basic services as the Visitors Center in McHenry and keeping the station open seven days a week. A handout is given to visitors describing how the different rooms were used during the station's heyday.

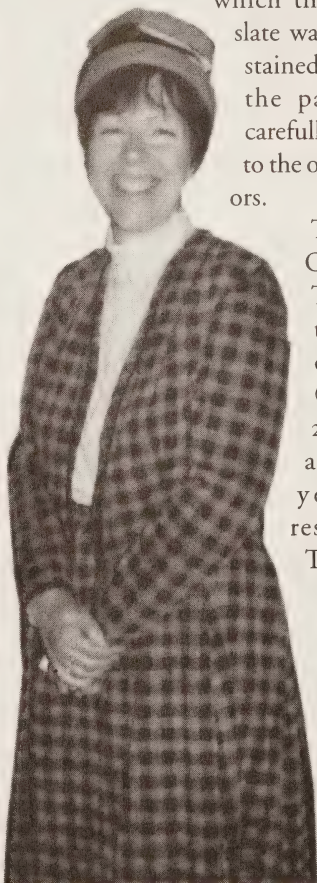
Some unique features of the station are its circular tower, bell-shaped roof along with the half-timbered gables and fish-scales, molded brick, stone trim slate roof and stained glass windows. Slate for the newly restored roof came from the same quarry from which the original slate was cut. The stained glass and the paint were carefully matched to the original colors.

The 1884 Oakland Train Station reopened on October 7, 2000, after almost a year-long restoration. The community developed Heritage Square in front

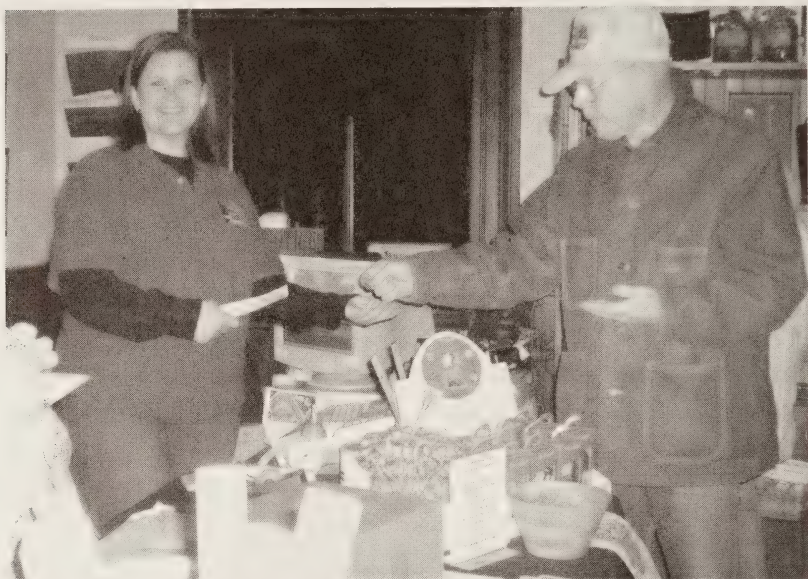
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**Lavinia Stafford, played
by Judy Bertsch.**



**Elizabeth Jenkins,
portrayed by Liz Gilbert.**



Tourism Specialist Stephanie Shay makes a sale in The Shoppe at Heritage Square.

of the station as a site for various activities. The park atmosphere includes the town Christmas tree, relaxing landscaping, benches and bicycle racks. Performances are often held at the stage, and the End of the Line bookstore is located in the boxcar. The baggage room contains a large-screen TV to show historical movies about railroading and children's train shows. Santa Claus welcomes visitors there during December's Christmas on Main Street. A local model railroading group is building a model of the tracks from Cumberland in the station's basement.

The Shoppe at Heritage Square displays and sells the work of local crafts people. From Amish pumpkin bread to fused, stained, or hand-blown glass, from catnip toys to delicate handmade scarves, and coal

candy to train sets, the Shoppe is a delight to area visitors. The retail operation at the station was recommended years ago to attract people and help pay to maintain the historic building, said Mayor Asa McCain. With the Chamber's help this is becoming a reality.

As part of a recent Memorandum of Understanding with the B&O Museum, the Oakland Train Station will now be recognized as the B&O Railroad's gateway to the west. Chamber of Commerce President Charlie Ross said this cooperative effort will bring more recognition to the train station, which stands as a proud monument to the county's past. More information about the train station is available at the station and through Garrett County Historical Society publications.

Annual County "Field Day"

By John A. Grant

Somewhere the original title "field day" got shortened to "track meet," it was a day filled with all kinds of field sports beyond races on the running track. One senior citizen who could recall the "track meet" said it was like a three ring circus; so much to watch, so many things going on, and so many school kids milling around.

"In reality it really was somewhat overwhelming," he continued, "yet, every Spring we began preparing and looking forward to the annual event which was held during the last week in May."

SPONSOR

It is unclear who sponsored the first "Field Day" for the Garrett County school students; it was held

in the flat land of the old Oakland Hotel grounds on May 17, 1917.

It was sponsored by the Board of Education, although in later years the Public Athletic League of the State of Maryland seems to have its name associated with it. What prompted the first field day is uncertain, but it probably had something to do with the old expression "a sound mind in a sound body," and the need for good health among school students.

CHANGE OF LOCATION

There must have been a plan to move the field day around the County because the next year it was held in a large field east of South Street in Accident. It was loaned to the Board of Education by Henry Speicher for the

(Continued on Page 296)



The "track meet" was held at this field off South Street in Accident.



The site of the "track meet" in Mtn. Lake Park.

event, and may have been held there in 1919, although the records are not clear about the 1919 "field day."

In 1920 it was held in Mtn. Lake Park on a piece of ground known as the "Athletic Field" located east of Youghiogheny Drive between N Street and the breast of the lake. This was the place where it was held for the next 13 years, and then, it was held in Grantsville in 1933.

In 1935 it was moved to Accident and seems to have stayed there all during the 1930s and remained there until the meet was ended in 1942 due to gasoline and tire rationing imposed because of WWII. Plans were made to resume the "track meet" in 1948 after the War, but the plans were cancelled by the Superintendent of Schools because it couldn't be worked into "end of school" schedules.

BRONZE, SILVER, AND GOLD BADGES

When the track meets began in

1917, only the winners of team and individual events received awards; however, in the 1920s the State devised an award to recognize the athletic ability of all students who were not necessary members of a winning team. They began to award bronze, silver, and gold badges to boys and girls in elementary and high school who could meet the requirements for their particular height and weight class.

The badges were about the size of a dime, and most boys attached them to their pants' belts. The names probably have little meaning to students today, but the heroes of every school were the students who had all three badges.

SCHOOLS AND SCORES

Preparation for the annual "track meet" began as soon as the weather permitted, and participation in the event rounded off the Spring

Semester for most of the County schools. However, Oakland High School did not participate in the "track meet." One of their practice areas was a lot adjacent to the school but on the other side of 5th and Green Streets in Oakland. It was nick-named "The Cage" because it had a woven wire fence along two sides; it was the place where various team events were practiced. In 1937, the Board of Education sold the cage and other land to a planned house building program, so a training place for the team events was gone. Arrangements for a training place was made, but the sale of "The Cage" disheartened most of the students who took part in team activities. The result was that Oakland High School did not participate in the 1938 "Field Day."

Scores accumulated by various

schools determined who was the winner of the meet. However, in 1941 no school was declared the winner, because some of the elementary and high schools were under the same roof giving them an unfair advantage over other schools pointwise.

THE END

After plans for a post-war track meet in 1948 were cancelled, track meets as they were held in the 1930's and early 1940s became a thing of the past. In their place were "play days" without regular entry of all the schools in Garrett County. Thus, with the passing of "track meets" also came the passing of bronze, silver and gold badges.

A few of them can be found here and there, but they are symbols of a time in the school life of students who are now senior citizens.



Spring Fund Raiser

"An Evening with John W. Garrett, President of the B & O Railroad," is the program for the Society's annual spring fund-raising dinner. The event will be at the Pleasant Valley Community Center, Friday, April 22, 2005, at 6:30 in the evening. Tickets are \$20.00 and may be purchased at the museum. Reservations may be made by calling 301-334-3226.

Memorials

Latest Donations to the
Garrett County Historical Museum Fund
from November 12, 2004, to January 27, 2005.

Carol Davis

by Walter F. Campbell and
Katherine Schenk

Margaret L. DiSimone

by Mary Virginia Jones

Dorothy Frame

by Jacqueline Shirer
by Martha L. Rinehart

Beth Callis Friend

by Walter F. Campbell and
Katherine Schenk

Ronald Friend

by Bob and Leanna Boal
by Jacqueline Shirer

Kazuko Hamill

by Rex and Marie Dalrymple

Mary Bolden Helbig

by Katherine Schenk

Helen Offutt Johnson

by Ken and Leona Hardesty
by Nancy L. Helbig
by George and Shirley
Bosmajian
by Richard and Joan Pownall
by DeCorsey E. Bolden
by Mary Lou Dowell

by Alfred and Aida Cipriani
by Tom and Bunny Wilson
by Frank and Deidra Johnson
by Jim and Susie Morris
by Bob and Kathy Kryzstan
by Laura Brandt
by Robert and JoAnn Mack
by Grace L. Lown
by David and Katherine
Beasley

by Ann Lee Lohr Colaw
by Daniel E. Offutt

**Judge Lewis Jones and in
honor of Mary Virginia Jones**

by Thomas and Despina
Jones

Grace Jordan

by Stephanie Lang

Geraldine Knox

by Mary Virginia Jones

Edwin Michael

by Mary Virginia Jones

Daniel F. Otto Jr.

Wayne and Judy Wilt

Don A. Scott

by Mary Virginia Jones

Donations

Bonnie Fitzwater

**R. Hugh and Dolores Andrew
Dr. and Mrs. James H. Feaster
Jr. (For Museum Elevator
Fund)**

H. Donald and Carol Moss

Jay J. Pile

**Martha DeBerry (In honor
of Bob and Leanna Boal)**
**Wal-Mart
Allan Clark**

Cornish Manor (Continued from page 281)

to remain "dry." Following the 1955 election, "The Red Men's Club" closed and Ethelhurst was back on the real estate market once again.

About this same time, 1955, Jim Cuppett and Bessie Weeks were looking to expand their nursing home capacity for their business had outgrown their first nursing home in the old Pick Wick Inn. And so Ethelhurst was purchased and became an extension of the Cuppett Weeks Nursing Home. The nursing home remained at Ethelhurst until about 1959 when Lou Cornish and his wife Cece repurchased the estate.

The Cornishes took on major renovations to open a classy restaurant and cocktail lounge which they named "Cornish Manor." Mr. Cornish installed beautiful graduated crystal prism chandeliers that came out of the old Cornish Arms in Summerfield, Pennsylvania. They were elegantly suspended from the Manor's paneled wooden ceilings. There was a need for such an establishment in Oakland and Cornish Manor was an instant success. The meals were wonderful. Mrs. Cornish and her main cook, Mrs. Alberta Friend, turned out delicious menus. Their Barley Soup, Chicken and Waffles and Cornish Pudding were three of the most popular items from the menu. In 1968, the Cornishes sold the restaurant to Bob and Geraldine Bobo.

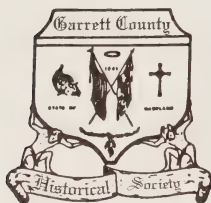
Using many of Cece Cornish's

recipes, the Bobos ran Cornish Manor until 1995 when Bob and his second wife Patty sold it to Fred and Christiane Bergheim. The Bergheims redecorated the interior to reflect a French country inn and maintained the popular establishment in the traditions of the Cornishes and the Bobos.

In 2004, the Bergheims sold Cornish Manor to the current owners Rob and Sharon Markwood. The Bergheims pursued a new venture with a special event catering facility called "Chanteclaire Farm" north of Deep Creek Lake on Route 42.

That brings us to the present time where Rob and Sharon Markwood have just completed a major and tastefully done restoration to the manor house and portions of the grounds. The Markwoods strictly followed the original Victorian motif during the restoration process. Trading under the Cornish Manor name, Chef Jacques Hourtal recently from Atlanta, Georgia, has leased the estate from the Markwoods. Although Jacques Hourtal trained in Southern France and Switzerland and fluently speaks Spanish, French and Italian as well as English, he specializes in American cuisine, which will be featured on the Cornish Manor menu. Jacques has owned and operated three popular restaurants in Atlanta and has served as the sous-chef at Atlanta's La Grotta Restaurant. Marge Morgan, who has

(Continued on Page 300)



Cornish Manor (Continued from page 299)

been at Cornish Manor for more than ten years, is the very gracious head waitress. Chef Jacques, Ms. Morgan and the entire staff are eager to provide a pleasant and traditional American dining experience to all their customers.

Thus in the original 1868 style of Judge Wilson Lambert, you can return to another time, the Victorian

era, and enjoy the ambiance of stately relaxation and tranquility of this lovely summer place. As you engage in social pleasantries you can dine and taste the finest cuisine while being pampered by a gracious staff.

Readers with any background information on Judge Lambert are asked to share it with The Glades Star.

Volunteers Sought

The Garrett County Chamber of Commerce is seeking young people between the ages of 8 and 14 years of age to take part in a living flag ceremony on Flag Day, June 14, on a ski slope at The Wisp. This event: "Flag on the Mountain," is planned to coincide with a similar activity to take place at dusk at Ft. McHenry in Baltimore Harbor. Maryland Public Television and other news media plan to cover the ceremony. Those interested in participating should call Karen Reckner at the Chamber at 301-334-5093.

Reenactment

The Garrett County Chamber of Commerce will stage a reenactment of the beginning of General Edward Braddock's ill-fated march of 1755 to Ft. Duquesne—now Pittsburgh—during the French and Indian War. The event will take place at the 4-H camp on MD Rt. 495 near Bittinger May 18-21 from 10 am to 2 pm.

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VOL. 10, NO 10

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

JUNE 2005

Renovating The Society's Museum *by John Grant*

"SOMEDAY, WE'LL HAVE
TO CHANGE THE . . ."

It was a phrase that was repeated over and over again; "Someday we'll have to change this door; someday we'll have to make more room here; someday we'll have to move this partition." Finally, beginning in January 2005, a crew of volunteers began to make the desired changes in the rooms of the museum.

When the Historical Society purchased the Professional Building for a museum it had been remodeled from a former bank and contained a maze of small offices for doctors and other professionals. As a museum displaying artifacts, the main floor of the building was adequate, but not ideal. After moving into the building, the Historical Society members began to make plans as to what changes would

best serve as a museum.

One of the first changes made in the building was the installation of an interior window so that a volunteer sitting at the desk in the museum office could see into the Gift Shop and the hallway of the building. This change was made in 2000; nothing more was done between times until January 2005, when the museum was closed for the first three and one half months of the year. Between these dates some storage shelves were built and some cabinets were added here and there throughout the museum.

RENOVATIONS

Before the actual hammering and sawing could begin, there were a lot of things that had to be done; certain artifacts had to be put into boxes and moved out of the work area, other

(Continued on Page 304)



Garrett County Historical Society

Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 2004-2005

President	Robert Boal
1st Vice President	James Ashby
2nd Vice President	Paul Shogren
Treasurer	Kevin Callis
Secretary	Alice Eary
Asst. Sec'y.	Edith Brock
Corre. Sec'y	Kenneth Hardesty
Curator	Gretchen Shaffer
Assistant Curator	Eleanor Callis
Building Manager	George Ferguson

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clifford DeWitt, Robert Shaffer, Ernie Gregg, Jerry Moyer, Alice Smith, Jane Fox, Bud Peed, Maxine Broadwater, Matthew Stieringer, and Lawrence Sherwood.
--

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor	Jack Regentin
Cir. Manager	Joseph Connors

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

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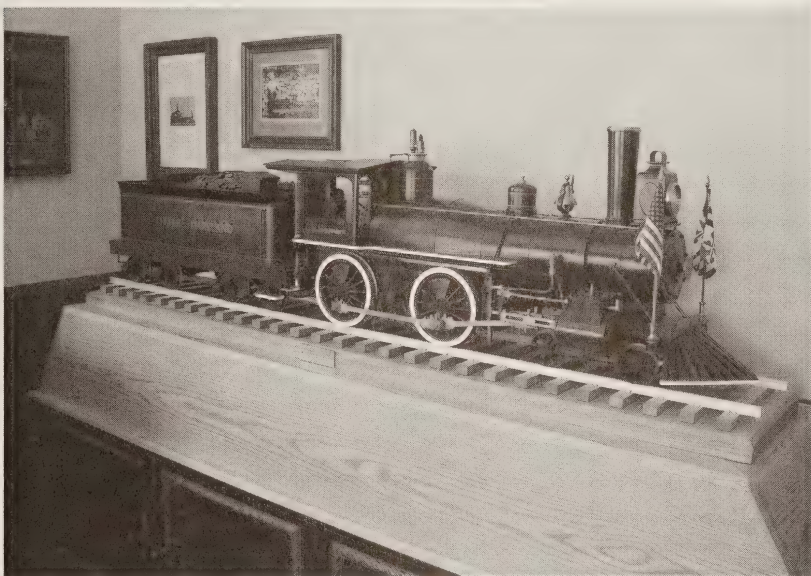
Web Site Information

- Web page with historical items:
www.deepcreekhospitality.com
www.deepcreektimes.com
- *The Republican* Newspaper:
www.therepublicannews.com
- Chamber of Commerce:
www.garrettchamber.com
- Spruce Forest events email:
tmorgan@spruceforest.org
- Society Museum in Oakland:
phone: 301-334-3226

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Renovating The Society's Museum



The steam engine is in the B&O Room.



Push a button and the B&O's Royal Blue runs around the track.



Urn from Oakland Hotel.

items had to be moved from rooms on one side of the building to rooms on the other, and things too bulky to be moved had to be covered with plastic cloths. One item, the carriage with the fringe on top, was dismantled and moved to the Oakland railroad station where it was re-assembled.

Plans called for moving doors to new locations for better flow of visitors through the various rooms of the building. In some places it was desirable to move walls to make a better presentation of the artifacts. In certain rooms it was desirable to raise the

ceiling tiles for heating and ventilation; raising the tiles also allowed new lights to be added to the rooms.

RE-DISCOVERY

The Historical Society is now over 60 years old and, when it was first organized, there wasn't a museum to display artifacts donated to the society. The result was that artifacts were stored in the Court House and several other buildings in Oakland. Finally, the building on Center Street in Oakland (now Our Town Theatre) became the Society's museum and many of the stored artifacts could be displayed. Unfortunately, there was not

enough room to display everything, so the remaining artifacts were either left in storage around town or stored in the basement of the Center Street building.

In 1997, the Professional Building in Oakland was purchased for a museum, and all the artifacts in storage were finally moved to that building; some were displayed and others put into storage there.

The Historical Society is now into the third generation of members and volunteers. Thus, when the renovation work began in January, a lot of the stored artifacts were unpacked; some



The music room is larger.

artifacts were re-discovered while others were absolutely unknown. Older members of the Society, still living in the area, were called upon to identify some of the unknown artifacts. For example, there was a box of 100 year old glass plate photograph negatives; some of the landscapes were easily identifiable, but many people portrayed on most of the negatives remained absolutely unknown. Final disposition of these, and other artifacts which cannot be tied to Garrett County in any way, will be a decision for the Board of Directors.

RE-ASSEMBLED

When the museum is opened once more to visitors, they will be pleased with the size of the rooms and tasteful display of the artifacts.

The big front room on the south side of the building will be unofficially known as the "Garrett Room" (B. &

O. Railroad room). Among the displays will be a "hands on" railroad train to represent the Royal Blue passenger train. By pressing a small electric button, visitors will be able to watch the train make a circuit of the tracks stretched across the room. (Train etc. due to the work and genius of Scott Atwill.) On one wall is special "niche" with the marble bust of John W. Garrett who was once president of the railroad and for whom Garrett County is named.

The big front room directly across the hallway is the "hotel room." It contains photographs and memorabilia of the helicon days when Oakland, Mtn. Lake Park and Deer Park were Summer Resort locations. Dominating the center of this room is a large metal flower urn, a relic of the old Oakland Hotel.

(Continued on Page 306)



Gatling Gun in Military Room.

Down the hallway is the “music room.” It is one of the rooms that has been enlarged, and the increase in size allows the many musical artifacts to be properly displayed.

At the end of the hallway, several rooms have been combined to make the “military room.” It has old uniforms and rifles, a special U.S.S. Garrett County display and cabinets with veterans’ memorabilia. The famous Gatling gun, which used to be in one of the big front rooms, has been moved back to the “military room” to be in a more appropriate setting.

And so it goes for other rooms in the Museum and their display of artifacts. In addition, new linoleum has been put down in the hallway and

office; all of the other rooms have new carpeting with different shades of color to please the eye and go with the display.

Of course, this article cannot be concluded without giving the names of the volunteers who gave many hours of their time to bring about the changes in the Historical Society’s museum. Gail Hixon, Paul Hoyer, George Perrine, Bob Moore, Cliff DeWitt, Junior Ferguson, Leanna Boal, Bob Boal, Ernie Gregg, Don Shaffer, George Rishell, Gary Love, Bud Peed, Buck Trautwein, Jason Snyder (Snyder Cabinets), Don Callis, Randall Kahl, Bob Gnegy & Family (Success Floor Covering), Brian DeWitt, Scott Atwill, Bob Shaffer,



U.S.S. Garrett County display in Military Room.

Buzz Updyke, Jeremy Martin, Bert Davis, Ray Selders, Mike VanBuskirk, Jeremy Hamilton, Frank Custer (Mt. Top Monument Co.), George Scheffel (Allegheny Welding), Eleanor Callis, Gretchen Shaffer, Carroll Deem (Farmer's Market) and Larry Gnegy and the Garrett

County Sheriff's Office.

Cash flow donations during the project: Barry Domenick, Daniel Offutt, Neil Wolfe, Gary Love, Troy Gnegy, Mark Arnold (Perry's Solid Waste), Glass Unlimited, O.C.Cluss, Hazel Glotfelty, Mary Jones, and Charles McIntire.

Wish List

The Garrett County Historical Society is looking for the following antique items dating from around 1850 for its renovated museum:

- A primitive corner cupboard
- Coal mining items, especially work clothing
- Hotel memorabilia
- Early photos of Deep Creek Lake
- Antique Christmas ornaments

A Different Point of View

by John Grant

Some large clocks have a small door in the back. Turn the clock around, open the small door, and the “works” of the clock are revealed. It is impossible to tell time by looking at the “works;” that function of the clock is reserved for the face where there are numbers and hands. But by looking at the “works,” a person can see what makes it keep time in the first place.

Thus, there are two different points of view for a clock; the face which tells time and the “works” which make the clock run so that it keeps time.

The same is true for a great many different objects.

Take for example the cupola on top of the façade of the old Deer Park Hotel. From the Liberty Street side of the building, a person can see how the cupola fits in with the facade of the old

Deer Park Hotel. From a different point of view, high above the museum building, a person can see how the cupola sits on the roof and is supported to prevent it from damaging the roof structure. This is due to the careful work and planning by the team which designed and put up the cupola.

Headed by Robert Shaffer, the



Bob Shaffer's crew makes final adjustments.



South side of cupola on roof of Historical Society Museum.

team which designed the cupola also examined the roof structure to insure there would not be excessive stress on the roof rafters when the cupola was mounted on the roof. They concluded that several wooden beans were needed to carry the load. In addition, a series of boards would be needed to compensate for the pitch of the roof to make sure that the cupola would sit in a level position on the roof.

Of course, some final adjustments had to be made then the cupola was lifted into place and resting on the

boards. While spectators watched from Liberty Street, Shaffer and members of his team shifted boards around to make sure that once the cupola was seated, it wouldn't have to be moved again.

And so when viewed from Liberty Street, the cupola "tops out" the façade of the old Deer Park Hotel. From a "different point of view," where a person can see it sitting on the roof, the work to make it an integral part of that façade can be seen.

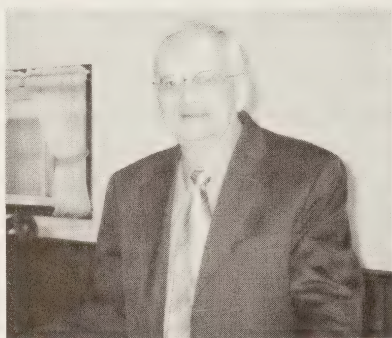
Spring Fund-Raising Dinner

By John A. Grant

Over 100 members and friends of the Garrett County Historical Society attended the April fund raising dinner held on Friday, April 22, at the Pleasant Valley Community Center. People came from different parts of the county to support the fund raising efforts of the Museum Building Fund.

Among the persons seated at the Head Table was Mr. Al Feldstein, who was to be the speaker for the evening. His theme was to be John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for whom Garrett County was named. During the announcements prior to the invocation, Pres. Robert Boal reminded the people at the dinner that the marble bust of Mr. Garrett now occupies a special place in one of the front rooms of the newly renovated Museum in Oakland.

After making a few brief announcements, Pres. Boal asked the



Pres. Bob Boal at the Fund Raiser.



"Check-In" volunteers at the door.

(Continued on Page 310)

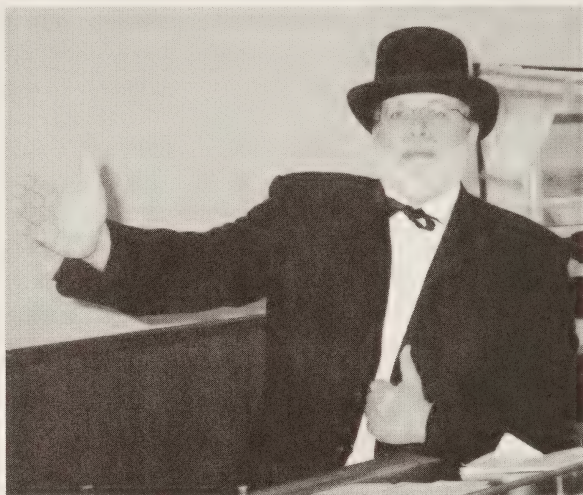
Rev. John Grant to give the invocation and blessing for the meal.

Once more, the ladies of the Pleasant Valley Community Center proved that they could turn out a delicious meal.

At the conclusion of the meal, Pres. Boal introduced some of the different members of the Society who were present that evening. He then took a few minutes to tell about the renovation of the Museum and introduced some of the volunteers who were at the meeting. He also said that sign-up sheets would be circulated for those present to attend an evening tour of the Museum in June.

Prior to presenting Al Feldstein the speaker for the evening, Pres. Boal took a brief time to say a few words about John W. Garrett, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's roll in developing the county.

Al Feldstein is well known as a writer and historian; in giving the story and dressing as John W. Garrett, he proved that he was an actor too. He chose to speak as if he were in Deer Park in 1884, and talking to a group of people who included some newspaper reporters. In his talk he spoke about outstanding phases of his life in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and famous people



Al Feldstein as John W. Garrett.



Mr. and Mrs. Al Feldstein.

with whom he had contact. Al's talk was a pleasure to hear and well received by the audience.

Following the speaker's address, and prior to the conclusion of the dinner, there was a drawing for two "door prizes." The Flowers From Webers decoration on the head table was won by Betty Ellington, and the book, "Brown's Miscellaneous Writings," was won by Dennis Margroff.

Canoeing On The Casselman River

by John A. Grant

The title for this article, "Canoeing on the Casselman River," is from the subject matter of a photograph by the late Leo Beachy. It is one of several photographs which he took at Stanton's Dam on the Casselman River near Grantsville. It shows two canoes on the placid water of the dam, and is in Volume II of a series of Leo Beachy photographs published by Maxine Beachy Broadwater.

THE DAM AND THE MILL RACE

Actually, the dam was an impoundment of water in a natural pool of water in the river. The pool is a natural part of the river bed and is typical of the rivers and streams in Garrett County. For years, all over the county such pools were ideal places for fishing, swimming and camping.

Now, Deep Creek Lake and the State Parks fulfill these functions.

Stanton's Dam was created when Jesse Tomlinson tapped in to this pool on the Casselman River to supply water for the grist mill that he built in 1797. In this location the river makes a big loop, dropping about 25 feet from the pool end of the loop to the the place where Tomlinson built his grist mill. He simply dug a mill race from one end of the loop to the other. Later, a log dam was put across the end of the pool to increase its storage capacity. Years later, the log dam was replaced with a cut stone dam, and it was there for almost a century. It was finally washed out by a flood sometime about 1930, but by that time

(Continued on Page 312)



Bathing at Stanton's Dam.



Canoeing on the Casselman River at Stanton's Dam.

the mill was running under electric power and water from the mill race was not needed. However, the mill race was kept in service, being bridged over when U.S. #40 was relocated about 1938. Thus, even though the dam was gone, the mill race remained intact.

MILL RACE IS ALMOST OBLITERATED.

Although the mill race survived the relocation of Rt. #40 during the 1930s, it was almost obliterated when Interstate #68 was constructed over the Casselman River in the 1970s.

By that time Penn Alps had been created near Stanton's Mill, and plans were being made to use the mill race again to run a water wheel beside the grist mill. At the same time, construction of the new interstate highway was gradually creeping toward a new bridge over the Casselman River. Worried about damage to the mill race, Dr. Alta Schrock made a call on

the superintendent of the highway construction approaching the mill race. With the superintendent's help she went over the highway construction plans and found that no provisions had been made for crossing over the mill race; the fill dirt for making the

highway would fill up the mill race for several hundred feet near the river pool.

Several months previously, Dr. Schrock had been chosen by the state of Maryland in recognition of achievements during her lifetime, the latest being revival of Appalachian history at Penn Alps. The governor, himself, had personally given an award to Dr. Schrock. So, after she found out that no provisions had been made for saving the mill race, she put in a call to the governor telling him of the possible damage to the mill race. Within a very short time, interstate highway plans had been changed and provisions were made to channel the mill race through a concrete culvert under the highway.

Will there be canoeing again on the Casselman River? The natural pool in the river is still there, and once more there may be a need to put a



Cut stone at Stanton's Dam.



The Casselman River pool as it looks today.

low dam across the river to increase the storage capacity of the pool for water in the mill race and grist mill. With the increased capacity there will

be plenty of water for canoeing. Who knows? Maybe a future photographer will once again take a picture of canoes on the Casselman River.

The Track Meet “Upset” of 1939

By John A. Grant

Ed. Note: In the March, 2005 issue of The Glades Star, there was an article about the annual “Field Day” or, unofficially, “the Track Meet.” In this article, John Grant shares a personal memory of the day that Grantsville won the Track Meet.

Everyone has a one or two school teachers they remember so very well as outstanding, down through the years. One of them I remember was Edwin W. Elias, who was a remarkable teacher and athletic coach combined.

Each spring, after the snow had melted and playgrounds were no longer muddy, recess time in many Garrett County schools was devoted to practice for the annual “Track Meet.” Properly known as the Garrett County Field and Track Meet, it was a state of Maryland program of athletic events begun in 1916, which involved both elementary and high school students. It was held in different places during the early years, but after 1934 it was held on vacant ground beside South Street in the town of Accident.

Due to the fact that they had larger student bodies, Oakland Elementary and Oakland High schools usually had winning teams at the Track Meet. However, in 1939 there was a startling “upset.” Grantsville’s 440 yard relay team were the victors

in that event and garnered enough points to make Grantsville the Track Meets winners. The teacher who had coached the Grantsville team was Edwin Elias.

“Ed” Elias began his teaching career in Garrett County in 1930 when he was assigned the 5th grade at Oakland Elementary School. A popular teacher, he was also a good athlete, and often served as referee for high school soccer and basket ball games. A natural consequence of his athletic ability was to develop good teams in Oakland for the annual Track Meet.

In 1935, Edwin Elias transferred to a teaching position in Grantsville, to be within commuting distance of Frostburg State for additional college work. Quite naturally he began developing good athletic teams in Grantsville, but it takes time to do this and for several years Grantsville still placed second to Oakland in the annual Track Meet.

Then came the famous 1939 Track Meet.

Most of the Oakland High School track teams were made up of students who had been coached by Edwin Elias while they were still in elementary school. In Oakland High these students were coached by the late Marshall Brown, holder of a state running record during his own high school years. He trained his 440-yard

relay team by having members race around the block formed by Green, Eighth, High, and Seventh streets in Oakland. It was a fast team, and in 1939 the members were confident that they would win at the annual Track Meet.

When the teams gathered for the race in Accident that year, Edwin Elias was there with his team from Grantsville.

At the "crack" of the starting gun, Oakland High School got off to a good start, and the contest quickly developed between Oakland, Grantsville, and Kitzmiller, with Oakland slightly ahead. But with the transfer of the baton to the fourth man in the race, Grantsville's "best runner" quickly revealed himself. Elmert Lewis caught up with the Oakland's "best runner" and crossed the finish line three or four steps ahead of him.

The victory for the 440-yard relay went to Grantsville.

With the points garnered by the

winning relay team, Grantsville's number of total points exceeded those of Oakland and Grantsville was declared the Track Meet winner for 1939.

Some years later, when Edwin Elias had become supervisor of elementary education and moved back to Oakland, I talked with him about the day that Grantsville won the Track Meet.

"That was some race. ... Elmert Lewis was one of the fastest boys I ever coached," he said. Then he added with a smile, "As near as I can remember you boys from Oakland got even with us in the 1940 Track Meet by winning both the 440-yard relay and the 660 relay."

Edwin Elias died in 1978. He was a good teacher and coach who always urged his students to do their best in school and on the athletic field. His personality was characterized by a ready smile and a hardy laugh by a man who enjoyed good, clean competition in all fields of endeavor.



Edwin Elias' home in Oakland after he returned as Supervisor of Education.

Garrett County Agriculture Thrives

by Cheryl DeBerry & Peggy Santamaria

In the early 1900s, at most every citizen in the United States lived on a farm or had close relatives that did. Today, few people enjoy that privilege. In Garrett County, however, 600 farms still sit on about one quarter of the county's land area. Farming is a thriving industry, bringing in more than \$46 million in gross sales each year.

Garrett County leads the state of Maryland in production of Oats, ranks fourth in hay production, and is fifth in corn silage production. Garrett County's climate and terrain make it well suited to produce high quality forage for grass-fed and pasture-raised animals.

A grassroots effort to improve the income for local family farms resulted in the formation of the Rural Development Coalition in 2002. Representatives from Garrett County and neighboring Preston County, W.Va., joined forces to identify barriers and create opportunities to increase farm revenue. The fourth Rural Enterprises Conference, organized by the Garrett-Preston RDC, was held in March. The conference attracted 100 farmers and rural small business owners, who learned how to preserve rural heritage through farm profitability.

In 2003, the Garrett County Commissioners showed their support for agriculture when they created a

new position in the Office of Economic Development: Agriculture Marketing Specialist. Selected to fill the post, Cheryl DeBerry accepted the challenges of helping develop agriculture markets in the county, aiding farmers in their marketing efforts, working with agriculture- and commodity-based groups, and soliciting funds for agriculture infrastructure projects.

Many Garrett County farmers are using high tunnels or hoophouses. Constructed by stretching a sheet of heavy translucent plastic over wood or metal supports, these structures extend the local growing season by creating an unheated green house environment for produce grown in the soil. The longer season increases the farm profits.

Marketing has been added to the already exhausting list of farm chores. Web sites and colorful brochures are now among the required farm tools.

With tourism a growing industry in the county, agritourism is trying to keep up the pace. The fifth "Visit Our Working Farms: Share Our Rural Heritage" agritourism brochure was published in 2005. More than 20 Garrett County and Preston County farms that welcome visitors are highlighted in the brochure. The ingenuity of Garrett County farmers is reflected in the scope of activities and

products luring visitors.

Garrett County's first corn maze is an expanding attraction that delights visitors of all ages. Alice and Bob Bender and family welcome thousands of guests each year to their 10-acre-corn maze at Cove Run Farm.

Horse-drawn carriage and sleigh rides offered by dairy farmer Ray Miller are popular with residents and visitors to the area. In a rhododendron grove on Bill and Jean Durst's Beitschhof Farm, a stone altar provides the perfect setting for weddings. They offer packages that include a catered reception in the 1880 Dutch barn.

The charm of alpacas draws visitors to BlueBell Farm Alpacas. Owners Bob and Jo Gitman sell fleece, knitted products, and alpacas. At Backbone Food Farm, Max and Katharine Dubansky offer cross-country ski outings complete with lessons and ski rentals.

With the demise of local canneries in the area, fresh produce farms in Garrett County have begun direct-marketing their products—selling directly to the consumer, rather than selling wholesale to a broker or distributor. Many farmers sell their products through the local farmers markets hosted by the Mountain Fresh Producers Association. Several produce farms have roadside stands where visitors can stop to purchase fresh vegetables and berries direct from the farm.

A new twist for a few fresh produce farms is Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) or subscription

farms. The CSA is similar to a “book of the month” club, except that it offers “vegetables of the week” instead. Customers pre-pay for the season, then enjoy a box full of a variety of vegetables, berries, herbs, and melons each week.

Many livestock producers are also selling directly to consumers. Amounts of custom-slaughtered beef, lamb, goat, pork, turkey, and chicken are increasing in the county.

A limited amount of milk is being processed into value-added products such as ice cream and goat cheese. A study was conducted in the spring to determine the feasibility of creating a milk processing facility in Garrett County, where farmers could process their milk into value-added products such as yogurt, bottled milk, cheese, and ice cream.

Specialty products such as organic produce and meat, handmade soap, herbs, ginseng, wool and woven items, honey, and maple syrup are a prominent part of Garrett County agriculture. In addition, more than 25,000 Christmas trees are cut in the county each year.

Rapid conversion of farmland to housing developments and industrial use has become a concern of many local farmers. Farmland preservation programs, though often underfunded, can help local farmers keep land in agricultural use through the purchase of development rights. Will today's farms be passed on to the next generation? With the hope of instilling the love of agriculture in the

(Continued on Page 318)

young, 4-H programs have been developed to teach young people the business and marketing aspects of farming as well as crop and livestock production.

Any business that depends on

Garrett County weather would seem doomed to fail, but Garrett County farmers are trying to beat the odds through enterprise diversification, direct marketing, and good old-fashioned sweat.

Deep Creek Lake —80 Years of Fun

by Jo Donaldson

Deep Creek Lake has people thinking of fun days of swimming, boating and fishing in the cool waters of Mountain Maryland. However, Maryland's largest fresh water lake is not a marvel of nature, but a combination of nature and man's ingenuity. Built for electrical generation, it still is used for that purpose today. This man-made attraction fits comfortably in its natural surroundings and has become a major tourist attraction in the area. The Garrett County Chamber of Commerce is working with area businesses and organizations to help celebrate the 80th "birthday" of Deep Creek Lake this summer.

The birthday party is planned for September 4, 2005, at the Discovery Center at Deep Creek Lake State Park. This celebration will be a family affair with a party-like atmosphere, ob-

serving the building and recreational development of Maryland's largest lake. This special event will be partnered with activities and special offers at lake area businesses throughout the season, said Karen Reckner, events coordinator for the Chamber of Commerce.

More than 80 years ago, Deep Creek was a tranquil stream about 60 feet wide, situated between Roman Nose

Ridge and Marsh Hill Ridge. About 50 or 60 little streams form the Deep Creek tributary system, including North Glade, Meadow Mountain, and Cherry Run. In 1921, the Youghiogeny Hydroelectric Corporation, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Electric Corporation of Johnstown, Pa., acquired rights to build dams across Deep Creek and the Youghiogeny River. Construction of the Deep Creek dam began Novem-



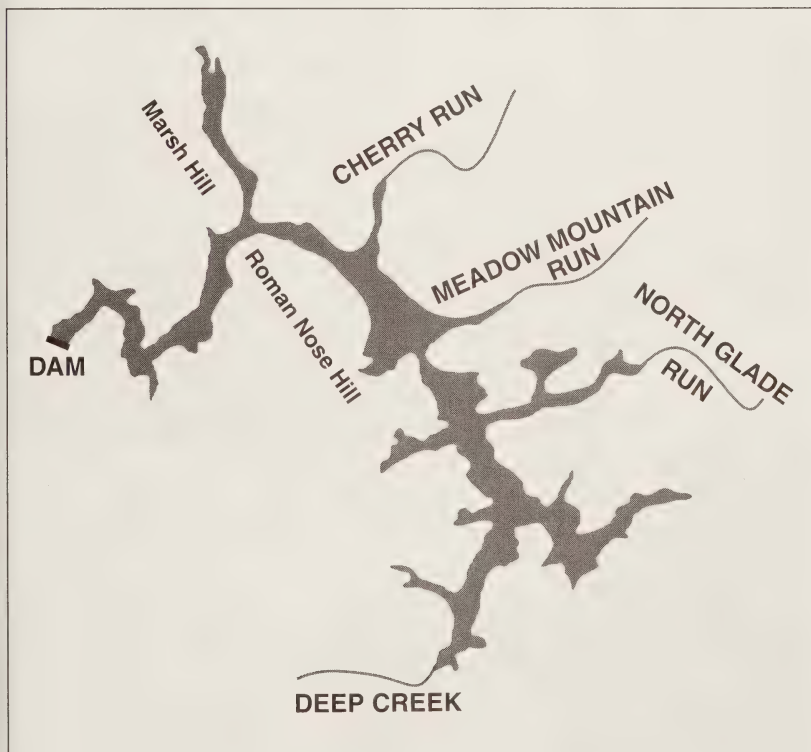
ber 1, 1923. Land, formerly considered of little value, was purchased by the Eastern Land Corporation at an average cost of \$55 an acre, although prices varied from \$5 to \$2,500. Nearly 8,000 acres of land were acquired to build the 3,900-acre lake.

Approximately 1,000 men were employed in the preliminary dam construction work, and two large workmen's accommodations were constructed to house them. A quarry was opened and a crusher installed to prepare stone for the dam and roadways. More than 12 miles of railroad were built connecting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Oakland to the dam and power sites for hauling materials and equipment. Nearly 15 miles

of highway were relocated, including four miles of improved state road between the National Highway and Oakland. Two steel bridges were relocated: one on Highway 219, one on the Glendale Road.

The lake was filled with water in 1925—less than two years after the project began. It measures 13 miles in length, drains a watershed of 140,000 acres, and has 69 miles of shoreline. Its maximum depth is about 75 feet and its average depth is 25 feet. Deep Creek Lake lies west of the Eastern Continental Divide, making it part of the Ohio River Drainage system. This means that the water from the lake ultimately drains to the Gulf of

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Mexico by way of the Mississippi River. Today, Deep Creek Lake is owned by the state of Maryland and maintained by the Department of Natural Resources.

The power plant went into operation on May 26, 1925. The dam has an earth embankment with a concrete core wall with dirt and rock sloping on each side, packed in by floodgates. It is 1,340 feet in length and 86 feet high from bedrock to the top. The dam is 450 feet in width at the base, sloping to about 24 feet at the top. The crest of the water is approximately 2,470 feet above sea level. The elevation at the powerhouse is approximately 2,030 feet with the turbines 440 feet below the intake.

The lake and faster highway access from large metropolitan areas have brought continual growth to the county. Many people are building second homes or retirement homes at this resort area. Deep Creek Lake is a major draw to people who enjoy outdoor adventures and escaping their daily grind. Besides its relaxing summer activities, hundreds come in Feb-

ruary to dunk themselves in its icy waters for the benefit of Maryland Special Olympics. A wide variety of fish thrive in the lake and attract fishing enthusiasts in all seasons, from fly fishing to ice fishing. All types of businesses are built around the lake to serve the year-round visitors who come to enjoy the area's natural resources and recreational opportunities. People can leave their homes or rental property and go to numerous restaurants, the movies, the bank or hardware store, shop, rent a mountain bike, go to the coffee shop or visit the state park - all by boat.

80th Birthday logos are available through the Chamber for participating businesses to use in their advertising. Window decals with the logo will be available in May to display or sell. Rachel May and Karen Reckner are contacts for any questions related to the promotion. There is a spot on the Chamber web page dedicated to promoting the happenings the businesses are hosting throughout the season. Rachel may be reached at 301-387-4386 and Karen at 301-334-5093.

Annual Dinner Meeting

Don't forget the annual dinner meeting on Thursday, June 23, at 6:30 in the evening. It will be held at the Bittinger fire hall, the fare will be country steak, and the price will be \$12 per person. For reservations call the museum at 301-334-3226.

New Museum Hours

The museum will be open Monday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Cool Mountain Getaways of Yesteryear: *Then and Now*

by Jack Regentin

Since coming to Garrett County a decade ago and learning of the area's history as a summer vacation spot and of the grand resort hotels located along the track of the B&O Railroad, I have been captivated by these ghosts of the past—and surprised by their numbers. The Historical Society Museum has pictures of 19, a seemingly remarkable number for an area so relatively small, and there may well be more. During the halcyon days of the turn-of-the-cen-

tury tourist season, however, 12 passenger trains transited the area daily—six from the east, six from the west—and the visitors needed accommodations. Armed, then, with information from the museum and accompanied by Bob Shaffer who remembers some of the hotels, I recently set out to find them. It has been a fascinating search, and this picture story is the result. The “now” images are photographed as nearly as possible from the same vantage as the “then” images.

Deer Park Hotel



THEN:

Grandest of them all, this fabled resort was built by the B & O Railroad and visited by four presidents. It opened in 1873, closed in 1929, and was razed in 1942.

Now:

Today little trace of the hotel remains. The site along Hotel Road is given to second-growth trees and private residences and their out-buildings.



Loch Lynn Hotel



THEN:

Located on a commanding height, the hotel reportedly offered amenities more liberal than hotels in neighboring Mountain Lake Park.

Now:

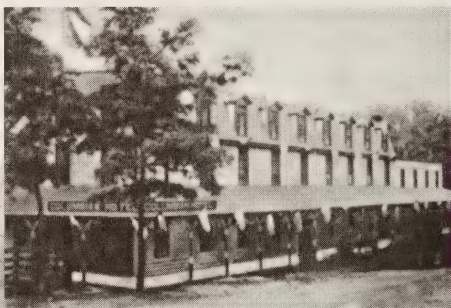
Only the height remains of the site in this view from Shenandoah Ave. in Loch Lynn Heights.



Columbian Hotel

THEN:

The Columbian was situated along the west side of the 600 block of Deer Park Ave. in Mountain Lake Park.



Now:

Private residences have replaced the hotel.



Mountain Lake Hotel

THEN:

Occupying the 1000 block of Maryland Highway (Rt. 135), this was the premier hotel in Mountain Lake Park.



Now:

The Faith Evangelical Free Church occupies the site.



Hamilton Hall Hotel



THEN:

A warm, comfortable accommodation on the west side of Deer Park Ave. at the intersection with Washington Ave. in Mountain Lake Park.

Now:

Private residences occupy the site.



Braethom & Thoburn (Chataqua) Hotels

THEN:

Close neighbors on the northeast corner of the of the Maryland Highway (Rt. 135)—Oakland Drive intersection in Mountain Lake Park.



Now:

Only a few foundation stones remain on the site.



Overlook Hotel (Dennett House)



THEN:

Located on a high point on the north side of the 900 block of Dennett Road.

Now:

A private residence occupies the site.



Glades Hotel I

THEN:

The first resort hotel built in Oakland, Glades I was located immediately south of the tracks just east of the RR station. The hotel burned to the ground in 1874.



Now:

No trace remains of the original building.



Glades Hotel II

THEN:

The Glades was rebuilt just south of the original location shortly after the fire.



Now:

Rotary Park occupies the site.



Bosley Hotel



THEN:

Located on the north side of the 600 block of Oak Street in Oakland.

Now:

A rooming house has replaced the Bosley.



Giessman Hotel

THEN:

A group of guests gather for a photo in front of the Giessman in 1906. The hotel was located immediately south of the tracks on the west side of Third Street in Oakland.



Now:

This is one of only two of the original structures in this group of hotels that remains. It is now an apartment building called Third Street South.



Central or Boyer Hotel

THEN:

Located on the northeast corner of the of the E. Alder-Second Street intersection in Oakland, this hotel was torn down in 1901-02 to make room for the First National Bank.



Now:

The bank building remains and now houses at street level an up-scale clothing store.



Frantz Hotel

THEN:

Previously the Schley Hotel, the Frantz was located beside the tracks just east of the RR station in Oakland.



Now:

A parking lot occupies the site.



Manhattan Hotel

THEN:

The Manhattan occupied the southwest corner of the intersection of Second Street and the RR tracks.



Now:

The site is a parking lot.



Commercial Hotel



THEN:

Until it was razed in 1996, the hotel building—long unoccupied—was located across Second Street from the Ruth Enlow Library.

Now:

The site is now a well-maintained empty lot. (Is the mature oak tree just behind the station wagon that left-most sapling in the photo of the hotel?)



The Rest



Now:

Minus its grand front porch, the building has been a rooming house for some years and is being renovated.

THEN:

Located on the southwest corner at E. Alder and Seventh Streets in Oakland.



Oakland Hotel



Now:

Only the hotel's gas house remains and may be seen from the walking path. Rt. 39 and the Garrett County Light-house occupy other parts of the site.



THEN:

Encouraged by the success of its Deer Park Hotel, the B & O built a replica in Oakland. Located at the foot of Totten Hill, the hotel operated from 1876 to 1907. It was razed in 1911.

Commercial Hotel-William James Hotel

THEN:

This Commercial Hotel was located in what is probably now the parking lot of the First United Bank on Second Street in Oakland. With an addition to its south side it became the William James Hotel.



Now:

The First United Bank and Trust replaced the hotel.

2004 Accessions

- 1957 Oakland and Deer Park Girl Scout Troop photo, *given by Stephanie Lang*
- Booklet, Portrait of Liberty
- Booklet, Oakland Centennial History, 1849 - 1949
- Booklet, "The Song of the Oaks"
- Booklet, Garrett National Bank, 1975 Annual Report
- Information Sheets, The Camesville Pine Swamp, *given by Monty Pagenghardt*
- Sunny Side Grange badge and ribbon #376
- Desk Clock
- Boy's shoes
- Postcard—Oakland B&O Railroad Station
- Postcard—Mountains and valley near Oakland, MD, *given by Mary Thomas*
- Lawrence Bittinger, Limited Commercial Pilot's license and Pilot's license, *given by Robert Railey*
- Booklet, Taming the Savage River, by Tamarack, *given by Margaret Michael Harliss*
- Book, The Sells from the Rhineland to Winchester, *given by Wilbur Sell Johnston*
- Booklet, There to Breathe the Beauty, The Camping Trips of Ford, Edison, Firestone and Burroughs
- Photo, 1900-1901 steam engine tractor and threshing machine, *given by Deloris Murphy*
- Booklet, There to Breathe the Beauty, *given by Charles Harvey*
- Christmas greeting card circa 1920, *given by Maxine Broadwater*
- Book, Descendants of Henry Wilt, *given by Curtis T. Stiles*
- Oakland golden souvenir spoon, *given by Bob and Leana Boal*
- Two fur muffs that belonged to Ella Jones, *given by Lloyd "Casey" Jones*
- Large WWII engineer flag and miscellaneous military papers, *given by Kathy Ridder*
- Copy of Meshach Browning's last will and testament, *given by Wanda Imes*
- Two B&O spoons
- Silver Knob postcard
- Browning's Store postcard
- Booklet, "The Big Sleet" 1953
- Uniform Express Receipt
- War Ration Book, *given by Kitty Thompson*
- Fire Rating Bureau cards of the Insurance Service Office, *given by Terry Helbig*
- Letter from Peter McCarty to Isaac McCarty—1845, *given by Judge Lewis R. Jones*
- Lions Club Vase, *given by Mark Marucci*
- W.W. II, U. S. Army flag kit, *given by Jerry Swiger*
- Child's stuffed lion
- Oakland High School pin and ring, *given by Doris M. Stotler*
- Two large pictures of Accident, MD, *given by Ivan and Mabel Rowe*
- Peoples Store calendar, *given by Wellington Welch*
- Mercy Chapel booklet, *given by Joe Connors*
- Ulysses Grant poster, *given by Mary V. Jones*
- Early Deep Creek Lake picture on a block of wood, *given by Mary Foley*
- Silver Bell Mining Stock Certificate
- Cabin Lodge postcard
- Maybury Poland map
- Deep Creek Lake fishing map
- New Germany CCC History, *given by Mary Foley*
- Framed picture of the Battleship Maine, *given by Mary V. Jones*
- 1955 Garrett County road map
- 1831 map of Virginia and Maryland before WV became a state
- Postcard—The small Peddler
- 1980 GC Memorial Hospital Tour Book
- Deep Creek Lake coloring book, *given by Donna Aspinall*

- Large spinning wheel
- Victorian dress
- 30 photographs, gifts from the Wilson Family (*Camille B. Vermess*)
- Book, "Hamlet" belonged to Hildegard Miller Aiken, given by *M. L. Crane*
- Purple Heart
- Picture of Luther Schmidt
- The telegram sent to his parents
- His burial record
- Purple Heart certificate
- FDR document, given by *Shirley Lee Cosner*
- Book—Hammerstadt (Hamstead Descendants, given by *Norma Hamstead Obier*)
- Book—To Escape Into Dreams "Leighton Family," given by *Helene Hinson Sialely*
- Oakland Ordinances, given by *Pete Tumey*
- Books, Crowning Day Gospel Songs and Great Revival Hymns
- Sheet music from Elliott's Music Store
- Book—Revolutionary Medicine, given by *Mary V. Jones*
- Notebook—A Son of the Allegenies, given by *Franklin J. Green*
- 1850 hat of great-great grandmother of Virginia Stemple, given by *William Stemple*
- Newspapers and 11 hats, given by *Emily Hilda Madigan*
- Formal dress from the home of Frances Comp
- Framed Aza Santon R.R. print, given by *Harrison and Beverly Thrasher*
- Garrett Co. literature folder and misc. booklets, given by *Tom DeBerry*
- Framed Marriage Cert. fro Theodore Egar & Bessie Ridder, given by *Harold Bachtel*
- 1933 handmade prom dress of Marjorie Shaw Neff, given by *Virginia Lee Neff*
- McCullough Coal Corporation stock certificate, given by *John Mccullough*
- Book, Mayflower Descendants in WV, given by *S. A. Shaffer*
- Framed map of Deep Creek Lake, given by *Paul and Eridean Ross*
- 1894 Crellin postcard, given by *Harold and Betty Jo Hudnall*
- Courtney Wilson milk cap, given by *Bert Davis*
- KofP hat, belonged to Don Browning, given by *Lewis Marks*
- 1954 & 1955 Southern Highlander Year Books, given by *Jack Stevenson*
- "Englander's" diaper pins gift cards, given by *John Williams*
- Holy Cross sign, 1920 - 1945 history, postcard with the Holy Cross house and 2 Deep Creek Lake booklets, given by *the Moreau Seminary*
- Cannon ball found somewhere in Oakland, given by *William and Shirley Davis*
- 1951 Grange calendar, given by *Eugene Wilt*
- Lewis Jones kiddy car and a post card showing Lew riding the kiddy car
- GC Bicentennial Harvest Festival poster
- 1928 New Speed Wagon advertising booklet
- Garden wagon
- Model T Men's driving gloves
- McNeill's Rangers booklet, given by *Mary V. Jones*
- Old garden tool, given by *George "Junior" Ferguson*
- B&O Railroad postcard sent to Earl Sebold, given by *Robert Boal*
- GC Seal (Fish & Co. Emblem)
- GC Sheriff June Evans, Constable Badge
- USS Garrett Co. Decommissioning Program
- Two Garrett Co. Development booklets
- Box of glass negatives from an old Oakland house. Items from the estate of Virginia Fizer, given by *Susan Fizer Parsons*
- Two hats and six books, belonged to Regina Hartman Tasker, given by *John Williams*
- Clarinet and Saxophone, belonged to Lewis R. Jones
- Garrett Co. Misc. Information Booklet

(Continued on Page 332)

- Two 1970 Garrett Co. Playhouse programs
- 1970 Lions Club program, *given by Mary V. Jones*
- Antique walnut partner's desk, *given by Dr. & Mrs. Thomas Johnson*
- Book, Green Glades & Sooty Gob Piles, *given by John Grant*
- 11 reels of film from the Oakland Theater, *given by James Gonder*
- Army coveralls, boots, helmet with bag, gun holster, *given by Kenneth A. Sines*
- Mt. Democrat Ledger, gift from Ron Lewis, *given by Deloris Murphy*
- U. S. Army baseball glove that belonged to Willard DeWitt, *given by Leo McBee*
- White Church commemorative plate, *given by Robert Boal*
- Washington Springs Centennial plate
- Oakland Hotel Washington Springs plate, *given by P. Doyle*
- Zither, belonged to Ethel Kelly, *given by Mary V. Jones*
- WWII gun from the estate of Lewis R. Jones, *given by Mary V. Jones*
- Oakland High School Alumni booklet, *given by George Ferguson*
- Oakland Pharmacy pill box, *given by Cecil W. Minard*
- Dr. B.F. Selby's parent's 1905 "Wedding Chimes" book, *given by Robert Boal*
- 3 golf balls found on the Fizer property when they built their house in 1964. The property was part of the old Deer Park Hotel golf course
- Youghiogheny Hydro-electric county road map
- Mary O'Maryland sheet music
- 1961 Garrett Co. Airport ground-breaking picture and article
- Airport groundbreaking photograph, items from the estate of Virginia Fizer, *given by Susan Fizer Parsons*
- 1917 "Dr. Myers" Medical Adviser, belonged to Mrs. O. C. Roth, *given by Elaina Evans*
- Book, "McCrobie/McCroby/McRobie, The Story continues," *given by Marylynn J. Glover*
- Beachy Lumber Co. apron
- "Maryland" brick, *given by Jason Shank*
- Menu from the GC Alumni banquet State Normal School—William James Hotel
- Newspaper—the National stockman and Farmer, 1895—article on Deer Park, *given by Maxine Broadwater*
- Disabled American Veterans flags, original Bible, scrapbook, and information, *given by Wilda Sanders, Lena Uphold, Clara Gower, and Dorothy McPhail*
- Davis Store Christmas booklet
- 1906 Davis Store booklet
- 1907 Davis Store booklet
- Davis Store booklet
- 17 Deer Park pictures
- List of people in front of the Pennington Cottage—1892, *given by Marianne Green*
- Deer Park School jacket and head scarf, *given in memory of Betty Thrasher by Jacqueline L. Wilson*
- Oakland pictures, *given by Beth Golden*
- Bunting from 1870 Sang Run Election House, *given by Mike and Jean Clinton*
- Plate "Borderside" Bloomington, MD *given by Bob and Leanna Boal*
- 1 reprint pictures of Oakland, *given by Deloris Murphy*
- Picture of William Perry Lee, first Sheriff of Garrett Co. 1867-1897, *given by Shirley Lee Cosner*
- 1961-1962 Garrett Co. Vacation Guide
- 1930 Deep Creek bridge picture
- Elliott's Tire Service ash tray
- B&O railroad trainman's hat
- "Little Tom Thumb" booklet
- "Book of the Royal Blue"
- B&O lock and key
- B&O WWII military discharge ticket

- B&O chisel
- "Glimpses Along the Way" booklet
- B&O marking crayon
- B&O "Otto Nobetter" booklet
- B&O long nose oil can
- Battleship Maine plate
- 1950 Boy Scout National Jamboree scarf
- 1949 Boy Scout photo
- Early photo of the Crellin ball team
- 2 early photos of Crellin lumber mill
- Early photo of The W.C. Jones Store, Deer Park
- 1919 WWI souvenir Victory Parades program
- Feist Dance Folio #7—Carroll & Elliott Music Store, Oakland, *given by Bob and Gretchen Shaffer*
- Barn lantern, RR lantern, lantern, *given by Jesse Miller*
- Framed picture of the Battleship Maine, *given by Mary V. Jones*
- Book & CD—Family of George Kinkead & Lula Wamick, *given by Roy R. Cappadona*
- 6 postcards, *given by John and Dottie Glotfelty Granger*
- Crank telephone from the DeBerry family
- Green glass dish from the Jarboe family, *donated in memory of Mr. & Mrs. Allen DeBerry by granddaughter Betty Ann DeBerry and grandson, Wade Houser*
- Center Street Elementary School PTA program, *given by Wilda Sanders*
- 1957 parking meter co. ruler, belonged to Henry Arnold (Oakland Chief of Police)
- Teachers perfume bottle found on Bray School property, *given by Freda Pennington*
- Book—The Gonder Family
- Book—The Wooddell Family, *given by Stephanie Lang*
- Box from L.B. Shatter, Jewelry Store, Oakland, *given by Frances Meese*
- Bagle Lodge #77 K of P pin, belonged to Charles Frederick Burrell
- Lodge pin, belonged to Gertrude Marie Burrell, *given by Laura Belle Harvey*
- Journal of the Alleghenies, *given by Edith Brock*
- 1954 MD Dept. of Education teaching aids publication, *given by Susan Wolfe, Prince George's Co. Historical Society*
- Picture—Lewis Jones on his Kiddy Car
- 13 early Deep Creek Lake pictures
- MD in WWII, Gold Star Honor Roll book
- MD in WWI Home Front Volunteer Services book, *given by Mary V. Jones*
- Book—The Thayer Families of Gloucestershire, England 1500-1600
- Book—Descendants of Nathaniel Thayer, Immigrant to America
- Book—Descendants of Richard Thayer, Immigrant to America, *given by Renna Thayer Shaver*
- 4 photos of the Deer Park Train Wreck
- Deer Park Gas House photo
- Deer Park Hotel Spring House photo
- Mtn. Lake Park photo, *given by Kevin Callis*
- 1984—2004 DAV Veterans Day programs notebook
- 1986—2004 DAV Memorial Day programs notebook, *given by Wilda Sanders*
- B&O Railroad Centenary ticket
- Autobiography of General George Crook
- Book—Youghioghney Appalachian River, *given by Mary V. Jones*
- Know Your Own State, *given by Bonnie Ulrich*
- Postcard of McHenry, MD, *given by Mary Foley*

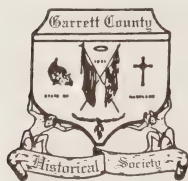
Garrett County One-Room Schoolhouses

Wooden desks, McGuffey Readers, slates for writing—one-room schoolhouses bring back memories. The Historical Society needs your help in identifying these one-room school houses. If you recognize any of them, please call the museum at

301-334-3226. If you have any pictures you would like to share in upcoming issues of The Glades Star, write to Alice Eary, in care of the Garrett County Historical Society, P. O. Box 28, Oakland, Maryland 21550, or email her at alice@eary.net







Memorials

Latest Donations to the GC Historical Museum Fund from February 3, 2005 - May 3, 2005.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Wallace H. Biggs | Josephine J. Hoye |
| by Helen K. Biggs | by Richard and Judith |
| Emory Bolden, Mary Harper | Mazzucchelli |
| Helbig, Sam Meyers, Jib Helbig, | by Hazel H. Frantz |
| and Dorothy Rudy | by Geraldine M. Fahr |
| by Terry and Kathy Helbig | by Philip M Budashewitz |
| Ann A Dilgard | Judge Lewis R. Jones |
| by Ken and Leona Hardesty | by Garrett County Bar |
| by Bob and Leanna Boal | Association |
| Sara Donley | Irvin and Ruth Miller and Ellsworth |
| by Leonard and Kathy Eiswert | and Naomi Boal |
| James E. Frantz, Elva Jo Frantz, Paul | by Bob and Leanna Boal |
| J. Frantz, Pamela R. Frantz | Chester "Chip" Mosser |
| Ashby and Jennifer Frantz | by Ken and Leon Hardesty |
| by Wayne and Judy Wilt | by Mary Virginia Jones |
| Jim Frantz, Dorothy Rudy, and | Alice Proudfoot |
| Carol Davis | by Robert E. Proudfoot |
| by Bob and Rosetta | Dorothy Rudy |
| Rodeheaver | by Mary V. Jones |
| Ronald Friend | Nancy Strauss Umbel and Mary |
| by Bartley and Charlotte Roby | Miller Strauss |
| | by Dwight A. Foley |

Donations

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alpha Alpha Chapter, Delta Kappa | Harry and Pauline Faucett |
| Gamma Society | Lawrence and Marilyn Reichert |
| Jodelle E. Wilson | Shirley Panther |
| Dr. Ihor and Sandra Zakaluzny | Gary and Carolyn Harriger |
| James W. Canty | Bill Popplewell |
| Jr. Women's Civic Club | Troy and Frances Gnegy |
| Wayne and Judy Wilt | DeCorsey E. Bolden |
| Melvin and Evelyn Bandell | Rita Watson |
| Robert and Joan Wargowsky | Ralph M. Burnett |
| Rob and Sharon Markwood | <i>The Republican</i> —WKHJ Trivia |
| Amos and Barbara Roberts | |

THE Glades Star

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THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 10, NO 11

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER 2005

WAR ENDS

To commemorate the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II—Japan surrenders August 14, surrender document signed aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay September 2—The Glades Star is running in this issue some articles gathered by Kevin Callis from the now defunct Mountain Democrat (see December 2004 issue of The Glades Star) from 1942 and 43. We hope these articles will jog the memories of some readers and inform others as to what it was like on the home front in Garrett County during the war.



The machine guns of the Leathernecks come in for pretty rough usage, and it takes a lot of knowing how to keep 'em chattering against the Axis. Here Sgt. L. F. McRobie, instructor, son of Mrs. J. H. McCrobie and brother of Miss Coral McRobie, is giving a few pointers with a pointer to two Greater Boston Marines, at the Marine Corps Armorers School in Philadelphia. Left to right: Sgt. McRobie; Sgt. Walter J. McAvoy and Corp. John V. Mangio.

Garrett County Historical Society

Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 2004-2005

President Robert Boal
1st Vice President James Ashby
2nd Vice President Paul Shogren
Treasurer Kevin Callis
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Asst. Sec'y. Edith Brock
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Cir. Manager Joseph Connors

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland. MD 21550.

Web Site Information

- Web page with historical items:
www.deepcreekhospitality.com
www.deepcreektimes.com
- *The Republican* Newspaper:
www.therepublicannews.com
- Chamber of Commerce:
www.garrettchamber.com
- Spruce Forest events email:
tmorgan@spruceforest.org
- Society Museum in Oakland:
phone: 301-334-3226

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Draft Lottery Is Set For March 17

Drawing Will Follow The General Procedure Of Previous Ones

The Selective Service headquarters has announced that the new draft lottery will be held on Tuesday, March 17, St. Patrick's Day. The lottery will determine the order of service of some nine million men.

The drawing will follow in general the procedure of previous ones under the Selective Service law, it was stated. Capsules containing numbers will be mixed and placed in the bowl used in the first World War. They will be drawn by a government official blind-folded.

The men whose numbers will be drawn are those who registered on Feb. 16, when all aged 20 to 44, inclusive, and not previously registered signed up with their local Draft Boards.

Between now and the lottery, Draft Boards will shuffle the new registration cards and number them T₁, T₂, T₃, etc., the "T" standing for third registration. Similar sets of numbers will be in the lottery capsules.

Those holding the first number drawn will be the first of the new group of registrants to be considered for military service.

Loraditch Named License Agent

H. A. Loraditch has been designated Explosive Licensing Agent for Oakland and this immediate vicinity with power to issue vendor's purchasers and foreman licenses. The designation shall continue until the termination of the war or until revoked by R. R. Sayers, director. All temporary licenses issued under date of February 3, will expire March 1st. Persons desiring an explosive license should make application immediately or before that date.

WANTED!

YOUNG MEN IN GOOD HEALTH--

Age 17 to 24—To take Vocational Training For Employment in Defense Industry. Instruction is Free and Trainees will be PAID a specified amount while learning trade.

For Further Particulars Call At The . . .

Oakland Office of The United States Employment Service,

Located on the Second Floor of The McIntire Bldg.
Office Hours Are From 8:30 A. M., To 5:00 P. M., Monday Through Friday, and 8:30 A. M., to 12:30 P. M. On Saturday.

1-29-42

Scrap Metal Day In County Schools

Any Profits Derived From Sale
Of Junk To Be Refunded Each
School

County Superintendent of Schools, F. E. Rathbun, has designated Thursday, May 28, as "Get in the Scrap" Day in the schools of Garrett county. Teachers are being asked to announce the program to their pupils as a part of a nationwide campaign being conducted by local representatives, A. Claude Stanton and M. S. Brookhart, of the International Harvester Co.

Pupils are asked to bring to the school they attend as much scrap metal as can be carried. Those riding buses are cautioned to confine their junk to something as compact as possible so that no delay will arise to disrupt bus schedules. The scrap will be piled on the school ground and later transported to some point for marketing. Any profits derived from its sale over the cost of handling will be refunded to each school.

War Dept. Needs 12 Gauge Shotguns

Appeals To Marylanders Having
Guns Of This Type To Offer
Them

The Pittsburgh Ordnance District of the United States War Department, 1202 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., has informed us that the War Department has urgent

need for serviceable used 12 gauge shotguns, including pumps, automatics or double barrel, and are authorized to purchase them from individuals or gun dealers.

If you have a pump, automatic or a double barrel 12 gauge shotgun that you can spare or desire to dispose of, drop a postcard to the Small Arms Branch, Pittsburgh Ordnance District War Department, 1202 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Write your name and address plainly, the kind of gun and where it can be found. The War Department will contact you by mail and will probably have someone call on you to make arrangements to purchase the gun.

Do not send any guns to the above address until you have first contacted them by mail or in person to get the information where they would like to have the guns sent.

We appeal to all persons in Maryland having guns of this type to either offer them to the Government for sale or as a gift.

Fire Siren To Be Tested Mondays

An announcement was made this morning from the council chamber that beginning Monday, November 9, the local fire siren will be tested at 12 noon as was previously done. Residents are requested not to mistake the signal for an alert. The test will be continued on each Monday at the same time until further notice.

Sugar Ration Set For May 4 To 7th

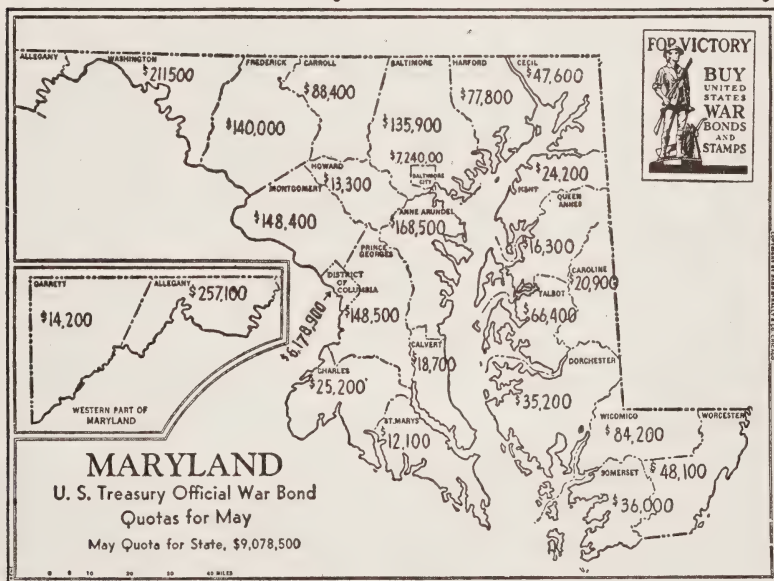
Registration To Provide Roster For Any Future Rationing

Pointing out that the sugar ration is expected to be a guide for the distribution of other commodities which may be rationed later, Louis C. Burr, Maryland ration administrator, said today that all Marylanders should register for the sugar ration May 4 to 7, even though some may think they will not need ration books for sugar purchases.

Mr. Burr explained that the names of those who register will provide a roster for any future rationing of other staples. He added that the ration books which will be distributed are not necessarily limited to sugar rationing, and that the official name of the ration cards is "War Ration Book One," not "Sugar Ration Book," as many believe.



Official U.S. Treasury War Bond Quotas For May



The above map of Maryland shows the War Bond quotas, by counties, for the month of May, 1942. Total War Bond quota for the State is \$9,078,500. Every income earner in the State is expected to step-up War Bond purchases on a basis of ten per cent or more of income. This is necessary to help America's armed forces take the offensive against the Axis powers. The American voluntary method of War Bond purchases must be successful in reaching the quotas set by the Treasury Department for every county in the nation. The job of every American now is to stop spending and save dollars to help win the War.

51 Men Listed For Induction In Army

Draft Board Announces Large List Leaving Oakland June 19th.

The Garrett County Draft Board announced yesterday the names of fifty-one young men who will leave Oakland on June 19th for induction into the armed service of the country. The list includes the following:

Oakland: Robert James Stanton, Clarence Floyd Poling, Hurley Lavan Bramble, Cletis Harland Beckman, George Rupert Williamson, Paul Russell Poling, Bruce Daniel Smouse. Grantsville: Harold Edwin Setzer, Olin Cecil Rounds, Willis George Younkin, Everett Oney Brenneman, Lawrence Wiley, Lester William Ross, Alonzo Woodrow Broadwater, Harvey Ray Fazenbaker.

Accident: Louis Edward Mallau, James Dean Rush, Marvin V. Schlossnagle, Cecil Eugene Rush. Friendsville: Clemens Hudson Frazee, Woodrow Taylor Sines. Kitzmiller: John Hamill Hutson, Anthony Michael Erouches, Ross Dale Sowers, Lewis Mason Barrick. Swanton: Edward Albion Bateman, Herbert Allen Yow, Marshall C. Harvey, Raymond Orval Sweitzer.

Mt. Lake Park: Robert Edison Hicks, Russell Boyd Rowan.

Shallmar: Lewis Harkins Burgess, Harry Doddridge DeCost, William Milavec. Deer Park: Bennie Howard Kitzmiller, Bert L. Hardesty, Leo Clayton Smith. Bloomington: Howard Mason Warnick. Selbysport: Roy Munroe Myers, Ralph Bowser, Harry Denver Fike, Claude Wilbur Fike. Crellin: Roy Melton Simmons. McHenry: George Hubert Glotfelty. Bittinger: Edward Thomas Stanton.

Jennings: Garland Okey Durst. Westernport: James Stephen Stump. Avilton: Lee Talmadge Crowe, Glenn Calvin Broadwater. Somerfield, Pa.: Elmer Bowser. Transferred from Williamson, W. Va., William Stephen Woods.

Occupational Data Sought By Board

Questionnaires Going Out To Those In Third Registration

Four hundred occupational questionnaires who registered here in the third draft were mailed out this week by the Garrett County Draft Board. At the same time the Board mailed 375 regular questionnaires for service.

The occupational questionnaires contain a long list of selected occupations as well as professional and scientific positions, which are required to be answered by those receiving them. This will mean perhaps the transfer of qualified nondefense workers to industry necessary to the war effort.

After the receipt of the questionnaire, the registrant is given five days in which to fill out and return to Selective Service headquarters. The registrant may receive help from members of the Selective Advisory Boards in filling out the questionnaires.

The advisory Board for Garrett County is composed of the following: Oakland: W. R. Offutt, chairman; S. F. Hamill, Neil C. Fraley, Asa T. Matthews, E. Ray Jones, Lewis R. Jones, W. W. Dawson and Frederick Thayer.

Accident: Henry M. Speicher; Friendsville: R. E. Guard; Grantsville: Harvey Gortner; Kitzmiller: John Shore.

More Women Wanted For Bandage Project

Volunteers Asked To Sign Up
For Work On Surgical Dressings

More women of Oakland and community are wanted and needed for volunteer service in the project of making bandages for the American Red Cross, said Mrs. Willard Elliott, supervisor, this week.

In order to complete the project assigned the local chapter of 36,000 dressings, it is necessary to have be-

tween fifty and sixty volunteer workers, Mrs. Elliott said. About forty have already signed for this work and about twenty more are needed.

Women willing to contribute this service are asked to contact Mrs. Elliott and to indicate the days and evenings they can work and the hours. The room will be located on Third Street in the Fazzalari building and opened Mondays through Fridays from 2 to 5 p. m., and possibly four evenings a week from 7 to 10 p. m.

Mrs. Willard Elliott's address is 87 Oak street and telephone 114-J.

They Just LOVE Careless Campers!



Put Your Fire Out

A camp fire left burning in the woods might be a Nazi with a torch, hell bent on destruction. The only good camp fire with nobody around to look after it is a dead camp fire. Put yours out before you leave, if for no other reason than to spite Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito. They want our timber to burn. We don't. Cooperate with your State Forests and Parks warden to prevent forest fires.

Large Gathering Attend "Send-Off" Honoring Fifty-One Draftees Leaving Friday Morning

Reminding draftees that they were "joining the greatest fraternity in the world—the United States Army," Colonel Victor A. Rule, State Representative of the USO War Fund and Navy Relief Campaign, officially opened the drive in this county last evening, before a large gathering of people on Second street.

The speaking program followed a parade of various organizations and opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. A. B. Leamer. Chas. Briner, President of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, sponsors of the program, presided and presented members of local groups who spoke briefly: Mrs. Paul B. Naylor for the Red Cross; Howard C. Riggs for the American Legion; W. W. Dawson for the Oakland Fire Department; E. Ray Jones for the Knights of Pythias.

Before presenting Colonel Rule, the speaker of the evening, the gathering was reminded of the campaign now in progress and the county quotas for each organization—\$2,200 for the USO and \$450.00 for Navy Relief—and that personal solicitation will be made throughout the county in order to obtain the amount assigned.

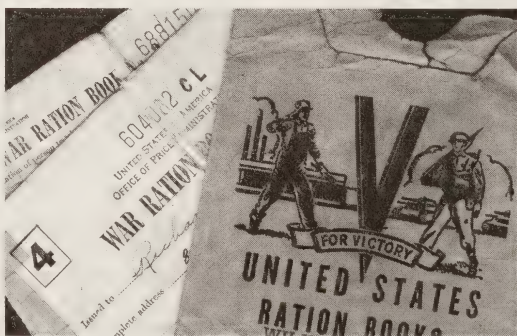
Mayor Lawrence M. Fraley presented the speaker in a few well chosen words and at the same time expressed his personal thanks to local citizens for their fine spirit of coopera-

tion in the blackout test Tuesday evening.

Speaking in behalf of the campaign, the speaker emphasized the life of the army, the great need for club-houses where the boys can assemble during their leisure moments for recreation and entertainment, and that to supply the requirements an estimated budget of thirty-two million dollars was necessary. The calculation, he said, has been reviewed and endorsed by the Federal authorities.

He stressed also the fact that the USO is composed of several organizations, including The National Catholic Community Service; the YMCA; the YWCA; the Jewish Welfare Board; the National Travelers Aid Association; and the Salvation Army.

Quotas assigned the county's various communities are: Oakland, \$850; Friendsville, \$175; Mtn. Lake Park, \$100; Bloomington, \$50; Swanton, \$25; Deer Park, \$50; Grantsville, \$300; Kitzmiller, \$300; Kempton, \$350; Crellin, \$100; Accident, \$100; Vindex, \$150; Shallmar, \$200.



Scrap Rubber Pile Hit 45 Ton Mark

Total Poundage For County
Thus Far "Weighed In" 90,000

Approximately ninety thousand pounds of scrap rubber has already been "weighed in" at various garages throughout the county, according to Ray Teets, chairman of the campaign in this county. Thirty-five thousand pounds of the total has been delivered at the Standard Oil Co. station, Mr. Teets said.

Indications are that the poundage will increase since there are still a great deal to be checked and "weighed in" at a number of points, and more is expected to be received—before the campaign closes the last of the month.

The drive here is a part of a nation-wide one to salvage all rubber for military and defense production purposes. Gasoline stations and oil com-

panies have responded to the task of collection, and all persons who have old rubber are urged to take it to their nearest service station. A penny a pound will be paid unless they are satisfied to donate it.

The total amount collected thus far is forty-five tons in the county and this amount is expected to increase sharply before the close of the drive.

Eighteen Hundred Seventy-Six Listed

Number Included Men
Between 45 And 65 From All
Walks Of Life

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six men, between the ages of 45 and 65, registered in the Selective Service System's fourth registration in Garrett county on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, was announced this week by local draft board officials.

The list included many of the county's business and professional men and many others from all walks of life—most of all did so with a great willingness and answered all questions required. There were only a few questions asked and as a result only a short time was required for the job of registering each man.

The work was done in the schools with teachers acting as volunteer registrars, who will also perform the same work in the registration of individual sugar consumers the coming week.

Wanted!

**AIRCRAFT FACTORIE
WORKERS IN
AIRCRAFT FACTORIES
NO EXPERIENCE NE-
CESSARY—MEN AND
WOMEN 18 TO 45 YEARS
OF AGE. MUST PASS
PHYSICAL EXAMINA-
TION. APPLY UNITED
STATES EMPLOYMENT
SERVICE, THIRD ST.,
OAKLAND, MONDAYS
THROUGH FRIDAYS.**

Applications For Canning Sugar

As heretofore announced, the War Price and Rationing Board will continue registrations for canning sugar on next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday (July 27, 28 and 29). No further applications will be received, except by mail, until further notice. Those persons who have received a part of their allotment for the season may, as before announced, write to this office for the balance due them, stating the amount previously received, and a Certificate will be mailed to them for the balance of their allotments. A letter or postal card will be sufficient.

Blackout Here Is Reported A Success

Featured By A Thirty Minute
Complete Blackout From
9:45 to 10:15 P. M.

County air raid wardens went into action last evening in Maryland's first dusk to dawn blackout which, it is safe to say, was observed by a majority of citizens in accordance with the regulations specified by Civilian Defense officials.

The partial blackout, including homes, business places and other buildings, was featured by a complete blackout which lasted about thirty minutes—from 9:45 to 10:15 p.m. During this period there were very few violations observed, either on the highways or in homes, and it was noted and reported that the blackout was a success here and in most other sections of the county.

August Tire Quota

The new tire quota for the county Rationing Board for August is about the same as for the present month, it was announced this morning. The county quota for the coming month is: 10 passenger tires, 35 retreads, 26 tubes, 2nd grades 4; 116 truck tires, 146 retreads, 125 tubes.

Rubber Boots And Shoes Are Rationed

Freezing Order Received Here—
Merchants Must File Inventory

The Garrett County Rationing Board calls attention to the freezing of men's rubber boots and rubber work shoes in the hands of merchants. The order is effective immediately and under it all dealers handling this class of merchandise must file a list of their inventory by Oct. 5th, with the Rationing Board. Consumers cannot buy this class of goods until after October 5th and then only by authorization of the Board.

The freezing order covers six types: below knee height heavy boots; pacs and bootees, ten inches or higher; below knee height light boots; above knee height "storm king" boots; pacs and bootees and work shoes, less than ten inches high; hiphigh boots.

All merchants handling this class of goods are asked to cooperate and file their inventory list of this class of merchandise by October 5th with the local Ration Board. Inventory forms can be secured from the Board.

Volunteer Knitters Continue Their Work

Volunteer knitters of the local Red Cross Chapter continue to turn out sweaters, socks and helmets for men in the armed service overseas. Among these volunteers are listed this week the following women:

Mrs. Henry W. McComas; Mrs. Lowell Loomis, Mrs. E. C. Lawrence, Mrs. F. D. Bittle, Mrs. Clarence Spear, Mrs. H. A. Loraditch, Misses Floss Shaffer and Betty Starr Kildow, Mrs. W. R. Offutt, Mrs. George Welling, Mrs. Dan Honick, Mrs. Frank Feld, Mrs. J. M. Falkenstein.

New knitters include Misses V. Helbig and Mary Emily Butts. The corps of workers in Mtn. Lake Park, under direction of Mrs. Stevenson, are rendering a great service also. This list includes Mrs. Ettie Eichelberger, Mrs. H. M. Weeks, Mrs. Lawrence Moomaw, Mrs. Ettie Sanders.

Fraley Warns To Watch For Alert

Number Of Local Men Sign To Serve As Air Raid Wardens

Mayor Lawrence M. Fraley, civilian defense director for the southern section of Garrett county, presided at an Air Raid Wardens meeting Tuesday evening in the Pythian building.

When the siren of one long blast sounds in the daytime all vehicular traffic must come to a standstill and pedestrians must take shelter until the all clear signal of two short blasts is sounded. The same signals will be used in the "total blackout"—vehicular traffic must stop and pedestrians are required to get off the streets.

TWENTY-FOUR LEAVE OAKLAND TODAY

The following list of Garrett county men have been called to active duty and leave Oakland today, (Thursday,) Oct. 22, for Fort George E. Meade, reporting upon arrival there to the commanding officer. Raymond O. McCullough, Jr., of Friendsville, was named the acting corporal. The men were recently examined and accepted.

The list includes: Troy R. Fike, John A. White, Elmer W. Paugh, Dearl K. Jordon, Clayton G. Beitzel, Cecil W. Paugh, Robert F. Nine, Joe C. Browning, Chas. R. DeWitt, Roy M. Myers, Geo. D. Nine, Alex Leshkow.

Earl C. Wolfe, Henry E. Kearney, David L. Lee, Floyd D. Uphold, Clester D. Skipper, Lewis C. VanSickle, Ray U. Wiley, Harry D. DeCost, Ferris L. Bosley, George E. Rathbun, Clarence R. Speicher.

Red Cross Work

As she finishes a sweater, Mrs. B. F. Selby says, "bring me more yarn for an army or for an air corps, or for a Navy sweater—I know all the men in the service need sweaters and I am going to knit as many as I can—our men fight, starve, give their lives so we can live in peace—the least I can do is help some man at the front keep warm."

Oh! for more and more knitters in our county that would only say "yes" and emulate Mrs. Selby's enthusiasm and cooperation.

Inspection Plan For Tires Stated

Inspection Of Commercial
Vehicles Begins Nov. 15—
Others Later

County garages and service stations have received appointment as official OPA tire inspectors whose job it will be to inspect, for a fee, all commercial and private vehicles beginning the coming month under the new gas and tire rationing plan.

Meanwhile, the local ration office said, it is awaiting receipt of new rationing application forms and tire inspection sheets which every commercial vehicle owner and motorist must obtain in order to retain their gas coupon books and maintain eligibility for tires.

If more than five tires are listed on the inspection sheet and application form, the Ration Board will keep the form and mail a request to the motorist to surrender his gas ration book. Failure to comply will result in an investigation and heavy penalties under the OPA regulations.

Rubber Collection Hits 200,000 Pounds

More Scrap Believed To Be
Available In County—
Drive Closed

The collection of scrap rubber in Garrett county has reached approximately the 200,000 lbs. mark, according to Ray Teets, county campaign chairman. As the campaign closes tomorrow it is expected an additional amount will be received and that the total may reach the 225,000 pound mark.

There should be still more scrap rubber available in this county, according to reports, and people are urged to turn it into the various depots before the closing date. Residents are asked not to lose sight of the fact that this rubber is vital to the war effort, and upon it may depend the outcome of the war. Without this very essential commodity America's military machine might not be so mighty.

Now is the time to bring to the garages in the county your old rubber, any kind, for every ounce is needed, officials say.

Tops Grads In Tank Mechanics

The Armored Force News, Ft. Knox, Kentucky, for May 25th carries the above caption concerning Clarence T. Jones, Red House. He completed the course in Tank Mechanics in a class of 127 last week, with an average grade of 91. Another member of the class aver-

aged 90, and three others were tied for third place with a grade of 89. Sgt. Jones is teaching one phase of light tank maintenance, and continues further study of the machines used by Uncle Sam in the armored force.

Dusk To Dawn Blackout July 15

Directors of civilian defense for the southern and northern sections of Garrett county, Mayor Lawrence M. Fraley, Oakland, and R. E. Guard, Friendsville, remind people of the county of the blackout planned from dusk July 15 to dawn July 16, or from about 9 p. m., to 5 a. m.

During the period there will be an air raid warning test and a complete blackout for a period of thirty minutes. This period will be announced on the public warning system and all street lights will be extinguished.

Notification of the blackout was received from Colonel Henry S. Barrett, state director, air raid protection services, and the directors in this county request the cooperation of the public.

Oakland residents are also reminded of the signal sounded every Saturday at 11 o'clock consisting of two short blasts for a two minute period, to be followed by an all-clear signal of one long blast. With this in effect the sounding of the fire siren on Mondays will be discontinued.

419 Youths Register In County Tuesday

Oakland Led County Schools
With 172—Grantsville
Second With 87.

Four hundred nineteen youths of Garrett county registered in the fifth registration conducted Tuesday. The number added to the four other registrations brings the total county registrations under the war act to near

six thousand, according to Harland L. Jones, clerk to the County Draft Board.

Tuesday's registration covered only those born on or before January 1, 1922 and on or before June 30, 1924. Oakland led the county schools with 172; Grantsville 87; Kitzmiller 64; Accident 39; Friendsville 38; Kempton 19.

Although figures are not complete, the State of Maryland was expected to register about seventy thousand in the 18 to 20 age group. The number registered in this county was slightly below the estimate for the county.

Men Must Carry Their Draft Cards

Failure To Comply With Selective Service Act Carries Penalty

Col. Henry C. Stanwood, director of the Selective Service for Maryland, has announced that all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five must carry his draft classification card with him at all times.

Col. Stanwood warned that men of those ages should have their classification by now and if they haven't it is up to them to do something about it immediately.

The individual, not Selective Service, is held under the law responsible for the failure of anyone to have his draft rating card.

A registrant must have in his possession at all times Form 2—registration certificate, and Form 57—classification card. Failure to comply with the Selective Service Act or its regulations carries a heavy fine, five years in prison, or both.

Creating The Society's Affiliated Museum

by Alice Faith-Trauger



Every letter to a donor or contributor ends with a promise: "Some day Grantsville will have a beautiful little museum thanks to your generosity." This is a promise that we have been working hard to keep over the past year.

In April 2004, the Garrett County Historical Society agreed to help develop a branch museum in Grantsville. Robert Boal, the Society's President, noted, "This is a first for us," in making some local history. Under terms of the agreement between the Society and the Town of Grantsville,

the branch museum would name its own curator.

I had no idea what challenges lay ahead when Mayor Gerald Beachy asked me to become the volunteer curator. Otherwise, I might not have been so eager to accept the invitation. However, the opportunity to give back to the community where I grew up was too compelling and interesting. I was willing to learn.

I also appreciated the enthusiastic support of the dedicated members of the Grantsville Community Museum Committee. With the experi-



Before and after photos of museum's interior.

ence and expertise of the Garrett County Historical Society behind me, I was convinced that we could create a wonderful local museum in Grantsville. I was eager to work with and learn from Carol Davis at the Oakland museum. We had already established a good personal relationship. Her untimely and tragically sudden death changed everything for me. Now I was on my own.

RENOVATIONS

The Town of Grantsville already owned the building on Main Street, where the museum was to be located. Until recently, the building housed the Ruth Enlow Library. After the library moved to its new location, the old

First State Bank building was a natural choice for the museum.

When one enters the building, you are greeted with a spacious open area perfect for displaying artifacts. A large back room and a small vault room provide other areas suitable for displays and storage. In addition, there is a small kitchen and restroom.

Removing the old pink bookshelves used in the library was the first big task. We were relieved that the dark wood paneling behind the shelves was in good shape. The next priority was to remove the old maroon carpet throughout the building. We didn't know what was underneath

(Continued on page 352)



Alice L. Faith-Trauger, Volunteer Curator of the Grantsville Community Museum.

but the carpet had to go! We soon discovered that we needed to install new flooring, so we selected a sturdy American Oak laminate. The oak flooring went well with the display cases that we acquired from some area businesses, as well as several surplus cases donated from the museum in Oakland.

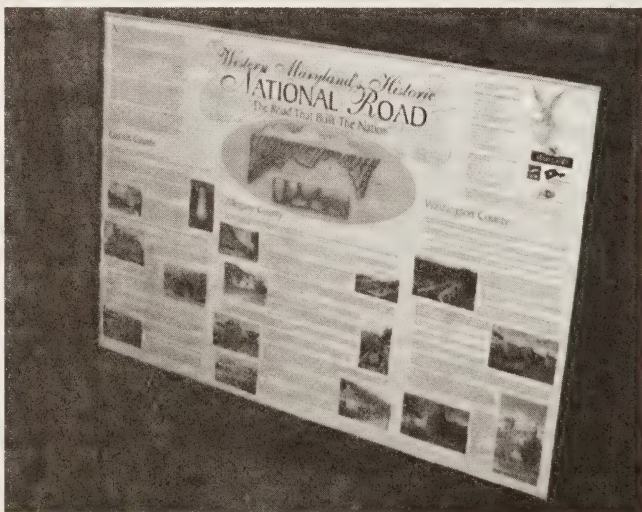
In the kitchen, the floor had deteriorated to the point that it needed to be completely replaced. The kitchen and bathroom floors were covered with new vinyl flooring, and the walls were

painted in both rooms. A new kitchen sink was installed. Work surfaces and shelves were built with salvaged materials.

With the bookcases gone and the floor exposed, everywhere we looked were things needing attention – some big and others small. We prepared a punch list of tasks numbering over 100 items. Over the past few months, we

have slowly worked our way through this list. We celebrate when we mark one “Done” but many items remain to be completed.

The biggest challenge is a lack of money (sound familiar?). When we started, the estimated total cost for the itemized renovations exceeded \$30,000. We have held several success-



ful fundraisers, and we have received some additional contributions from individuals, businesses, and organizations. In addition, the Town of Grantsville received a grant for exterior renovations. The pace of the work, however, has been dictated by the availability of funds.

MISSION

The Grantsville Community Museum will focus on artifacts of a historical nature from the local community. We are planning displays featuring the photographs of Leo Beachy, history of the National Pike and Braddock's Trail, and artifacts from the former First State

Bank. We envision other small groupings of artifacts that will educate visitors about local landmarks, pioneer industries, and historic events.

The museum's first artifacts came from Maxine Beachy Broadwater, who donated several books about Leo Beachy, the area's famed photographer. She plans to make other loans and contributions from her personal collection of local artifacts. Although we have not actively solicited artifacts due to the lack of storage space and



A display of quilts in the museum.

the incomplete status of renovations, we have received and catalogued more than 200 items donated by local residents.

GRANTS

We received two small grants: one from the Maryland Humanities Council and another from the Small Museum Association. The first grant will be used to create the Leo Beachy display. Twenty photographs were se-

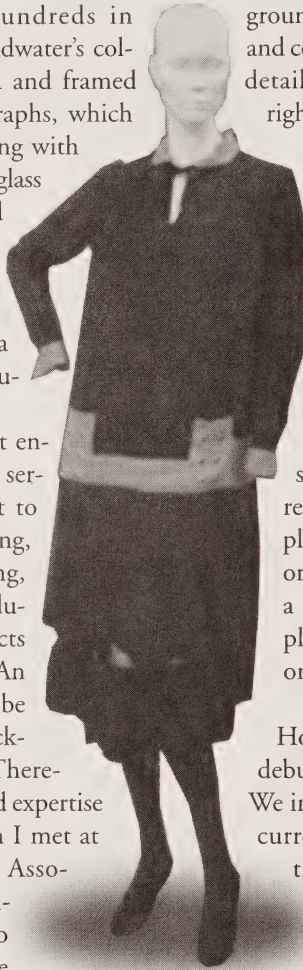
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lected from the hundreds in Maxine Beachy Broadwater's collection. We enlarged and framed these prized photographs, which will be displayed along with Leo Beachy's camera, glass plates, chemical bottles, and other memorabilia. These splendid Beachy photographs will be a focal point for the museum.

The second grant enabled us to retain the services of a consultant to advise on documenting, preserving, organizing, and displaying our valuable historical artifacts for public viewing. An overstatement would be that my museum background is limited. Therefore, the guidance and expertise of Bari Falese, whom I met at the Small Museum Association's Winter Conference, has proved to be invaluable. We have accomplished a great deal with her help and support.

FUTURE

This article represents an interim report, as the development of the Grantsville Community Museum is still a "work in progress." We are not "Open for Business" and our "Grand Opening" is still a long way off. Some may wonder why it is taking so long to open the doors to the museum. Establishing a new museum from the



ground up has been a daunting and consuming task. A myriad of details necessary to do things right from the start have taken untold hours and meticulous attention. I've even had a few sleepless nights as I worry with all that remains to be done.

We continue to be limited by available funds to support renovation projects and by adequate people with spare time and skills to do the work. We are resigned to the fact that completing the renovations and organizing the exhibits will be a long process, but we keep plugging away. We have an ongoing need for volunteers!

We are planning an Open House at the end of August to debut the Leo Beachy display. We invite the public to view the current status of our renovations. The open house on August 26 and 27 will coincide with our 2nd annual "Concert in the Park" fundraiser. A raffle of five outstanding prizes will be awarded during this event. We anticipate that this gala event will spark additional interest and support for the museum.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I want to thank Robert Boal, President of the Garrett County Historical Society, for his support, without which the Grantsville Community Museum would never have been possible. The interest, enthusiasm,

and encouragement of many people throughout the Grantsville community are also much appreciated. Any list of contributors and volunteers would be incomplete, because so many have helped and contributed in important ways during the past year. I am especially indebted to Maxine Beachy Broadwater, Olen Rembold, Jack Caruthers, Jean Swauger, Bob Leece, Jim Wengerd, Tim Butler, Debbie Schroyer, Jimmy Speicher, Elizabeth Brant, Debbie Klotz, Susan Brenneman, Margaret Mullich, Jerry Goldman, John Goehringer, Chuck McCollum, Gerry Beachy, and David Trauger. The many businesses, groups, and individuals who contributed food and entertainment for our fundraisers have been a major factor in our

progress. Ongoing support of the Town of Grantsville is also appreciated.

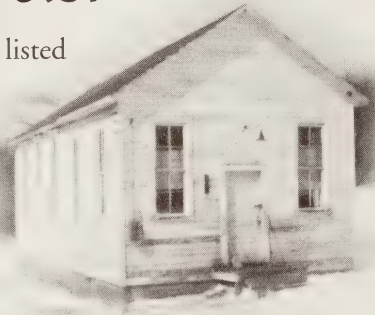
Wish List

The following items represent a partial list of our needs:

- Office furniture, including a desk, chair, and file cabinets
- Office equipment, including a computer, and printer/fax/copier/scanner
- Digital camera, printer, and photo supplies
- Security system and key cabinet
- First State Bank, National Road, and Leo Beachy artifacts
- Male mannequin
- Volunteers, volunteers, and volunteers

Do you know that Garrett County has an accurate record of its 19th century schools?

Based on a 1911 folder that listed 135 one-room schools, *The Glades Star*, with public help, has compiled and distributed a map of these school locations. The map is believed to be 99% accurate.



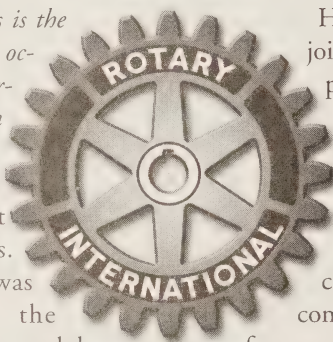
Rotary International

by Jack Regentin

Editor's Note: This is the first installment of an occasional series on the service organizations in Garrett County.

Rotary has been a fixture in Garrett County for 80 years. The Oakland club was chartered in 1925, the Grantsville club in 1942, and the Friendsville club, now closed, in 1949. Present in over 150 countries and growing at the rate of one new club every 14 hours, Rotary International (RI) has compiled a commendable record of humanitarian service and international fellowship with an emphasis on high ethical standards and concern for all peoples.

Paul Harris (1868-1947), an attorney, and a group of like-minded business and professional men founded the first Rotary club 100 years ago in Chicago. It was a time of dog-eat-dog competition in Chicago's business community, as Harris saw it, and wrote, "Generally speaking, business was in a bad way. Practices were not in accord with high ethical principles, with proper respect to consumers, competitors, or employees. The doctrine of *caveat emptor* was applied to the consumer. Ill-will and distrust of competitors were intense to the point of being destructive. To cripple a competitor was legitimate, if not commendable."



Harris was not willing to join in and wrote, after experiencing the friendliness and neighborliness of a group of various tradespeople in a Chicago suburb, "...why not in big Chicago have a fellowship composed of just one man from each of many different occupations without restrictions as to their politics or religion, with broad tolerance of each other's opinions? In such a fellowship could there not be mutual helpfulness?" In February 1905, while dining with an acquaintance, a coal dealer, Harris suggested the formation of such a club, one that would emphasize fellowship among members, each of whom would be from a different vocation so there would be no competition between members, thus encouraging them to support and promote one another's businesses. This first group included, in addition to the coal dealer and Harris, a mining engineer, a tailor, a real estate broker, and a printer. They agreed that the club should have three purposes: 1.) the promotion of the business interests of its members, 2.) the promotion of good fellowship, and 3.) the purpose for which RI is most widely known—to perform some kind of civic service for people other than its own members. Their first efforts along this line included



Oakland Rotarians gather for a photo in the early 1930s at the William James Hotel, their meeting place for a number of years.

buying a horse for a traveling preacher whose horse had died and getting the first public washrooms built in downtown Chicago. Later on the service projects of these first Rotarians became more ambitious. After World War I they helped returning servicemen adjust to civilian life and found them jobs. They set up funds for victims of war and natural disasters such as the devastating earthquake that shook Tokyo in 1923 killing some 140,000 people. Rotarians took a special interest in disabled children and in 1919 founded the National Society for Crippled Children, which went international in 1921 and became known as Easter Seals in 1967.

These early Rotarians began to spread word of their club and its accomplishments through their business contacts country-wide, and by 1910 groups of businessmen had established 16 clubs in major cities from coast to coast. That was the year the clubs agreed they should join together

in a national association, and the first national convention was held in Chicago. At succeeding conventions Rotarians agreed on their motto—Service Above Self—a code of ethics and, to guide their personal, professional, and club enterprises, to use the Four-Way Test :

1. Is it the TRUTH?
2. Is it FAIR to all concerned?
3. Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FRIENDSHIPS?
4. Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?

In 1912 Rotary went international with the establishment of a club in Winnipeg, and in 1921 Edinburgh, Scotland, hosted the first convention outside the United States.

Since 1917 Rotary's international service projects have been carried out and funded through the Rotary Foundation, set up to "... achieve world understanding and peace through international humanitarian, educa-

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Selling French Fries at the county fair in 1994, the first year of the present booth's operation.

tional, and cultural exchange programs." The individual clubs fund the Foundation's projects, which now include each year:

- immunization and other activities to eradicate polio from the world by 2005 (PolioPlus) in partnership with the World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- more than 1,300 scholarships for graduate, undergraduate, and vocational study;
- more than 250 Group Study exchanges;
- approximately 1,600 international humanitarian projects funded through various kinds of grants;
- Rotary Grants for university teachers to serve in low-income coun-

tries other than their own;

- more than 300 Rotary volunteers providing needed service abroad;
- one or more Rotary Peace Programs meetings.

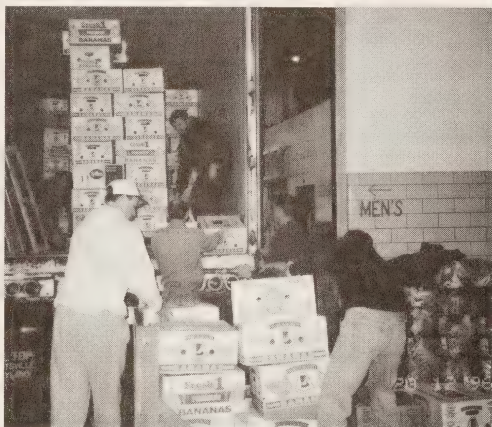
Last year the Garrett County Rotary clubs contributed about \$40,000 to various organizations and humanitarian projects locally and around the world. These monies helped to fund such widely separated activities as supplying fresh water for a village in Malawi, the PolioPlus program, Music at Penn Alps, the Little Yough Music Festival, and the Garrett Lakes Arts Festival. Rotary funds also went to local school projects and their bands and athletic teams, the Dove Center, the libraries, Habitat for Humanity, the hospital, the American Cancer Society, the Historical Society,



Above: The Christmas Project: filling food boxes for delivery bright and early the next morning. Right: Volunteers loading food boxes for delivery to the northern part of the county.

and many others too numerous to list. And to round out the year, there is the annual Christmas Project. Begun by the Oakland club some years ago, the project has become a joyous community event, with the strong and willing participation of the Grantsville Rotary and many other organizations and individuals. In 2004 gifts of food, clothing, and toys went to 520 households.

The county's Rotary clubs raise funds to support these activities in various ways. The Oakland club sells its famous French Fries at the Fair, Autumn Glory, the Rodeo, the Highland Festival, Relay for Life, and



sometimes other events. The Grantsville club holds a golf tournament in the spring and sells funnel cakes at the Grantsville Days Festival and apple fritters at the Springs Folk Festival. Occasionally an organization or individual makes a contribution to Rotary to support a specific project or for the club's use at its discretion.

And so from its tenuous begin-

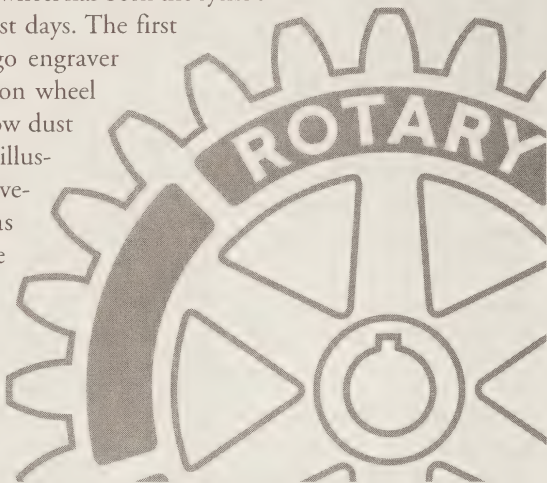
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nings in Chicago 100 years ago, Rotary has, to quote a past secretary of the National Association of Rotary Clubs, "... grown and developed into a marvelous great universal movement

with elements of altruism, sparkling with beautiful gems of the philosophy and science of service to fellow man and society."

Origin of Rotary's Name

RI's name has a curious origin and is said to have derived from the practice of the club's founders to rotate their weekly meeting sites among their various businesses and offices. A wheel has been the symbol of Rotary since its earliest days. The first design was by a Chicago engraver who drew a simple wagon wheel with motion lines to show dust and motion intended to illustrate civilization and movement. The symbol was later changed to the present gear wheel with a keyway to show it was the driving wheel attached to the power shaft.



Notable Rotarians

Rotary's precepts have called many notables from all walks of life, worldwide, to its rolls. Here are just 25 of them, in no particular order:

Margaret Thatcher, Franklyn D. Roosevelt, Albert Sabin, Neil Armstrong, Albert Schweitzer, Condoleezza Rice, Ronald Reagan, Charles Lindbergh, King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, John F. Kennedy, Nelson Mandela, Edmund Hillary, Dianne Feinstein, Winston Churchill, Thomas Edison, King Albert I of Belgium, Clarence Birdseye, J.C. Penney, George C. Marshall, Thor Heyerdahl, Charles R. Walgreen, Bill Frist, Thomas Mann.

Fair Week—1930s Style

by John A. Grant



The carnival was in the flat land beside Liberty Street west of Oakland.

Back in the 1930s it seemed as if the first two months of Fall were a time of parades. It would begin with the parade for the Labor Day Picnic followed by the Garrett County Fair parades. Quite often our family would drive to Elkins for the Forest Festival parade, and the season would end with the Halloween Parade and associated activities. Of all the parades, the one during Garrett County Fair week is the one I remember best.

When it first began, the Garrett County Fair was held in the vacant lot beside Third Street in Oakland next to the Naylor Building. During the late 1920s it was moved to the Bradley Manor property along Liberty Street on the western side of Oakland. The Fair itself usually began on a Tuesday in one of the latter weeks of September.

Part of the Fair program was a School Children's parade on Wednesday of Fair Week. It must have been the anticipation of a school holiday in the middle of the week that made the parade so memorable for me.

Students from Oakland, Mtn. Lake Park and Crellin participated in the parade with students from small schools in the area. As I recall, most of the students would gather in the streets near the Center Street School in Oakland. About 10 or 10:30 in the morning the parade would begin: students, along with floats, going through downtown Oakland and out Liberty Street to the Fair Grounds. Music for the parade would be furnished by the Oakland Boys Band and the Crellin Band; for a number of years the American Legion Drum and

(Continued on page 362)

Bugle Corps would also be in the parade. Sometimes, a band would be furnished by the carnival at the Fair Grounds.

When we got to the Fair Grounds, the carnival associated with the Fair would be going with all the "razzle-dazzle" that the traveling shows could provide. The carnival with

shows and rides was usually spread across the Fair Grounds, with the tent shows along the main road slightly away from the rides.

Rides usually cost 10 cents and it seemed they were always too short; I guess the operators ran them on the minimum time so they could make more money. One ride in particular that I remember was the Whip. It was one in which the seats would slowly move along a track and then suddenly swing around in a semi-circle. Me, I had to find out the hard way that two rides in succession was my limit; anything more and I got real "queasy."

There were always several food stands, but the one I really remember was run by Hinebaugh's Restaurant. In my imagination I can still remember the smell of hot dogs and hamburgers cooking.

It seemed on the afternoon of that day there was always a spectacular car-



The school children would gather in the street around the Center Street School in Oakland.

nival act; it would take place just before the school buses arrived to pick up the school children. At that time the Bradley Manor mansion was still standing, and it was used to exhibit certain agriculture displays. It was a three story house on a hill several hundred feet from the flat carnival grounds and it had a cupola on top. A long metal cable would be attached to the cupola with the other end anchored in the carnival grounds. The spectacular act would be a trapeze performer who would ride down the long metal cable and be caught in a net by four or five carnival "roustabouts" at the end. One year, the trapeze performer came down the cable holding on to a leather strap by her teeth. Once the act was done, local school children would begin to wander back into Oakland; the School Children's Parade and school holiday at the Fair was over until next year.

Ghosts of Garrett County

Continuing the theme of "ghosts" that appeared in the June 2005 issue—"Cool Mountain Getaways of Yesteryear: Then and Now"—here are reprints of two articles from The Glades Star of 45 years ago: "Skeleton in the Forest," September 1960 and "Garrett's Ghost Towns Theme of Sixth Annual Historical Tour," December 1960.

Garrett's Ghost Towns Theme of Sixth Annual Historical Tour

Reprinted from The Glades Star Vol. 3, No. 2—December 1960



End of the run. Old Preston Railroad locomotives awaiting scrapping.

Within the county area in other days were a few communities whose existence was based on one single natural resource. Like the ghost towns of the worked-out mining regions of the west, they burgeoned, flourished for a time and declined. Their story was reviewed during the Sixth Annual Tour of the Garrett County Historical Society on October 8th, conducted as usual by Felix G. Robinson, one of the editors of this

bulletin.

Only four of the once thriving communities were visited before inclement weather forced the abandonment of the tour.

Hutton, the first stop, was the site of a large tannery which, during its 32 years of operation, employed 50 men. Established in 1893 it was known successively as the Enterprise, Commonwealth, Garrett, and Tioga Tanning

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Company. Raw materials, "green" and "dry" hides, were obtained from Chicago meat packing plants. Oak and hemlock bark from which tannin was extracted were bought locally, by-products of the county's then flourishing lumbering industry.

The finely finished "sides" of sole leather were shipped to New England shoe manufacturers. Fire destroyed the tannery building about 1925 and the enterprise was abandoned. Hutton was also the interchange point of the Preston Railroad with the Baltimore and Ohio. During about seventy years thousands of carloads of lumber and coal were brought here by the former line.

At Crellin, the next stop, was located one of the three biggest sawmilling operations of the county. Its operation continued during 34 years. The astronomical quantity of six hundred million board measure feet of lumber was processed, besides prodigious outputs of other products, cross ties, mine timbers, laths, shingles, tan bark, and pulp wood. This big enterprise had its own railroad, the Preston Railroad already mentioned. The town of Crellin during the activity of the sawmill and afterward while coal was being mined flourished like the green bay tree, with its church, school, store, a good baseball team, and a fine boy's band, one of several like it in the county taught and directed by the late Harry Mickey. Most of the houses of Crellin still stand and are tenanted, but their dwellers seek their livelihood elsewhere.

The economic causes of the decline of the sawmill towns are readily apparent. The best of the marketable timber had been cut, processed, and shipped. Such as remained could be handled more economically by the small portable sawmills that could be moved in a few days from one source of log supply to another. For profitable operation a big mill had to have a big supply of logs.

At present portable mills continue to operate intermittently. Some few are located permanently in one place, enabled to do so by the use of heavy trucks which range far and wide to load logs wherever they can be bought.

Long before the end of the lumbering boom another important county industry had been developing—the mining of coal. Kempton, Vindex, and other towns became busy and active mining communities. Now they rate as ghost towns. No other stimulus has appeared to arrest their decline, as happened in the case of Crellin.

The hills near Crellin were underlaid with coal and when the timber was exhausted a number of mines were opened. The Preston Railroad, which had transported many thousands of carloads of logs and lumber, was ready at hand to haul loaded coal cars to the interchange point at Hutton, and bring back empty cars to the mines.

Kempton, Vindex, and Crellin were typical mining centers of the days of the coal production boom. They had each a store, church, school, baseball team. Mining towns were long noted for developing good ball play-

ers. Many a professional began his career on the sand lots of such towns, including a number of major league greats of the past. Kempton had a good band, also taught and developed by Harry Mickey, its membership being with boys and girls. Mr. Robinson, whose parents lived for a time in Kempton, recalled that his two younger brothers and a sister played instruments in the band, a big one with 32 players.

A few dwellings still stand in Kempton and Vindex. Foundation remains of many others dot the hillside. But the mines long since discontinued activity. People live in the remaining houses and in this motorized age find distant occupations other than in mining.

Twelve years ago about 1500 miners were employed in the county area. No statistics are presently available as to the number now at work, but it probably does not exceed 150. This is reflected in Census Bureau figures for 1960, which show a population decrease of 1019 since 1950. Nearby Preston County, also a onetime big coal producer, lost heavily—4372

While the mining activity lasting a few decades was at a high peak economic changes were developing that were eventually to in large part “undermine” coal production in the county and in the nation. Other sources of energy and heat, oil, natural gas, and hydroelectric power, were coming into widespread use. It seems certain that in the not-distant future the energy of the atom will effect still more revolutionary changes in the

nation's industrial life.

Between the years 1940 and 1959 while the nation's population was increasing by about 35%, coal production was reduced by 15%. Oil production rose by about 90% and the output of natural gas quadrupled to a volume that, expressed in billions of cubic feet, is staggering.

Railroads had been big coal consumers. In 1944 the Class 1 railroads (there were 126, with 96% of the nation's trackage) used 132 million tons of coal, more than 20% of the mine output; in 1956 their consumption was less than 10% of that. During these years the conversion to Diesel locomotives had been rapid.

In 1933 coal used for domestic heating totalled 125 million tons; by 1955 this was down to 54 million. It is reliably estimated that at present only one third of the homes of the United States are heated by coal.

The figures cited serve to explain how and why some communities come to be ghost towns.

What is left of the coal remains in the ground perhaps to be mined in the future when economic conditions justify mining operations.

As for the vanished forests—much is being done by the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks to restore them, at least in part. Erosion control is among the important objectives. The Federal government shares 50% of the cost of improvement with owners of land who cooperate in the program under the guidance of the state Department of Forests and Parks.

Skeleton in the Forest

by W. W. Price

Reprinted from The Glades Star Vol. 3, No. 2—September 1960



Two survivors of the blight in full bloom thriving, appropriately enough, at the sight of one of the "ghost" hotels—the Loch Lynn. (Photo taken in 2005.)

You will find here and there in the fields and forests of Garrett County and the eastern United States the skeletons of the American chestnut tree. A few are still standing, such as the one we photographed on Hickory Ridge at Altamont, in the pasturefield on the Herman Schmidt farm. The living glory of this majestic tree once spread from Maine to Michigan and southward into Louisiana.

A fungus, *endothia parasitica*, as the botanist says, killed *Castanea dentata*. This infestation apparently

came to the country with ship cargoes from the Orient and began about 1904 in New York City parks. From that point it swept inland and within twenty-five or thirty years had wiped out the chestnut forests, leaving skeletons to mock the efforts of scientists who were trying to find some method of controlling the blight and of saving the trees for which the parasite had a selective affinity. Efforts are now being made to crossbreed shoots of the American chestnut tree with European or Oriental varieties in hope of producing a blight resistant product.



The survivors bear a bumper-crop of chestnuts. (Photo taken in 2005.)

Let us hope they succeed.

In early summer the fields and woods used to burst into fragrant bloom from the chestnut trees. For an accurate description of the "spreading chestnut tree," as Longfellow accurately wrote in his poem, we go to another expert, Romeyn Beck Hough. Mr. Hough prepared his "Handbook of Trees," published in 1907, before the blight struck. He wrote: "When growing in the forests the Chestnut tree attains the height of 100 feet, with straight columnar trunk 3 or 4 feet in diameter vested in a grayish brown shallow-ridged bark. It is in the open fields, however, that it shows best its noble form and proportions. There it

develops a very large, broad, or rounded head sometimes covering an area 100 feet across with massive branches and short sturdy trunk sometimes 8, 10 or even 12 feet in thickness.

"Its long handsome leaves always give it a peculiar charm, but its beauty is greatly enhanced in early summer when it puts on its clusters of golden catkins. These are succeeded in a few weeks by its hardly less conspicuous pale green clusters of fruit, the precious nature of which is indicated by the forbidding barricade of sharp spines which effectually protects it until ripe, and then, opening, cast it out to be eagerly coveted by both man and beast.

"Chestnut wood, a cubic foot of which when absolutely dry weighs 28.07 pounds, is very durable in contact with the soil and makes useful lumber for many purposes. It is also rich in tannin, which is extracted and used for tanning purposes."

In October, the chestnut burrs began to open, with the first frosts and rain, their goldenbrown harvest of nuts. Now the children and their mothers hurried with bucket, basket and sack to gather this source of cash and trade goods. The first prime crop of chestnuts sometimes brought as high as 20 cents per pound. A retired railway mail clerk, Mr. Bruce Groves, remembers passenger trains delayed as

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much as an hour in this area because of the large shipments of chestnuts being loaded at various stations.

At the D. M. Dixon store at Swanton, where Joseph Welch, of Mountain Lake Park, worked as a boy, he remembers box car shipments of the nuts. The nuts were dumped upon the floor of the box cars to a depth of about three feet. Such cars were also loaded with the nuts packed in burlap bags for shipment to eastern markets. With the supply so abundant, the store manager, Walter Welch, of Oakland, had stabilized his trading

price at 3 to 4 cents per pound. Mr. Welch remembers one shipper in this area who became moderately wealthy from trading in the fruit of a tree that is now only a memory.

We talked with a retired lumber dealer, Mayor Mason, of Mountain Lake Park, who told us that the North Glade and Meadow Mountain areas of Garrett County produced fine stands of chestnut timber. He recalls how the blight came first as a moss-



A chestnut sapling rising from the roots of its long-dead parent on Hoop Pole Ridge in Oakland. What is its future? (Photo taken in 2005.)

like growth, light yellow in color, appearing on the butts and bark of the trees. Soon there would be a limb with its leaves dying and then the whole tree turned from life to death, good only for what lumber could be salvaged from it. The chestnut lumber was not considered of much value in early days. Thousands of the trees were cut down and burned to clear the ground for crops. Today we would have a fortune in "sound wormy"

chestnut lumber for panelling homes and cottages if we owned such quantities of the wood as went up in smoke. The high tannin content of the wood made it resistant to decay. It had an attractive grain pattern and could be finished easily for many purposes.

As a matter of fact, the American chestnut was split into fenceposts and rails by the countless thousands. Mr. Aubrey Savage, native of Garrett County, remembers cutting one stand

of chestnut and getting over six thousand posts from that less than four-acre plot. The tree was versatile and its loss to our economy is serious.

Among the skeletons and the ghosts of our chestnut groves move ghosts of the people we vanquished . . . the American Indian . . . who depended upon the harvest to make his life possible before the white man eventually brought the blight that destroyed the tree.

A Summer Recollection Of Deer Park Hotel

by John A. Grant



Front porch, Deer Park Hotel.

Back in 1913, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to divest itself of non-railroad operating properties. Included in this type of divestiture was the Deer Park Hotel,

and so the Hotel was sold to a company in Pittsburgh and the management of the buildings and grounds turned over to them. After that the Hotel changed hands, perhaps one or

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two more times until it was finally closed at the end of the summer season of 1929.

For several years after the Hotel was closed, the golf course around the hotel stayed in operation and then it too closed about 1933.

The buildings which composed the hotel complex and several of the cottages on the hotel grounds were torn down for their lumber during World War II.

The following recollection of the main building and Hotel Lobby took place during August about the year 1929.

MAILING A LETTER IN THE LOBBY

When you're a child, some things make a lasting impression on your memory, while others are only faint recollections. Mailing a letter in the Lobby of the old Deer Park Hotel is one of the things that I remember clearly, although I'm not sure if it was during 1927 or 1929, I still recall the Japanese lanterns on the porch and soft music and "clank" of dishes coming from the dining room.

Quite often, during the summer time, we would go for a ride in the family car. On this particular evening, my mother had written a letter and wanted to mail it at the Oakland Post Office; unfortunately, we were several miles out of town when she remembered that it hadn't been mailed and was still in her purse.

"Don't worry," said my father. "We can mail it at the Deer Park Hotel. There's a mail slot in the Registration Desk in the Hotel Lobby. It'll be

collected and put on the mail car of the late night train."

Looking back over the years, it doesn't seem like it was very long until the family car was on the driveway in front of the main building of the hotel complex. Dad pulled to a stop at the front steps, Mother's letter was handed to my older brother, Bill, and he was headed up the steps and across the porch. Not to be left behind, I jumped out of the car and followed up the steps behind him. Quietly, we opened the screen doors and walked across the Lobby to the Registration Desk. Faint strains of music and the soft "clank" of dishes came through the dining room door that opened into the Lobby.

As described by my father, the mail slot in the Registration Desk was easy to see and my brother deposited the letter. Retracing our steps back across the Lobby, we walked out of the hotel and down the steps; within moments we were on our way again in the family car.

Memory, of course, plays tricks on us, but I looked out the back window of the car as we drove away, and, as I recall, the porch on the main building was the only one decorated with Japanese lanterns and colored electric lights; the others just had ordinary lights on them.

Now, the hotel is gone, but the image of those Japanese Lanterns and colored lights on the porch along with the music from the dining room still remains in my memory.

Confederate Raid On Oakland

by John A. Grant

Ed. Note: There are several different accounts of events that took place during the Confederate raid on Oakland during the Civil War. A new one has been found which was written by a Confederate soldier who was on the raid. This was George Baylor and is recorded in his book Bull Run To Bull Run.

THE RAID

Hurrying on from Greenland Gap and reaching the Northwestern Grade (now U.S. 50), the Maryland Battalion and Twelfth Cavalry were sent to Oakland. Company B had the advance, and entered Oakland at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 27th of April, and surprised and captured a company of fifty-seven infantry and three officers. Many of the Federal soldiers were found, much to their credit, at church with their sweethearts, and it was with much regret that we were compelled to sunder these loving hearts for a short time.

We found the girls more pugnacious and less tractable than the men.

A very pious member of our company, ordered to arrest a Yankee who was walking with a girl, approached the couple with a courtly bow, tipping his hat and courteously informing the combatant he was a prisoner. The soldier recognized the situation and succumbed at once, but the girl broke out in a most awful tirade of abuse, which culminated in, "You bald-headed son of a . . ." As our pious comrade returned with his prisoner, he exclaimed, "Please God, I never heard a woman talk that way before."

It was on this occasion that ex-Postmaster-General Wilson humorously accosted a lady, apparently not pleased with the new visitors, and asked if she did not think "the Rebels were better looking than the Yankees," to which she contemptuously replied: "You good looking? You look like your moustache had been dyed three weeks in buttermilk." This was not very flattering to the pride of our embryo Postmaster-General, who even yet prides himself on that moustache.

Destroying the railroad bridges east of the town, and the railroad and turnpike bridges over the Youghiogheny, and a train of cars, our column moved on Cranberry Summit (now Terra Alta), capturing a lot of maple sugar and fifteen soldiers and twenty home-guards, who were paroled and released, as were also the prisoners taken at Oakland.



2005 Annual Meeting and Dinner

Over 100 friends and members of the Garrett County Historical Society attended the annual dinner and business meeting of the Society on Thursday evening, June 23, 2005, at the Bittinger Community Center.

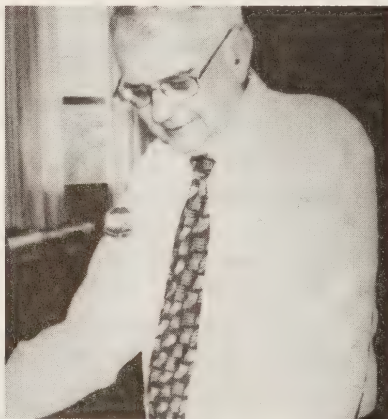
The evening began on a somber note when President Bob Boal announced that despite the death the Bittinger Fire Chief, Joseph Buckel, that day, the members of the Auxiliary had decided to go ahead with the dinner that evening. In respect for the dead Chief, the friends and members stood for a moment of silence. After this, the Invocation was given by the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Sherwood followed by a Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Pres. Boal.

The meal for the evening featured the Auxiliary's famous baked steak, which was enjoyed by all.

After the dinner, the first item on the agenda was the presentation of a slate of persons to fill the various offices in the Society which automatically become vacant this year. Clifford DeWitt presented the names, asked for nominations from the floor; since there were not any additional nomi-



Gretchen, Eleanore and Ken at the registration table.



President Robert Boal presided over the meeting.

nations, a vote by the members present elected the slate as presented. Among the group elected was Pres. Robert Boal for another term as President of the Historical Society. The Treasurer's Report was printed and



Rev. Dr. Lawrence Sherwood and wife.

available at the registration table; the Secretary's Report was eliminated by the vote of the members present.

Before the entertainment for the evening, Robert Boal took a few minutes to talk about the renovations to the museum and how many different people had donated their time to do the renovation work. In general, the cost of the renovation work was mainly in materials used to make the renovations.

Entertainment for the evening was provided by an instrumental quartet from the Grantsville area known



The Windy Ridge Quartet.

as the Windy Ridge Quartet. They sang and played alternately as solo performers and as a group. Following the entertainment, there was a drawing for the door prizes. The first one, the flower centerpiece on the head table, provided by Flowers By Webers, was presented to Doris Hempler.

The annual dinner and business meeting was concluded at 8:30 p.m.



The Little Meadows Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution met recently at Penn Alps, Grantsville, where the organization bestowed its annual flag award to Garrett County resident Hugh D. Umbel, owner of Market Square Shopping Center in McHenry. SAR Flag Chairman Robert F. Rodeheaver presented the award in recognition of Umbel's "exemplary patriotism" in displaying the American Flag. Front row, left to right: Hugh D. Umbel, Market Square Shopping Center; Robert F. Rodeheaver. Back row, left to right: Kenneth Legge Hardesty, Secretary-Treasurer; Paul R. Shockey, Pres.; Luther Parrack, Vice President.

Memorials

*Latest Donations to the Garrett County Historical Society
Museum Fund from May 5 - August 1, 2005*

Peggy DiSimone
by Joseph DiSimone

Delilah Lantz
by John and Jean Grant

Robert Mayfield
by Mildred Dunbar

Chester "Chip" Mosser
by Tom and Shirley Henline

Dorothy Rudy
by the Bridge Club at
Will O' The Wisp

Roger Ruff
by Ken and Leona Hardesty
by Mary Virginia Jones

Jack Strider
by Jim and Ruby Margroff

Sallie Thayer
by Mary Virginia Jones



At a recent meeting at Penn Alps Restaurant, Grantsville, the Little Meadows Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution bestowed honorary membership to Garrett County Commissioner, Ernie Gregg. President Paul Shockey in his presentation cited Gregg's "high ideals and patriotism" and his efforts working with Shockey in getting the Chapter organized in Garrett County. Shockey also cited Mary Virginia Jones, Past Regent of the Youghiogheny Glades Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for her attendance and support of the SAR Chapter. Mary Jones is also the Past Curator for the Garrett County Historical Society museum. Front row, left to right: Garrett County Commissioner Ernie Gregg; Chapter President Paul R. Shockey. Back row, left to right: Kenneth Legge Hardesty, Secretary-Treasurer; Luther Parrack, Vice President.

Donations

Latest Donations to the Garrett County Historical Society Museum Fund from May 5 - August 1, 2005

Oakland Woman's Club
Kathryn W. Gonder
Dr. Michael and Anne Wolf
Rebecca Sanders
Bob and Leanna Boal
Bob and Dixie Moore
Mt. Laurel Garden Club
Vladimir Dupre
Helen M. Ault
Ihor and Sandra Zakaluzny
Garrett County Business and
Professional Women's Club

John and Louise Wilson
Bonnie Fitzwater
William and Arlene Lantz
Blair and Marilyn Savage
Eileen Augustine, Betty Harvey,
and Rose Laub in honor of
Mary Virginia Jones and in
memory of Judge Lewis R. Jones
Troy and Frances Gnegy
Don and Amy Nemith
Anonymous



Garrett County Historical Society Treasurer's Annual Report

May 31, 2004 to May 31, 2005

Balance: checking account—May 31, 2004	\$ 3,621.01
Receipts	76,727.18
Subtotal	80,348.19

Disbursements	78,407.36
Net balance as of May 31, 2005	1,940.83

Balance: savings account—May 31, 2004	25,262.69
Receipts (plus interest)	12,518.55
Subtotal	37,781.24

Disbursements	17,000.00
Net balance as of May 31, 2005	20,781.24

Other funds on deposit

CD—First United Bank	1,000.00
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Total funds on deposit	23,722.07
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*Matthew W. Novak Memorial
History Scholarship Fund \$5,000 Account
Established September 11, 2003*

Total funds on deposit including interest	\$4,505.84
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*Respectfully submitted,
Kevin E. Callis
Treasurer*

THE Glades Star

(USPS 219-080) Quarterly

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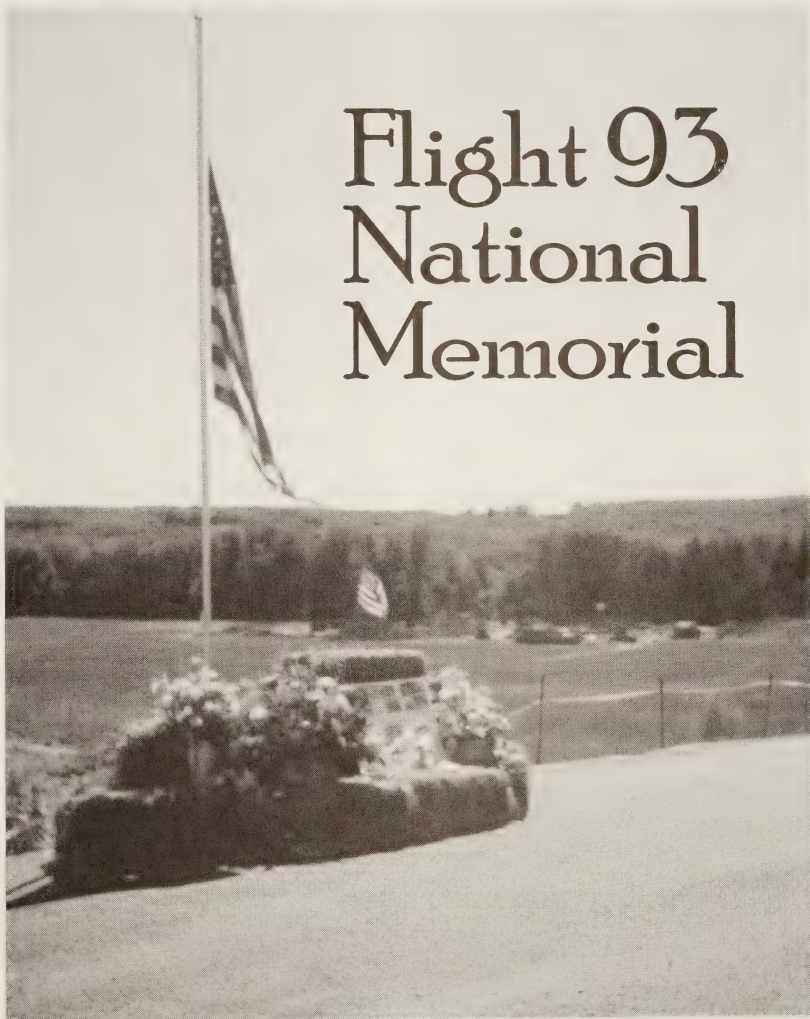
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THE GARRETT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 10, NO 12

OAKLAND, MARYLAND

DECEMBER 2005

Flight 93 National Memorial



Workers processing the Flight 93 crash site erected this first temporary memorial soon after they began their awful chore. The actual site is visible at the tree line just to the right of the memorial. See story on page 379.

Garrett County Historical Society

Founded in 1941

OFFICERS 2004-2005

President	Robert Boal
1st Vice President	James Ashby
2nd Vice President	Paul Shogren
Treasurer	Kevin Callis
Secretary	Alice Eary
Asst. Sec'y.	Edith Brock
Corre. Sec'y	Kenneth Hardesty
Curator	Gretchen Shaffer
Assistant Curator	Eleanor Callis
Building Manager	George Ferguson

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clifford DeWitt, Robert Shaffer,
Ernie Gregg, Jerry Moyer,
Alice Smith, Jane Fox,
Bud Peed, Maxine Broadwater,
Matthew Stieringer,
and Lawrence Sherwood.

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor	Jack Regentin
Cir. Manager	Joseph Connors

THE SOCIETY'S OBJECT

The purpose of this Society shall be to discover, secure and preserve whatever relates to the history of the area, and to disseminate knowledge of our local history among our people.

THE GLADES STAR

PUBLISHED quarterly by the Society at Oakland, MD. Entered as second-class matter March 12, 1942, at the Post Office at Oakland, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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MEMBERSHIP: Annual membership fee is \$15.00; life membership \$250.00. The four issues of this quarterly bulletin, *THE GLADES STAR*, are included with each membership.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland, MD 21550.

CORRESPONDENCE: Glades Star, P.O. Box 28, Oakland. MD 21550.

Web Site Information

- Web page with historical items:
www.deepcreekhospitality.com
www.deepcreektimes.com
- *The Republican* Newspaper:
www.therepublicannews.com
- Chamber of Commerce:
www.garrettchamber.com
- Spruce Forest events email:
tmorgan@spruceforest.org
- Society Museum in Oakland:
phone: 301-334-3226

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Flight 93 National Memorial

by John A. Grant

“It’s more of a place than a thing” is the simplest way to describe the proposed Flight 93 National Memorial.

For many people, the word “memorial” brings a mental image of a tall granite column. This is what comes to mind when there is talk of a memorial to the victims of the United Airlines Flight 93 that crashed on Sept. 11, 2001. The westbound airplane was hijacked by terrorists who turned it around and headed eastward toward Washington, D. C. Passengers and crew members fought with the hijackers, and eventually the airplane crashed into an open field near Shanksville, Somerset County, Pa.

Soon, the crash site became a center for visitors from all over the United States; they left flowers and written prayers to the victims. Volunteers turned the site into a “Temporary Memorial” as the visitors came in steady numbers through the remainder of the year 2001 and into 2002. It was evident from the steady flow of visitors that the crash site was looked on as “hallowed” ground, and soon it was felt that it should become a national memorial.

On September 24, 2002, Congress passed the Flight 93 National Memorial Act. The Act created a new na-

tional park unit to “commemorate the passengers and crew of Flight 93 who on September 11, 2001, courageously gave their lives thereby thwarting a planned attack on our Nation’s Capital.” (It was thought by many that Flight 93’s target was the Capitol building itself.)

As a National Park, the crash site area came under the directorship of the Secretary of the Interior, who appointed a three-part Flight 93 Advisory Commission; their task was to recommend a property boundary, a memorial design, and a management plan for the new park.

As plans progressed for a permanent memorial it seemed better to create a “place” rather than a single shaft type of memorial. Thus, the Flight 93 National Memorial would become a place where visitors could move around and contemplate the sacrifice of the crew and passengers who terminated the deadly flight to Washington, D.C.

Over 1,000 designs for the memorial were submitted, and the judging for five semi-finalist designs was completed on February 4, 2005; selection of the final design was announced September 5, 2005.

The names chosen for these five

(Continued on Page 380)



One of the plaques by a motorcycle group at the temporary memorial.

designs were DISTURBED HARMONY, (F)LIGHT, MEMORY TRAIL, CRESCENT OF EMBRACE, and FIELDS, FORESTS, AND FENCES.

On the 5th of September, the CRESCENT OF EMBRACE design was chosen for the permanent Flight 93 Memorial; no date for completion of the memorial project has been announced.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CRASH

The 4th anniversary of the crash of Flight 93 came on a Sunday this year. It was a beautiful day, and several thousand people visited the "temporary memorial" located not too far from where the big airplane actually plunged to the ground.

The "temporary memorial" is located on an access road now called Skyline Road and equipped with two parking lots. One is across from the "temporary memorial" and the second one is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the south. On the 4th anniversary, a tent was put up beside the second parking lot to display the final design and conduct a commemoration ceremony. Present at the 9:30 a.m. ceremony were various local and State of Pennsylvania dignitaries.

One of the features of the temporary memorial are memorial plaques that have been given by individuals or groups. Two of the newer ones have been given by motorcycle groups: one by a small club from out in Ohio and



The final design was exhibited in a tent.

another one by a national association. Of interest on the 4th anniversary was the fact that during the day 30 and 40 groups of motorcycles at a time would arrive on Skyline Road and park near the temporary memorial; apparently they were from different chapters of the two plaque donors, who could make the Sunday trip to Shanksville, Pa., and see the plaques at the temporary memorial.

FLIGHT 93 MEMORIAL CHAPEL

Four miles away the Flight 93 Memorial Chapel was equally busy on September 11th. Two church services were held there, and hundreds of sight-seeing visitors stopped at the

Chapel. At 9:30 a.m., a Catholic Mass was held, conducted by an Archbishop from California; at 3:00 p.m. a Church of the Brethren service was conducted there.

NEXT YEAR

Back in 2002, the first anniversary of the crash of Flight 93 was marked by a visit from President Bush. He viewed the temporary memorial site and visited with family members of the victims of Flight 93. Although plans are indefinite, it is hoped that on Sept. 11, 2006 the President will be able to make another visit to the Flight 93 site and see the beginnings of the permanent memorial.

The Lions of Garrett County

Editor's note: Here is another installment in the Glade Star's occasional series on the service clubs in Garrett County, compiled from materials kindly provided by Barbara McKenney, Kitzmiller Lions Club.

Part of an organization properly known as "The International Association of Lions Clubs" or simply "Lions Clubs International," Garrett County's Lions have been around since 1940

when the Oakland-Mtn. Lake club was chartered. Since then four more clubs have been formed: Kitzmiller in 1949, Grantsville in 1961, Deep Creek in 1971, and Friendsville in 1981.

With over 45,000 clubs and more than 1.3 million members in 193 countries, Lions Clubs International began in the United States in 1917 when a group of independent clubs responded to an idea presented by a young Chicago insurance agent, Melvin Jones. He believed that local business clubs should expand their horizons from purely professional concerns to the betterment of their communities and the world at large. The organization was established in June of that year, held its first annual convention in October—in Dallas—

and became international in 1920 with the formation of a club in Windsor, Ontario.

The Lions' mission statement is: "To create and foster a spirit of understanding among all people for humanitarian needs by providing voluntary services through community involvement and international cooperation." The club's objectives are: 1.) the create and foster a spirit of

understanding among the peoples of the world, 2.) to promote the principles of good government and good citizenship, 3.) to take an active interest in the civic, cultural, social and moral welfare of the community, 4.) to unite the clubs in the bonds of friendship, good fellowship and mutual understanding, 5.) to provide a forum for the open discussion of all matters of public interest, provided, however, that partisan politics and sectarian religion shall not be debated by club members, and 6.) to encourage service-minded people to serve their community without personal financial reward, and to encourage efficiency and promote high ethical standards in commerce, industry, professional, public works and private endeavors.



The Lions Code of Ethics, which is the guideline for the personal values that each Lion should exemplify, is: 1.) to show my faith in the worthiness of my vocation by industrious application to the end that may merit a reputation for quality of service, 2.) to seek success and demand all fair remuneration or profit as my just due, but to accept no profit or success at the price of my own self-respect lost because of unfair advantage taken or because of questionable acts on my part, 3.) to remember that in building up my business it is not necessary to tear down another's; to be loyal to my clients or customers and true to myself, 4.) whenever a doubt arises as to the right or ethics of my position or action towards others, to resolve such doubt against myself, 5.) to hold friendship as an end and not a means, holding that true friendship exists not on account of the service performed by one to another, but that true friendship demands nothing but accepts service in the spirit in which it is given, 6.) always bear in mind my obligations as a citizen to my nation, my state and my community, and to give them my unswerving loyalty in work, act and deed, giving them freely of my time, labor and means, 7.) to aid others by giving my sympathy to those in distress, my aid to the weak, and substance to the needy, and 8.) to be careful with my criticism and liberal with my praise; to build up and not destroy.

The Lions Clubs International Foundation is the charitable arm of the organization. It supports the ef-

forts of Lions Clubs around the world through grants in serving their local communities and the world community through humanitarian service, major disaster relief and vocational assistance programs. Lions Clubs and individual members contribute to the Foundation as well as corporations, foundations, and individuals not associated with the Lions.

The Lions conduct several programs geared to youth, both locally and internationally. The Leo (Leadership, Experience and Opportunity) Club Program is to provide youth with an opportunity for development and contribution, individually and collectively, as responsible members of the local, national and international community. Each such club is sponsored by a Lions Club. The Lions Youth Exchange Program creates an opportunity for travel abroad for young men and women to visit another country where they are hosted by a local club and family for periods ranging from four to six weeks. The Lions Youth Outreach Program sponsors seminars dealing with community service, education, environment, drug awareness and abuse prevention, health, international services, and recreation.

Perhaps the single event having the greatest impact on the association's service commitment occurred in 1925 when Helen Keller addressed the Lions at the international convention in Cedar Point, Ohio. It was there that she challenged Lions to become "knights of the blind in the crusade

(Continued on Page 384)

against darkness." The Lions have taken on this challenge with a vengeance—thus the used eyeglass recycling receptacles at various locations around the county—and in 1990 Lions International launched its most aggressive sight preservation effort to date, SightFirst. The US \$140 million-plus program strives to rid the world of preventable and reversible blindness by closing the gap between existing health care services and those that remain desperately needed.

All of the county's Lions Clubs take an active role in this international blindness campaign. They participate in and contribute to White Cane 2000, Leader Dogs for the Blind, Maryland Eye Bank, Maryland School for the Blind, the Low Vision Center at Johns Hopkins, preschool eye screening, eye screening at Special Olympics at the Wisp. They also purchase glasses for those less fortunate and run Blind Camper and Skier programs.

But local Lions Clubs do much more for the community. A brief run-down would include funds and sponsorship for a number of local school

and youth organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and the Little League. The Lions provide scholarships to Garrett College and contribute to the libraries and the hospital. They maintain and operate community parks, provide food and gifts for shut-ins and the needy at Christmas as well as outdoor holiday decorations at some locations. And the list goes on.

To support their service projects, the Lions raise funds in a variety of ways. Their barbecued chicken at the county fair and other events is classic. But they also sell sandwiches, soup, ice cream, and drinks. The Lions have sold brooms and chances on cars and a lot at Deep Creek Lake. Stage shows like "Winter-Fest" and "Summer-Fest" at the county fair and the "Old Time Fiddler and Banjo Contest" at the town park in Friendsville are creative fund-raising projects.

The Lions can be proud of their 65-year legacy in Garrett County, and we look forward to many more years of their good works—and, of course, barbecued chicken.

Museum Hours

The Historical Society Museum will continue to be open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., Monday through Saturday until Christmas. After Christmas until April 1, 2006, museum hours will be 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Amish Settlements in Garrett and Preston Counties

by Kenneth Legge Hardesty



The Daniel Beachy family on the front porch of their home near Aurora, W. Va.. Seated in front from left to right: Daniel, wife Elizabeth, and Kate. Standing from left to right: Leah, Magdalena, Jacob, Elizabeth, and Fannie. Photo courtesy of M. Marie and Paul Yoder.

The Amish came from two areas in Europe: the Palatinate of Germany and the German area of Switzerland. Occupying some 2,100 sq. mi. of Bavaria in southwestern Germany west of the Rhine River, the Palatinate was largely a Lutheran and Reformed stronghold inhabited mostly by farmers. During the latter part of the 17th and early 18th centuries, it was a battleground for continuing religious wars then plaguing Europe. With the resultant disease and strife of the wars, a general wave of

hate and discontent swept the devastated areas, and the inhabitants were ready to leave their homeland. Thus, between 1717 and 1775 many migrated to the frontier wilderness of the American colonies where land could be had for the taking.

Prior to the Amish settlement in Aurora, West Virginia, Palatinate Germans started settling there in 1787. Some of these early settlers were Lantz, Dietz (Teets), Startzman, Worting, Stembel (Stemple), Wagoner, Harsh,

(Continued on Page 386)



Daniel Beachy barn in Aurora. Photo courtesy of M. Marie and Paul Yoder.

Bischof, Shatter, Weills (Wiles), Wilt, Sanders, Stauch, Nyers, Hauser, Rinehart, Ridenour, Heckard, and Grimes. After 1734, the names of the Palatines were published in colonial records. (see Rupp's *Thirty Thousand Names*)

The Amish settlement was actually made up of two groups: one located in the Gortner, Sunnyside, and the Red House area of Garrett County; the other in the Aurora, Brookside, and Eglon area of Preston County. Although a distance of about 10 miles and a state line separated the two groups, they considered themselves one congregation, sharing a common ministry and taking turns having the Amish church service.

The first Amish family in the new settlement was the family of Daniel and Elizabeth (Yoder) Beachy. They moved from the Accident area to their newly purchased farm in Aurora in April 1853. Daniel was a farmer, minister, and preacher in the Amish Church. (An excellent source for information on the life and times of an Amish family is *The Daniel Beachy*

Family of Aurora, West Virginia by M. Marie and Paul H. Yoder, Grantsville, MD.) After the Beachys were settled on their Aurora farm, correspondence started to flow between them and their friends and relatives in Somerset and Cambria Counties in Pennsylvania regarding possibilities of settlement in the area. Soon other families started arriving in the nearby farming areas. This writer's great-great grandfather, Daniel Schrock, was one of the settlers who arrived in Aurora in 1858.

The following is a brief sketch of each Amish family known to have lived in the joint settlement in Garrett and Preston Counties during the 1850s. Nearly all came from Somerset and Cambria Counties.

1. John Schlabach (son of No. 17), born 1830, married Veronica Gnegy at Meyersdale, PA, in 1850. They moved to Eglon in 1852 and later joined the Holdeman Mennonites.

2. Samuel Gnegy, born 1830, married Elizabeth Schlabach (sister of No. 1), moved to West Virginia in February 1852 and in April 1856 to Maryland. His Maryland farm was right on



Daniel Beachy Farm, Aurora. Photo courtesy of M. Marie and Paul Yoder.

the West Virginia state line. He was considered to have been a minister. He later joined the Holdeman Mennonites.

3. Joseph Miller; his wife was Leah Miller. Little is known about them except that they lived in Cambria County, PA, before coming to West Virginia.

4. Henry J. Miller (son of No. 3 and brother-in law of 1 and 2) born in 1841 and married to Mary Schlabach.

5. Christian Petersheim, born in 1826. His first wife was Barbara Miller, who died in 1856. His second wife was Lydia G. Hershberger. They lived at Johnstown, PA, before coming to the Aurora area shortly before the Civil War. Their son, Noah, was born in Aurora April 3 1862.

6. Jonas C. Petersheim (son of No. 5) born in 1865 at Aurora, married Barbara Petersheim (daughter of No. 27)

on December 15, 1889. They bought the home farm. He was ordained a minister in 1898, moved to the Gortner community in 1901, and died in 1937.

7. Christian Selders, married Lydia Petersheim (sister of No. 5). They lived at Brookside.

8. Valentine Selders (son of No. 7 and son-in-law of No. 1), born in 1849, married Magdalena Schlabach in 1871, lived at Brookside.

9. Daniel Selders (son of No. 7 and son-in law of No. 11), born in 1852 at Brookside, married Elizabeth Schrock, daughter of Daniel and Barbara Yoder Schrock on November 4, 1887, at Aurora.

10. Daniel Beachy (second cousin of No. 2), born in 1820, married Elizabeth Yoder, settled in Aurora, formerly lived in Somerset County, PA. He was

(Continued on Page 388)



Peter Gortner (1819-1903) Farm, Sunnyside, MD. Peter Gortner, age 73, seated in porch. Photo courtesy of N. Marie and Paul Yoder.

ordained a minister about 1855 and later became a bishop. He died in 1897.

11. Daniel Schrock, married Barbara Yoder January 1847. They had 13 children—all born and reared in Aurora except son, David, who was born in Somerset County in 1852. They settled in Aurora about 1858. Only one of their children married Amish, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Selders. Daniel and Barbara Schrock are buried in the Amish (Beachy) Cemetery at Aurora. The Beachy family and several of the Petersheim family are also interred there.

12. Henry Schlabach, born in 1839, married Magdalena Miller August 3, 1858. Their son, Daniel Obed, was born in Preston County on February 16, 1861. The family moved in 1871 to Parnell, Iowa.

13. Moses Miller, born in 1811. He was married twice: Catherine Friday in 1830 and later Catherine Pfeil. Moses moved to West Virginia some-

time before 1856. Both his wives had uncommon surnames; they were Old Order Amish. His widow moved to Parnell, Iowa.

14. Elias Yoder, born 1854, married Dora C. Hochstetler at Summit Mills, PA, in 1880. They lived in Aurora and seven of their 12 children were born there.

15. Lewis M. Beachy (nephew of No. 10), born 1871, married Nancy Yoder (daughter of No 14). Resided near Aurora where he was ordained a minister in 1907 and a bishop in 1908. About 1915 they relocated to the Gortner area.

16. Jacob Swartzentruber, born 1833, married Elizabeth Hershberger in 1860. Shortly after their marriage they located southwest of Oakland near Red House. They came from the Grantsville area and returned there during the Civil War.

17. Joseph Schlabach married Elizabeth Hershberger. He bought 700 acres known as Ashby's Discov-

ery Tract about 1858 southwest of Oakland where he resided until his death.

18. Peter Miller was a minister in the Oakland area. He came from Germany where he had been a slave, or serf, as they were called in Europe. He was not permitted to go to the big house on the estate and had to sleep with the sheep in the barn. Often in extremely cold weather he would roll back the sheep manure, put in clean hay, and sleep on the warmth of the heated manure. About 1840 he escaped by night, climbing the tall iron fence and getting across the top by putting his folded coat on the sharp points. He took a small boat to America with some other people who were fleeing the compulsory military service. They were on the ocean six months before landing in New York. When Peter reached America he went to Oakland,

where he met the Gortner family whom he had known in Gross Hessen, Germany. Later he met Polly Hochstetler from the Amish settlement near Johnstown, PA, and married her. They never had children of their own but took two children to raise: Will Devers and Lizzie Detrich.

19. Peter Gortner was born in 1819 in Langenau, Germany, the son of Benedict Gortner and Miss Gunrich. In 1847 Peter married Barbara Schoenbeck in Germany with the ceremony being performed by the Amish



Jacob Beachy with the conveyor used to fill the silos behind him. Photo courtesy of N. Marie and Paul Yoder.

bishop, Christian Brenneman. In 1848 the couple immigrated to America, landing in New York. They located in Garrett County on a farm named "Sunnyside." They were members of the Amish Church, but none of their five children joined. Two of their sons, Peter Jr. and Lewis, built a stable and a large house and had a store in the house. Before long mail was directed there and they had a post office called "Gortner, Maryland." In 1905 it was closed and residents became part of a

(Continued on Page 390)



Jacob Beachy (1852-1941) with one of his Guernsey cows. Photo courtesy of N. Marie and Paul Yoder.

rural route from Oakland. The U.S. census for 1970 shows the village of Gortner with a population of just 25.

20. Jacob Yutzy. Little is known about this man except that his first wife was a Shetler and his second wife was Mary Pfile. There were four children by the first wife and five by the second. They lived near Oakland.

21. Christian Yutzy (brother-in-law Nos. 1 and 2 and son-in-law of No. 17), married to Dena Schlabach. As early as 1856 a child was born to them at Aurora. They later moved to Arthur, Illinois.

22. Joseph Kemp (brother-in-law of No. 18) Married Susanna Hochstetler in 1861. They lived near Oakland in 1866 and later moved to Emma, Indiana, where Joseph died in 1901.

23. Peter Schrock was married to

Susanna Miller and lived at Aurora prior to the Civil War. About 1868, he and his family moved to Holmes County, Ohio. He was an ordained minister. He died in 1902 at age 73.

24. Daniel Yoder lived in Aurora, was a minister, but soon moved away. Little else is known about him.

25. Noah C. Petersheim (son of No. 5), born at Aurora in 1862, married Anna Hershberger. They lived in Aurora for a number of years. Their son, David, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, in 1901. They later lived in Wayne County, Ohio, where Noah was ordained a minister in the Sam Yoder Church.

26. Simon Lichty (son of No. 10), born in 1855, married Sarah Beachy in 1878. They resided in Aurora in an old house that was formerly called "The Rising Sun Tavern." It had been owned and operated by Major David Stemple, a War of 1812 officer. The Lichtys moved to Grantsville, but later returned and settled in Gortner.

27. Christian Schlabach (son of No. 17), born in 1831, married Matilda Hochstetler. They lived four miles southwest of Oakland.

28. Joel C. Schlabach (son of No. 27), born in 1867, married Susan H. Miller. They lived five miles south of Oakland.

29. Daniel C. Schlabach (son of No. 27), born in 1866, married Abbie Otto, lived south of Oakland.

30. Solomon C. Schlabach (son of No. 27), born 1870 in Somerset County, PA, married Mary Ann J. Miller. They lived south of Oakland.

31. David Schlabach (son of No.

17), born 1840, married Catherine Schertz of Illinois, settled near Oakland in 1880.

There were other families who in later years lived in the Oakland-Gortner area. The Gortner Area Amish Church flourished while the Aurora Amish community decreased. The reason most often given is that the West Virginia Amish lived too close to what is now U.S. Route 50, a main route used frequently during the Civil War by troops of both sides.

Soldiers frequently stopped at the farms along the road and took whatever they wished: cattle, horses, chickens, etc. The settlement southwest of Oakland was far enough removed from this main road that the people felt safer there. The West Virginia settlement attracted no new settlers and gradually lost its older ones either through death or migration. By 1902 only the Beachy and Selders families remained in the Aurora area.

Christmas Gift Ideas

Books

<i>Civil War Glades Star</i>	\$3.50
<i>History of Crellin</i>	\$5.00
<i>Deep Creek Past and Present</i>	\$10.00
<i>Deer Park, Then and Now</i>	\$10.00
<i>44 Years of the Life of a Hunter</i>	\$25.00
<i>Garrett County History</i>	\$25.00
<i>Garrett County 125th Anniv. Photo Album</i>	\$20.00
<i>Indian Camps and Other Stories</i>	\$5.00
<i>Once Upon a Mountain Top</i>	\$15.00
<i>150 Years of Oakland</i>	\$20.00
<i>Flowery Vale—History of Accident</i>	\$15.00

Stocking Stuffers

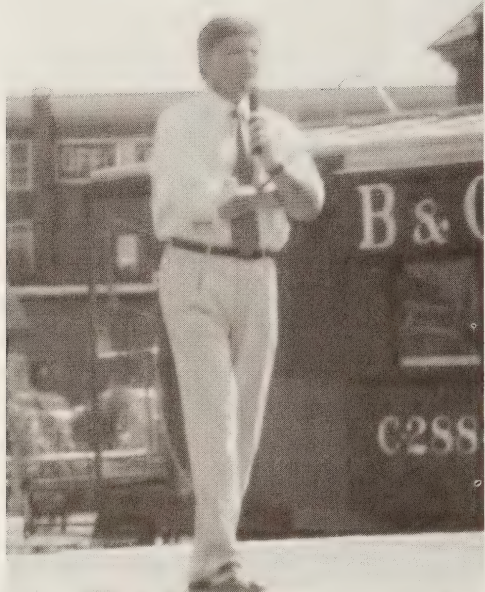
B&O Mug	\$5.00
Child's RR Cap	\$7.00
Child's Metal Train	\$5.00
Civil War Rifle Pen	\$4.00
Set of 20 Civil War picture postcards	\$4.00
Ruler with pictures of all the Presidents	\$1.00

(MD tax is .05%)

Consider the gift of a membership to the Garrett County Historical Society—\$15.00 which includes 4 issues of the *Glades Star*.

Governor Ehrlich's Brief Visit To Oakland

by John Grant



Governor Robert Ehrlich on boxcar stage.

Without a doubt, it was an excellent day for Maryland's Gov. Ehrlich to visit Oakland. The August 24 visit began with a short parade that afternoon down Second Street to the Oakland Railroad Station to the area known as "Heritage Square." In the parade, the Governor was a passenger in Ray Miller's long carriage, preceded by the Young Marines Color Guard and the Southern High School Marching Band. When he arrived at the station, he was greeted by a crowd of several hundred townspeople and visitors to Oakland.

Prior to the Governor's in-



The Governor rode in Ray Miller's carriage.



The Governor had \$515,000 in checks.



Southern Garrett High School Marching Band in the parade.

introduction by Mayor McCain on the box car stage, he and the audience were entertained by the Sports Aerobics Team from Brenda's Body Shop. Included in the team of young girls

were several members of the prize-winning team.

After his introduction by Mayor McCain, Gov. Ehrlich introduced

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Young Marines Color Guard led the parade.



Mayor Asa McCain on boxcar stage.



The Governor and Ray Miller.

members of his Cabinet and staff who accompanied on his trip to western Maryland.

Addressing the audience, the governor said, "I'm here today to deliver some cash." He paused, and then continued, "but if you think about it, it's actually your cash coming back to you in this incredibly beautiful historic town." He then began to hand out large, cardboard checks to six different agencies totaling \$515,000. The largest single check went to the Com-

munity Action Agency; it was for \$239,975.

After the delivery of the checks, the governor once more complimented the town and community for the rejuvenation work in Oakland and in other towns. He said, "It shows how a little bit of your tax dollars ... can leverage the private sector dollars that are out there to revitalize beautiful places such as Oakland and every other small town and city in the State. So a relatively few dollars from the State under the Community Legacy Program buys beauty all around our state."

Before the program ended, Mayor McCain introduced various dignitaries who were also on the boxcar stage and out in the audience.

At the end of the program, Mayor McCain invited Governor Ehrlich to be the Honorary Parade Marshal of the October Autumn Glory Parade if he could possibly fit it into his busy schedule.

Mrs. Isaac McCarty's Willow Basket

by Gretchen Shaffer

One of the most dramatic changes that was made to the museum during the recent renovation was the creation of a mid-1800s cabin, replete with a fireplace, sleeping loft, and original hand-hewn beams. The cabin is now furnished with many interesting artifacts, including a large spinning wheel, an 1866 wood stove, a very early dry sink, a rope bed with trundle underneath, a Harper's Ferry rifle above the fireplace, etc. Entering the door of the cabin is like taking a step back in time, and many visitors have found it to be a truly memorable experience. One of the more interesting, but often overlooked, items in the cabin is a small inconspicuous basket.

I have been trying to list all the museum accessions that have come in since 1942 on the computer, and came across the original listing for the basket. It is a willow sewing basket, used by Mrs. Isaac McCarty. Isaac was an early pioneer who organized the first Methodist Sunday School in his log house. The information in the accession book says that the basket was made for Mrs. McCarty by one of their slaves in the 1830s. In 1831, Isaac bought seven Military Lots from David Lynn, where a large log house was built with cabins for eight slaves and two log barns for storing and curing tobacco. Eleven children grew up in his home. The remnants of this old



settlement with two graveyards can be found on the Ben Bittering farm, south of Oakland. The Baltimore and Ohio records state that this area was first called "McCarty's Mill." Ingaba McCarty, a daughter of Isaac, later chose the name Oakland, Land of the Oaks, when the first survey was made on October 10, 1849. Part of Military Lots 864 and 865, owned by the McCartys, were laid off to form the first sixty-four lots and streets of Oakland. (Military Lots were 50-acre plots in western Maryland the state government offered to men who would sign up for three-year enlistments in the Continental Army during the Revolution.)

In 1855, Isaac granted freedom to his slaves, sold his property to Ezekiel Totten, and moved to Iowa. The basket was a gift to the museum from Miss Rosa McCarty.

Oakland's Floods

While certainly not as massive or devastating as the recent floods along the Gulf Coast, Oakland has experienced its share of flooding as Wilson's Creek occasionally overflows its banks. Here is an account from the July 28, 1938, issue of the old Mountain Democrat of three such floods.

Oakland Suffered From Worst Flood In Town's History—Damage Thousands

High Waters Cover Entire Business Block On Second, Part Of Liberty And Green Streets—Maximum Height Approximately Five Feet.

LOCAL BUSINESS MAN SEVERELY SHOCKED



So that our readers may compare the flood of July 12, 1928, with that of last Saturday, we print above picture of Second Street looking toward B & O Railroad Crossing. This flood was some 2 feet lower than our most recent one. Pictures taken by Bell's Studio.

Business in Oakland resumed almost a normal stride this week following the worst flood in the history of the town. Not since the summer of 1928—almost ten years to the day—has the town witnessed such devastating high waters as it did Saturday morning when Wilson's creek overflowed its banks and inundated one of the principal business blocks of the town, part of Liberty, Green and Third Streets.

The flood waters was the result of a terrific rainstorm which began during the early morning and continued for several hours. The water began rising about 9:30 a.m., and in less than one half hour the creek's overflow swept over Second street and into many of the business places from the

Oakland's Flooded District



Second Street looking South from corner Liberty-Green and Second. All pictures by Bell's Studios.



Liberty Street looking east from Pritt's Garage.

Oakland Bakery to the First National Bank corner and on Liberty and Green streets. The water was so rapid that many of the business places were unable to protect a part of their stock

and losses ranging from several hundred to several thousand dollars were suffered.

At the corner of Liberty and
(Continued on Page 398)

Second streets the water reached a height of approximately five feet and then began receding almost as rapidly as it came up, flowing over the railroad tracks and into the Little Yough. In less than two hours after reaching its maximum the streets were again clear and made clean by washing by members of the fire department assisted by members of the Swallow Falls CCC camp.

Past records show a similar condition visited Oakland July 12, 1928—the water at this time reaching a height of twenty-two inches and did not effect so many of the business places. In the spring of 1924 this same creek overflowed after a heavy snow storm followed by rain and the water reached a height of fifteen inches. Neither of the two previous overflows, however, were as destructive as the one last Saturday nor did they effect so many people and the losses were not so heavy.

While the meat market and grocery of A. C. Warnick almost escaped the water stage, Mr. Warnick was severely shocked when he went into the basement—filled with water—and touched a live electric wire and it was only through quick rescue work and immediate aid that he escaped alive. He was taken to the office of Dr. N. I. Broadwater and later to his home where he remained for several days recovering from his experience.

Much credit is given members of the Oakland Volunteer Fire Department, for the service in assisting merchants move stocks of merchandise to

higher spots. Members of the department were on the job quickly and rendered what help they could and assisted a few marooned clerks to safer spots.

While practically every business within the flooded area on the first floor suffered some loss, either in damaged merchandise or to the interior of their store, the heaviest losses were suffered the A. D. Naylor & Co., The Half Price Stores, The Miller Meat Market, F. A. Smouse, the Oakland Bakery, Hinebaugh's Restaurant, Glotfelty's Restaurant, H. C. Sincell, the Coffman-Fisher Company, The Garrett National Bank and the Imperial Ice Cream Company.

Some damage and losses were also suffered by the Hinebaugh Garage, Dr. Henry W. McComas. Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh's office, the Oakland Pharmacy, the Oakland Supply Company, A. C. Warnick's Meat Market. J. W. Jackson Co., 5 and 10 Cent Store, "Bill's Barn," the Oakland Cash Feed Store, the Western Md. Power Co., Leighton's Garage, Shahan's Garage and Pritt's Garage.

The total loss to the merchantile establishments affected was estimated at near fifty thousand dollars. The water in the store of A. D. Naylor & Co., on Liberty Street, was about two feet and as a result the firm suffered considerable loss not only in the store but of stock in the warehouses nearby: roofing, plasterboard, nails, cement lime, etc, F. A. Smouse also suffered a heavy loss in meats, feed and other merchandise.

Snow Fences

By John A. Grant

Someone who has never seen one or heard the name "Snow Fence" may think it is a figment of the imagination; a fence made of snow. But for a period of over 40 years, "snow fences" were a part of the Garrett County roads during the winter months. Snow fences were put up in late October or early November and removed in the spring, usually in April. Their purpose was to slow



A small bundle of "slat" snow fence.

down the wind and prevent deep snowdrifts during a winter storm.

Back in the days of horse-drawn sleighs, snow drifts were a nuisance for travelers, but not a big problem. When encountered, the driver of the sleigh would cut into a field and run parallel to the road until the drift had been passed, and then go back to the road again. However, with the coming of automobiles, this was impossible.

Eventually, the State Roads Commission came up with the idea of a snow fence to break the force of the wind which caused drifting of snow.

There were two major kinds of fences: small vertical slats, about 4 feet high held together by wire, or large 8 foot rectangular sections with hori-

zontal boards placed about six inches apart and put up at an angle to the ground. Yearly observations of the need determined the need for longer or shorter sections of snow fencing put up in a field adjacent to a particular section of road.

And so, for over 40 years, snow fences were the solution to protect Garrett County roads from excessive snow drifts.

A NEW SOLUTION

In the late 1930s, State highway engineers began looking for a different solution to the snow drift problem. Finally, they arrived at the concept of eliminating road banks to allow the wind and snow to simply blow across the highways undeterred to pre-

(Continued on Page 400)

vent drifting. It promised to eliminate the expense of putting up and taking down snow fences every year. The concept was adopted in the design of new highway plans, but World War II prevented it from being adopted right away.

In Garrett County, the relocation and widening of highways was begun in 1948. Within ten or twelve years, U.S. 219 and other State roads had been rebuilt according to the concept of allowing the snow to blow across the roadway.

To take care of places on older roads, the State Roads Commission didn't wait until the whole road was rebuilt. They awarded contracts to have old high banks cut down and rounded off on top.

One good example of this work was on the Sand Flat to Deer Park road, where the famous 16 foot high drift blocked the road for several days in 1936. The high bank in this spot has been cut back over 20 feet from where it used to be, and the top of the remaining bank has been rounded off.

It might still drift in this place, given the right conditions, because the bank is at the end of a long field. However, the odds are against a 16 foot drift ever forming there again.

By the end of the 1950s, big snow drifts on the highway seemed to be a thing of the past; snow plows were still needed because small drifts still formed here and there.

The State Roads Commission made a decision not to put up snow fences any more, and there was a



One of the slats used in a snow fence.

storm of controversy over this decision. County residents envisioned massive traffic snarls due to the snow drifts . . . but it didn't happen. The new highway design proved itself by working as predicted, and after several "hard" winters the controversy subsided.

WHAT'S LEFT?

Although the 8 foot wooden rectangular sections are a thing of the past, the vertical slat fences can still be seen here and there. Over the years, private property owners have found they still need them for private roads, and so, roll by roll, they have been acquired. From a historical perspective snow fences still exist, but a person has to know where to look to find them in the winter time.

The Historical Society in the Autumn Glory Parade

The Historical Society's own Junior Ferguson, was chosen Garrett County's "Most Beautiful Person for 2005."

Hannah Gnegy was sponsored by the Historical Society as an Outstanding Student Community Service Volunteer in the Salute to Youth program. Hannah volunteers many hours at the museum.

Society members David Friend and Clifford DeWitt drove their cars in the parade. David's passenger in the first car, a 1931 Model A

Ford Coupe, was Eliza Golliday. Cliff's passenger in the 1930 Model A Ford Town Sedan was Mary Jones, the museum's first curator.



SAR

The Little Meadows Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution presented its annual Law Enforcement Award to Major Gary Berkebile of the Garrett County Sheriff's Office in September. In his presentation speech Garrett County Sheriff Dick Sanders cited Berkebile's career path that began with the Met-

ropolitan Police Department in Washington, D.C., continued with 24 years with the Maryland State Police, and his current service as Chief Deputy of the local sheriff's office for the past nine years. All meetings of the SAR are held in the historic "Little Crossing Inn" area of Penn Alps, Grantsville, MD.



Left: Sheriff Dick Sanders presenting Law Enforcement Award to Major Gary Berkebile.

Donations and Memorials

August 3, 2005 - October 20, 2005

Memorials

Ronald H. Gaskill
by Jacquelyn L. Shirer

Judge Lewis R. Jones
and in honor of Mary
Virginia Jones
by Audra Hansen

Carl Callis
by Ken and Leona
Hardesty
by Bob and Leanna Boal
by Bob and Gretchen
Shaffer
by Walter Campbell and
Katherine Schenk

Alice Smith
by R. Marie Coddington

William and Helen
Johnson
by Offutt and Joan
Johnson

Donations

Mark Younkin

Bonnie O. Fitzwater

The Oakland Rotary Club

Wal-Mart

William P. Franklin

Alan and Patricia Clarke

Gary and Luanne Ruddell

Harry and Pauline Faucett

The Oakland-Mtn. Lake
Park Lions Club

Smith Foundation for
School Museum Tours

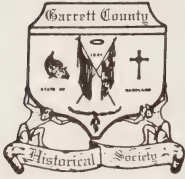
Claire Richardson

Wayne and Judy Wilt

Grant and Jackie Callery

League of Women Voters of
Garrett County

Constance Beachy



Wish List

The museum would welcome gifts or loans of antique Christmas Tree ornaments for use in its display.

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